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Descendant of one of the Armada Heroes.

W. H. K. WRIGHT,
Hon. Sec. Armada Commemoration Committee.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

EDITED BY

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WITH AN

Introductory Article on the "Armada Tercentenary,"

BY

PROFESSOR J. K. LAUGHTON, R.N., M.A.,

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Preface.

THE able introductory article by Professor Laughton, which is now issued in accordance with my annual custom, renders an editorial preface almost unnecessary, and I was tempted to complete this volume (the seventh of the series) without any such remarks. But the force of precedent, and the reflection that such a course might be misconstrued or at least misunderstood, has led me to do as I have hitherto done, and add a few personal observations upon the year's work which is comprehended in the present volume. The topic touched upon so briefly, yet with so much force and authority, by Professor Laughton, is one that has occupied the time and attention of many writers and readers during this the Tercentenary year of the Defeat of the Spanish Armada. I need not, therefore, offer any apologies to my numerous subscribers for giving them a liberal instalment of Armada literature, history, and antiquarian lore. The necessity of the time seemed to demand it, the year 1888 having been an exceptional period in our national history, and the pages of the *Western Antiquary* seemed a fitting repository in which to garner all that could be gleaned relative to that great event of "three hundred years ago."

It must not, however, be imagined that this volume contains, or could possibly be made to contain, all that is of interest respecting that eventful period, for the vast quantity of printed matter that has come teeming from the press since the Tercentenary Celebration was first suggested has found many channels through which to reach the English readers. Books, pamphlets, poems, songs, stories, broad-sheets, magazine and newspaper articles, with special supplements of the leading illustrated journals, have been issued in such numbers as to abundantly prove the widely-awakened interest that has been aroused throughout the country, and the importance that has been attached to the celebrations. This popular instinct can best be understood by those who have examined my own collections of the past twelve months, and the series of folio volumes of Press cuttings and other literary excerpts from all sources, numbering thousands of distinct items, an *omnium gatherum* of remarkable interest. My chief business is, however, to refer more particularly to the contents of the present volume as associated with this special subject, the extent and importance of which may be readily gathered from the copious index which is issued, somewhat tardily, to subscribers. This will show to what extent this little journal has contributed to the information of the public on matters relating to "Armada Days."

Amongst the original articles that have appeared, perhaps none is more important or worthy of attention than that prepared by Major Edye, as the result of extensive research, upon the "English and Spanish Fleets of 1588." To Mr. T. C. Noble I am also much indebted for his contribution on the "London City Guilds' Subscription Lists, 1588," and to Dr. Brushfield for some valuable notes on an interesting manuscript of Sir Walter Ralegh's which does not appear to have been previously printed *in extenso*. To mention many other articles in the same connection

would be simply to enumerate the varied contents of a most interesting volume; still I must not pass over in silence the many valuable articles on other subjects which have been contributed by many willing and able helpers.

A capital series of papers appeared in the early numbers of this volume by Dr. William Munk, entitled "Biographia Medica Devoniensis," in which the lives and works of many of the leading physicians of the West were faithfully sketched. The Rev. Prebendary Randolph has also continued his translations of the early documents relating to Kingsbridge. The first article in the present volume is from one of our oldest and ablest supporters, who has now laid down his pen for ever—the late Robert Dymond. Another of our warmest friends—Robert Hunt—has also joined "the great majority" since this volume has been running its course, and an interesting obituary notice by his friend and co-worker, Mr. Newton, appears in the number for December. Attention must also be called to the several articles on Cornish Parliamentary Boroughs, by Mr. W. P. Courtney and Mr. W. D. Pink. A valuable contribution to local history has also appeared, from the pen of Mr. F. J. Webb, who relates the story of the Plymouth Citadel and the earlier fortifications of Old Plymouth. Mr. Crossing has added another to the many interesting sketches of Dartmoor which have appeared in previous volumes; and a word of commendation must be given to the articles respecting the Devonshire Regiments for which we are indebted to Mr. John Newnham.

Not the least interesting or valuable portion of the volume, however, is that devoted to the discussion of many local topics, where the example set by *Notes & Queries* has been followed as closely as circumstances would permit.

It will thus be found that many of our promises made in the Preface to the last volume have been faithfully kept, and the fact that some of the papers then included in our list have not been published up to the present speaks well for the continued liberality of our contributors, who are constantly sending supplies of fresh matter. I hope this statement will not deter anyone from sending articles, or from taking up the discussion of the various topics of interest which appear from time to time in the pages of the *W. A.*, because new helpers will be cordially welcomed, and the receipt of additional contributions from former contributors highly valued.

The appearance, during the past twelve months, of the *Somersetshire Notes & Queries* is a step in advance which I hail with satisfaction, although by its advent I am a loser both in the matter of subscribers and contributors. I shall, however, be able to devote more space to matters which relate to the more westerly counties, to which I shall give the preference, meanwhile not excluding any casual references to Somersetshire topics which may from time to time reach me.

I have only, in conclusion, to offer my oft-repeated thanks to all those who have assisted me by their contributions and general support during the past twelve months, and to tender my ample apologies to my subscribers for the irregularity of the publication of the various numbers, which has been caused by the exceptional character of my engagements during the greater part of the present year.

November, 1888. W. H. K. WRIGHT.

Introductory Article.

* * *

CENTENARIES, bicentenaries, tercentenaries, *et hoc genus omne*, have been denounced by many as a bore; and the tercentenary of the Armada has, of course, been included in the category. Such a doctrine, the readers of the *Western Antiquary* are little likely to accept; and, indeed, it would seem to have been propounded only by those weary of continual calls to commemorate something, and too tired or too careless to discriminate. It is unnecessary here to argue that one of the most important, if not the most important, of all events in our history ought to be commemorated; that the memory of it should be kept alive, and that the monument should be—as it will be—erected. But in introducing this volume, in which so much space has been devoted to Armada literature, it is not unfitting to refer briefly to the historical results of the commemoration. For these are considerable. The history of the Armada has been studied with a pains-taking research never before given to it. Historians have hitherto for the most part written in prejudice, or have contented themselves with repeating what they found readiest to hand in the popular Elizabethan chronicles, written by men full of strong feeling and without access to authentic records. How little they cared for either accuracy or fulness of detail may be broadly illustrated by the facts that none of them know the name of the *Capitana*, or flagship, of Don Pedro de Valdes, or the immediate destiny of Don Pedro himself; and that they repeat with parrot-like exactness the impossible and at any rate untrue story of David Gwynn.

During the past twelve months, the English State Papers relating to this period, now for the most part more accessible by reason of the published Calendars, have been studied by many with a new care and completeness; what one has overlooked, another has lighted on; and thus, in many points, our knowledge has been increased and the crude mistakes of 300 years standing have been corrected. To this must be added the corresponding, or indeed earlier, examination of the Spanish State Papers, a most interesting and important collection of which has been published by Captain C. Fernandez Duro, of the Spanish Navy, not as a contribution to tercentenary literature, but as an honest endeavour to place the facts on a firm basis of truth, and to examine, as a naval officer, the lessons to be derived from them. The study of Captain Duro's work (*La Armada Invencible*, 2 vols., 8vo, 1884) is essential to a right understanding of this history; and it is much to be regretted that the language in which it is written renders it sealed to many eager enquirers; the more so, as I fear there is no prospect of its being translated for the benefit of English readers.

However, with what has been done by Captain Duro, added to what has been done by our English students, the history of the Armada ought to be better understood now than ever before. If the Tercentenary had led to nothing else than this, we should still owe it a deep debt of gratitude. We are now, better than ever before, able to trace to their origin the causes

of the war, causes as purely political as those of any war in our history; as, for instance, of the War of Jenkins's Ear, which began in 1739, or of that of the French Revolution, which broke out in 1793. An Introduction is not the place for a discussion of this; but I may be permitted to point out that the assertions and proclamations of a religious war, on which so much stress has been laid, did not emanate from Spanish officials but from papal agents, and especiallly from the foul-minded, foul-tongued traitor and renegade, Cardinal Allen, who had no means whatever of gauging the secret depths of Spanish policy. Of course, papal interests were at stake, and Philip was willing to get as much advantage as he could out of papal sympathies. The conduct of the bulk of English Catholics showed the value they put on the pretence.

We are now also able, I think, to rehabilitate, to some extent, the character of Queen Elizabeth. It is not necessary to return to the adulation of three hundred years ago, and the motto, *Dux femina facti;* but neither is it necessary to adhere to the very exaggerated view of her niggardly conduct which has been taught by Motley or by Froude. We may dismiss, as an idle story, the assertion that the employment of fire-ships at Calais was ordered by the Queen. Wynter's letter distinctly claiming to have proposed it at the Council of War is evidence that he had never heard of any such order, even if we doubt the value of his own claim. We may indeed feel sure that amongst men familiar with what had been recently done at Antwerp, the idea sprang naturally and spontaneously out of the situation. But on the other hand, we may absolve the Queen's memory of the atrocious crimes which have been laid to her charge. Our historians have dwelt with great bitterness on the fact that the men had to be put on short allowance of victuals; that the rations of four men were divided amongst six. They have not known or have not remembered that down to the middle of last century, or later, for the ships' companies to be at "six upon four" was the regular course of things; and though objected to or deplored by some captains more energetic than usual, it was not realised—by men like Anson, for instance—that the short allowance was productive of more harm than a certain passing inconvenience. We know now that this was certainly one among other causes of the fearful ravages of scurvy. Anson thought that the principal cause might be the saltness of the atmosphere, and attempted to remove the saline particles from the system by free doses of "the pill and drop of Mr. Ward," which seem to have been some abominable mixtures, at once violently cathartic and emetic. Something of the same kind may be said of the beer. As long as beer continued to be served out on board ship, so long were there complaints of its quality: it was habitually sick or sour; and all along, the beer of Plymouth seems to have been the worst. As it was in the days of Queen Elizabeth, so was it also in the days of George II.; and Hawke's letters on the subject were at least as strong as Howard's. That bad beer and short rations might give rise to sickness is probable enough; but Elizabeth does not deserve the abuse which has been so freely heaped on her memory, for not being wiser or more liberal than were the Sea-lords of the Admiralty and the Commissioners of the Navy for the next two hundred years. But more than all this: it seems certain from Howard's letters that the sickness which so scourged the ships' companies in August, 1588, had little, if anything, to do with any deficiency of the victuals in quantity or quality. The sickness was, in fact, a foul infection, of the nature, apparently, of jail fever; was brought on board the ships from the shore, and was raging with extreme virulence many weeks before the 21st July. This, at any rate, could not be charged against the Queen.

Another point which now stands out clearly enough is that the common statement that this country was saved by an opportune storm, is altogether mythical. From the 19th of July, when the Spanish fleet was sighted off the Lizard, to the 1st of August, when, thoroughly

beaten, it was flying to the north, without thought of further fight, the weather was moderate throughout. There does not seem to have been a day, or an hour, when the wind was stronger than what might be called a nice working breeze. No doubt the Spaniards felt even that as too much. Their high-charged ships, quite unfit for Channel weather, lay over to it, and their weather guns, badly worked in any case, and confined in narrow ports, could often aim only at the sky. It was one of the many advantages which the English had. But in fact, a critical examination of the opposing forces, conclusively shows that except in tonnage and in number of men, every advantage was with the English. Their ships were better, faster, stiffer, more weatherly, and more heavily armed; they were manned by seamen at home in a breeze, and habituated to the exercise of the great guns. The Spanish ships, on the other hand, were to a great extent troopers, rather than ships of war: their men were soldiers, not sailors; in face of the English attack, they were practically unarmed; and they were half starved, for their provisions were putrid and their water casks leaked. Notwithstanding their imposing appearance, when it came to the test of battle the odds were found to be against them. The documentary proof of this exists among the English and Spanish State Papers: a proof equally valid lies in the fact that in the continuous struggle, lasting over ten days, the English did not lose "one ship, bark, pinnace or cock-boat," or more than—at the outside—100 men. Not a single ship was dismasted, or sustained any serious damage in rigging or sails. Compare this with the losses of the Spaniards during the same time. Not counting the *Rosario*, or the *Rosa*, or the great galleass *San Lorenzo*, which were disabled by the Spaniards' want of seamanship or discipline, the *Santa Aña*, of the Biscayan squadron, was so beaten off Plymouth and the Isle of Wight, that she made the best of her way to the coast of France, and was wrecked near Havre. The *San Matheo* and *San Felipe*, both of the Portuguese squadron, were so pounded on July 29th, that they ran themselves ashore to escape sinking in the deep sea; a fate which befel several, including the one which went down while her commander was in treaty with Captain —afterwards Sir Robert—Crosse, of the *Hope*. The number of their slain was never known, not even by the Spaniards themselves; but, to quote Sir William Wynter's words, "no doubt the slaughter and hurt they received was great."

Story after story has represented the Spaniards as going off with little damage, ready and willing to turn again and pursue the quarrel, if a providential storm had not hindered them. The providential storm did not hinder the English fleet from getting back to Harwich, to Margate, and the Downs. But the study of the Spanish records brings out most clearly the fact that the Spaniards were thoroughly beaten off Gravelines on July 29th; that they preferred trusting themselves to the chance of wind and storm and unknown seas, to trying another bout with the foe they had found so terrible.

It is necessary to insist on this; to repeat that the great scheme of invasion was brought to nought by the skill and valour of our seamen; for unless the truth is known and understood, the lesson of the Armada is—"Sit still, and Providence will help us as of old," instead of the time-honoured, but ever-fresh, ever-true—"Providence helps those who help themselves."

In 1588, we defeated the Spanish navy, then reputed the best, the grandest, the most powerful in the world, because our ships were better, our guns were better, and our men were better trained, better disciplined, better commanded. The lesson that is left for our instruction is so to provide that we may enter on any future war with similar advantages.

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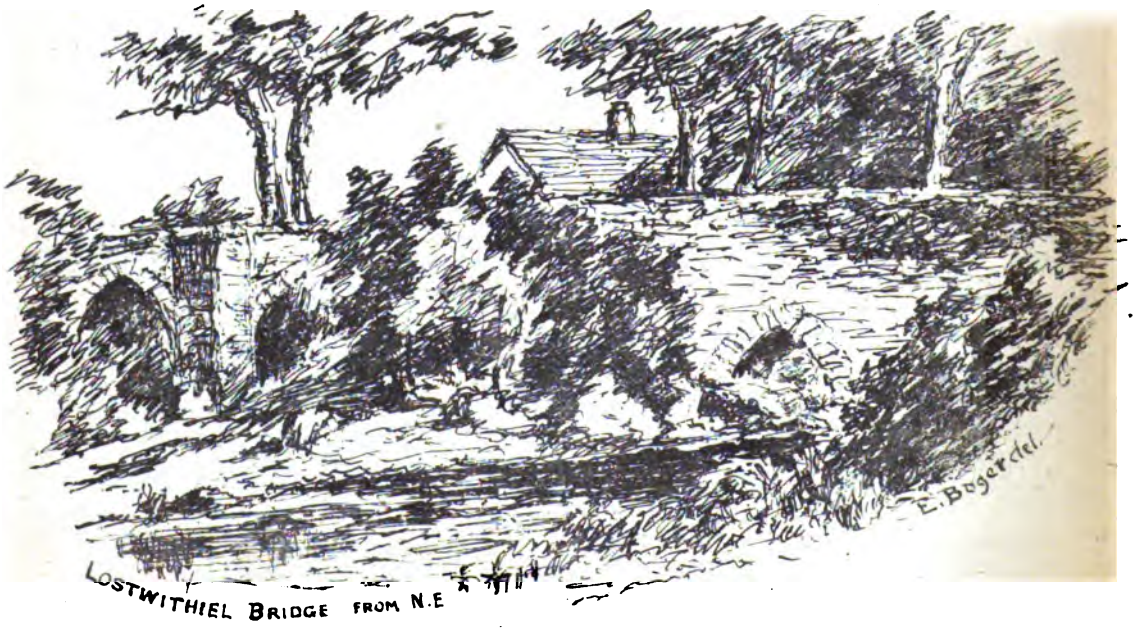

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THE HOUSE AND FURNITURE OF AN EXETER CITIZEN IN THE REIGN OF JAMES I.

BY ROBERT DYMOND, F.S.A.

FEW old documents afford clearer illustration of our ancestors' mode of living and furnishing their dwellings than the inventories of their household goods drawn up by appraisers immediately after their deaths, and often found attached to their wills. The one now placed before the reader contains a list and valuation of the effects of Henry Gandy, an Exeter brewer, who was buried at St. Paul's in that city on the 2nd November, 1608-9. He may be regarded as the founder of a family which long occupied a prominent position in Exeter and, at a much later period, in Plymouth also. Corrie Lane, where Henry Gandy lived, is now called Gandy Street, the name having been changed in the time of his son Henry, who continued his father's brewing business, was mayor of the city in 1661 and 1672, and was a benefactor of the school at St. John's Hospital, having, during his lifetime, given a field in St. Sidwell's parish for the education and maintenance of two poor boys. John, a younger son of the first-named Henry Gandy, had the honour of a place amongst Prince's *Worthies of Devon*. He was a doctor of divinity, a prebendary of Salisbury, held the rich vicarage of South Brent in troublous times, and died there in 1672. But Prince, who displays a tendency to include common-place members of his own profession amongst the *Worthies of Devon*, makes no allusion whatever to two Gandys whose genius gave them a genuine title to that distinction. These were James and William Gandy, the eminent artists, of whose careers the little that is known is told in Mr. Pycroft's excellent *Art in Devonshire*. The three generations which succeeded the Henry Gandy of the Inventory all furnished mayors to their native city, and a Henry Gandy, of the fourth generation, was elected its town clerk in 1733. The Rev. John Gandy, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, from 1769 to 1824, was, apparently, a grandson of the town clerk. He had been curate under his more eminent predecessor, the Rev. Zachariah Mudge, who was also an Exonian by birth, and the entry of whose baptism (unknown to the editor of the interesting *Mudge Memoirs*) I recently lighted on in the parish register of St. Kerian, Exeter, under the date 11th December, 1693, as follows:—

"Zichory sun of Zichory Mudge."

Reverting to the Inventory, it will be observed that Henry Gandy's house was apparently of three storeys, the two apartments on the ground floor being what are now called sitting-rooms, *viz.*, a hall and parlour, with a kitchen on the same floor. Two bed chambers and a "little room" over these were surmounted by a garret or loft under the roof. This amount of house room may seem to us very limited for a prosperous member of the middle classes, but our ancestors led simpler and rougher lives and had fewer desires and luxuries. The inventory contains no mention of crockery of any kind, but, besides basins and ewers, there were pewter articles weighing 204 lbs., and also six dozen trenchers, which were doubtless of wood. The twelve spoons in the kitchen were apparently of pewter or iron. The fifty ounces of silver plate consisted of a gilt salt and five bowls. Every middle-class burgess was furnished with munitions of war, but Henry Gandy's musket, rapier, and dagger had probably lain idle since the Armada scare of twenty years before. His library was limited to two Bibles and other books valued altogether at ten shillings. His fourteen pigs

must have been rather a nuisance in the thickly populated neighbourhood of his brewery, but the city cherished hundreds of stenches as foul and many far more deadly. People who took no heed of the sanitary lessons taught by frequent outbursts of pestilence were not likely to be particular about such trifles as swine. On the other hand, the five dozen of table napkins indicate a degree of refinement in the 17th century unknown amongst persons of Gandy's condition until very recently.

In the first half of the account several errors will be detected in adding up the sums, showing that the scribe was either a careless copyist or a bad arithmetician. Besides the value of his household goods, Henry Gandy was in possession of about £75 in cash and between £300 and £400 in personal securities. Considering the difference between the value of money then and now, he must be regarded as a well-to-do citizen. There is much more in the inventory that might tempt comment, but it is time to introduce the document itself. In doing this it is only due to Mr. F. T. Elworthy, of Foxdown, Wellington—perhaps the best authority on dialect in the West of England—to acknowledge that his kind assistance has given to the "Explanatory Notes" the chief part of their value.

"A trew and p'fect Inventory of the goods, chattells, utensiles and howshoulde stuffe, plate, and debtes of Henry Gandye, late of the Citie of Exeter, Brewer, deceased, vewed and praised [appraised] by Nicholas Hatch, Roger Yeo, William Markes, and Richard Buckford, of the Citty of Exon, aforesaid, the Tenth day of April, 1609.

IN THE HAULE.

Inprimis one tabelborde,[1] one frame, and a settell	xx*s.*	
It'm iij olde chaires..	ij*s.*	
It'm one paire of olde tabelles		xij*d.*
It'm one muskett wth Rapier and dagger, and all thinges p'formed ...	xx*s.*	
It'm a payre of iron dogges in the chimney		xij*d.*
It'm the stayned clothes [dyed cloths] ...	ij*s.*	iiij*d.*
It'm ij powdringe tubbes, ij baskets, and ij glasses..	iiij*s.*	
It'm iij gallons of butter	xj*s.*	
It'm ij bruishes, wth other smalle triffelles		xviij*d.*
It'm one basan and Ewer of pewter ...	ij*s.*	
It'm one olde Cushione		xvj*d.*
It'm one Amerry or Cupboard[2]	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
Sum̃—iij*li.* ix*s.* vj*d.*		

IN THE PARLOR.

Item one Bedsteede	xxxiij*s.*	iiij*d.*
It'm a fflockbedd wth ij bolsters of fflockes	vj*s.*	
It'm one ffeather bedd, one bolster wth two ffeather pillowes	liij*s.*	iiij*d.*
It'm one greene Rugge, one paire of wollen blanketts, and one paire of greene curtings wth curting rodds	xxxiij*s.*	iiij*d.*
It'm a doubel tabelbord, vj ioyned stooles, and iiij. lowe stooles	xx*s.*	
It'm one livery cubbord[3] and a cheste ...	xx*s.*	
It'm one littell foldinge tabell wth a wicker chaire, one drulde chaire,[4] and a deske	v*s.*	
It'm one bason and yewer of peuter ..	iiij*s.*	
It'm one Dornex[5] carpett, iiij old drumb[6] cushions, and a cubbord cloth of dornex	vj*s.*	
It'm, eight yards of Jeane fustian... ...	vj*s.*	viij*d.*
It'm, a pair of andirons, ij doggs, a fier shovell, a paire of Tongs, a pair of bellowes, and one iron backe[7]	xxiij*s.*	iiij*d.*
Sum̃—xj*li.* j*s.*		

IN THE CHAMBER OVER THE PARLOR.

Item one olde bedsteed wth a trundell bedsteed[10]	viij*s.*	
It'm, one flockbedd wth a bolster of flockes	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
It'm, one ffeather bedd, a feather bolster, and two feather pillowes ...	xl*s.*	
It'm, one white rugge, one old covrlett, and one paire of olde blanketts	xv*s.*	
It'm, one olde feather bedd, a feather bolster, and a duste bedd[8] ..	xx*s.*	
It'm, one Rugge, and one pair of wollen blanketts	x*s.*	
It'm, one olde dubbell tabelbord wth two wicker chaires	iiij*s.*	
It'm, a presse and a cheste	xiij*s.*	iiij*d.*
It'm, vj drumb cushions[6]	xx*s.*	
It'm vj cushions, iij of Tente worke, and Three of Irish stitch	xij*s.*	
It'm, a window cushion of tapestre worke, two cushions of needlworke, wth six cushions of green clothe ...	xv*s.*	
It'm, ffower carpetts, whereof three of greene clothe, Tother of Dornex[5]	xxiij*s.*	iiij*d.*
It'm, ij peece of course wollen clothe ...	ix*s.*	
It'm, one olde cloake, being a pawne ...	vj*s.*	
It'm, j hackney saddell, a woman's pillion, a paire of olde boots and spurres		
Sum̃—x*li.* vj*s.* viijd.		

IN THE NEXT LITTELL ROOME.

Item, one olde cheste wth xx*li* of candells, one round sidebord, iiij tubbs, one trendell with halfe a bushell of pease, and j threed turne[9]	xx*s.*	

IN THE CHAMBER OVER THE KITCHINGE.

Item, one Bedsteede and a trundell bedsteede, wth a foot pace[10] ... xxx*s.*

It'm, a ſeather bedd, a feather bolster, and to feather pillowes .. liij*s.* iiij*d.*

It'm, a greene rugge and a paire of wollen blanketts ... . xxiiij*s.*

It'm, a paire of greene saye curtaynes [*i.e.*, of thin material] wth the curtayne roddes ... ... xvj*s.* iiij*d.*

It'm, a duste bedd wth ij duste bolsters[8] a paire of wollen blanketts and two olde rugges ... ... xvj*s.*

It'm, one olde ioyned cubbord, one square tabell, iij stooles, ij chestes, a drulde chair, and a wicker chaire ... xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

It'm, a paire of iron doggs, with an olde flaskett ... ... xvj*s.*

It'm, two Bibels, wjth other Bookes ... xs.

Sum̃a—ix*li.* viij*s.* viij*d.*

IN A LOFTE NEXT THE CHAMBER OVER THE KITCHINGE.

Item, Two trundell bedsteeds, one chaire and three olde coffers ... ... xs.

IN THE COCKLOFTE OVER THE COURT.[11]

Item, ij old bedsteeds, one trundell bedsteede one olde borde and a cheste vj*s.* viij*d.*

It'm iij duste bedds, ij duste bolsters, iiij old cov'letts and two paire of wollen blanketts ... ... xx*s.*

Sum̃—xxxvj*s.* viij*d.*

IN THE KITCHINGE.

Item, one cubborde, j bourde, j forme, ij chaires wth two low stooles ... xs.

It'm iiij spitts, one dripinge panne of iron, iij dripinge pannes of plate, one fryinge panne, v poll crooks[12] and one fleshehooke ... ... xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

It'm one paire of Andirons, one paire of dogges, one iron to sett before the dripinge panne and ij brandizes[13] xs.

It'm one brasse pott being a pawne for ... xx*s.*

It'm vj brasse potts greate and small ... xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*

It'm two old brasse pannes, vj caldrons greate and smalle, iij brasse skilletts, one brasse ladell and two brasen skoomers ... ... xl*s.*

It'm viij brasan candelsticks ... ... vs.

It'm a pestell and morter and a chaffendishe iiij*s.*

It'm a warminge panne of brasse .. ... xx*d.*

It'm vi dozen of trencherds ... ... ij*s.*

It'm xxxvj*li* of leade ... ... iij*s.*

It'm of pewter ijc iiij*li* ... ...v*li.* ijs.

It'm one powdringe tubb wth other smale things .. .. ij*s.* vj*d.*

It'm two knifes and a dozen of spoones ... xij*d.*

Sum̃—xij*li.* xij*s.* x*d.*

THE LINNINGE APP'TAYNINGE TO THE HOUSE.

Item, iij fine sheetes of hollande ... ... xxx*s.*

It'm one paire of course hollande sheets... vs.

It'm iiij paire of canvas sheets ... ... xl*s.*

It'm vij paire of course canvas sheets ... xlvj*s.* viij*d.*

It'm ij paire of course canvas sheets ... xij*s.*

It'm one pair of dowlas sheets and a paire of canvas sheets for a trundel bedd xs.

It'm ij course diaper tabelcloths and a dozen of diaper napkins .. xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*

It'm eight tabelcloths of canvas ... ... xxv*s.* viij*d.*

It'm five dozen of tabelnapkins ... ... xxx*s.*

It'm xj handtowells fine, x course... ... x*s.*

It'm xv pillowties fine, x course ... ... xv*s.*

It'm iiij dowlas shetes ... ... xvj*s.*

It'm vj ruffe bandes, ij fallinge bandes iiij night capps, vj handkercheifs, ij paire of boothose, iij paire of socks and one fustian wastcoate ... ... xx*s.*

Sum̃—xiiij*li.* xix*s.* viij*d.*

HIS WEARINGE APPARELL.

Item, a cloath gowne and a olde rugge gowne xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

It'm iij cloakes lyned ... ...iiij*li.*

It'm ij doubletts, one jerkin, 2 paire of hoase ij hatts, iij wastes, a pair of wosterd stockins, a pair of silke garters, iij payre of shooes and two paire of pantophels[14] ... ... xl*s.*

It'm a peece of rawe wollen clothe[15] ... xxx*s.*

It'm a peddicoate and a wastecoate being a pawne ... ... xx*s.*

Sum̃—ix*li.* xvj*s.* viij*d.*

WITHOUT THE HOWSE.

Item, xiiij pigges greate and smalle ...vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

It'm vj seames of woode[16].. ... ... vj*s.*

It'm in maulte att the tyme of his death xx*tie* sacks .. .. xxiiij*li.*

Sum̃a—xxx*li.* xj*s.* iiij*d.*

HIS PLATE AND MONEY.

Item, a gilte salte wayinge x ounces wantinge halfe a quarter at v*s* an ounce lij*s.* vj*d.*

It'm v silver boales white waying xl ouncs att iiij*s.* x*d.* an ounce ... ... ix*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

It'm in money and golde att the time of his death ... ... lxxiiij*li.* xvij*s.*

It'm more receaved sithenc his death of Bartholomew Hore due by his bill x*li.*

Sum̃—lxxxxvij*li.* ij*s.* x*d.*

GOOD DEBTES BY SPECIALTY.

Item a bonde wherin is bounde one James Dabinett, of Barnestapell, and John Pearce, of Northmolton, in a 120*li* for the payment of ... lx*li.*

It'm a bonde wherin James Stoneman, of Topsham, is bounde in 14*li.* for the payment of ... ... vij*li.* vj*s.*

It'm a bonde wherin Symon Leach[17] of Crediton, and George Leach, late of the Citty of Exon, decessed, stands bounde in xl*li* for the paiment of xx*li.*

It'm a bonde wherin William Helmore the elder and William Helmore the younger, of Newton St. Ciers, in 40*li.* for the payment of ... ... xx*li.*

It'm a bonde wherein Richard Bremly and John Eeeds stande bounde in 100*li.* for the payment of ... } l*li.*

It'm a bonde wherein William White and Nicholas Cann stande bounde in xl*li* for the payment of ... ... } xxj*li.*

It'm a bonde wherein Valentyne Tucker is bounde in 32*li* for the payment of } xvj*li.*

It'm a bonde of Richard Jesses in xl*li* for the payment of ... ... } xxj*li.*

It'm a bonde of Thomas Smyth of which remayneth due and unpaid ... } xxxvj*s.*

Sum̃—ccxvij*li.* ij*s.*

GOOD DEBTS BY BOOKE.

Item, to the value of ... ... xl*li.*

It'm more received for beare due before his death and delivered since ... } l*li.*

Sum̃—lxxxx*li.*

DESPERATE DEBTS BY BOOKE.

Item, to the valew of ... ... xxxv*li.*

Sum̃—xxxv*li.*

DESPERATE DEBTES BY SPECIALITYES.

Item, Garthered Hayne als Pilforde ... xxiiij*s.*

It'm of Phillip Hayne ... ... xxiij*s.*

It'm of Robert Heywode and Roger Benfeild xxxiij*s.*

It'm, Henry Catesby ... ... ix*s.* iiij*d.*

It'm, William Jessey and Nicholas Jessey v*li.* xij*s.* vj*d.*

Sum̃—x*li.* ij*s.* x*d.*

CHARGES AND DEBTS PAID SITHENC HIS DEATH FOR HIS FUNERALL AND OTHER THINGS VID'ZT.

Item aboute his funerall ... ...iij*li.*

It'm to the Apothecary ... ... xx*s.* ij*d.*

It'm paid to Ambrose Pill due by his bill...xl*li.*

It'm to John Jurden due by his bill ...xxxv*li.*

It'm he oweth by his specialitie not yett due to one Sr Henry Sidney, of Northfolke, Knight ... .. } xx*li.*

It'm more to one Goodwin, of Dover, by bill not yeat due ... ... } xij*li.* x*s.*

Sum̃—cxi*li.* x*s.* ij*d.*

Explanatory Notes.

1.—*Tabelborde.* The heavy table of polished ash or oak at which the family took their meals.

2.—*Amerry.* The meaning of this word was debated at some length in the *Western Antiquary*, I., pages 184, 195. It is explained in the Inventory by the words "or cupboard." It sometimes appeared as *Almery* or *Ambry*, and is still a well-known term in ecclesiastical architecture in the form *Aumbry*. "Ambry, among our ancestors, was the place where the arms, plate, vessels, and everything which belonged to housekeeping were kept" (Nuttall). Similar definitions will be found in Bailey's and the older dictionaries, whilst Grose and Halliwell mention it as still in provincial use in the northern counties in the form *Almarie.*

3.—*Livery cupboard.* Livery means the daily pittance of food. "The daily allowance of meat and drink received by each individual is commonly termed his livery, and the livery cupboard was the buffet appointed in apartments of greatest state to receive this provision at certain times." See note on *Corrodium* in *Promptorium Parvulorum*, 309.

4.—*Drulde chair.* This now obsolete term occurs more than once in the inventory. In rustic dialect the syllable *thr* is constantly uttered as *dr*. Thus, throw = drow, thrash = drash, and so on. The word *drulde* is derived from a Saxon verb rendered in later times as *thrill* = to pierce or perforate, and a *drulde chair* was of the kind we all know so well, in which the back is made of pierced woodwork or fretwork; or in modern speech, a fret-back chair. The older dictionaries and works on English dialect abound with illustrations, *e.g.*, *Promptorium Parvulorum* (Thyrlyn), 441; *Palsgrave*, 755; *Piers Plowman*, Pass. II., line 170.

5.—*Dornex*, a word occurring several times in this Inventory and often met with in old churchwardens' accounts. It was a woollen material or coarse kind of damask used for carpets, curtains, etc., and derives its name from *Dornick*, the Flemish equivalent for Tournay, where the manufacture was carried on. See Halliwell and Nares; also *Dornyx*, in Walcott's *Sacred Archæology.*

6.—*Drumb.* This is another example of the provincial interchange of *dr* and *thr* as already instanced in the case of the word *drulde.* "I have no doubt," writes Mr. Elworthy, "that *drumb cushion* is thrumb cushion, a cushion stuffed with *thrumbs* called, as you know, *drumbs* everywhere in the west." Thrum is a very old and well-known word, especially in places devoted to the woollen trade as Exeter was in Henry Gandy's day. Halliwell defines it as the tufted part beyond the tie at the end of the warp in weaving: or any collection or tuft of short thread. A contemporary illustration of its use occurs in the *Midsummer Night's Dream* :—

> " O fates, come, come,
> Cut thread and *thrum.*"

Old High German, *drum* (finis, stirps). Old Dutch, *drom* (see Stratman, 525). *Thrumm* of a cloth = *filamen* (*Promptorium Parvulorum*, 493. *Thrum* of clothe or threade = payne (*Palsgrave*, 281).

7.—*Iron back.* The cast-iron plates at the backs of fire-places were often enriched by raised patterns of artistic or grotesque design. Some good illustrations, with descriptions, will be found in last November's number of the *Art Journal.*

8.—*Duste bed and duste bolsters, i.e.*, "filled with what is now called *doust.* Many common beds for farm servants are still stuffed with it. It is the glumes or light husks of the oat which is winnowed out, and this makes a very soft, comfortable bed" (Elworthy).

9.—*Trendell*, a large oval tub. A word peculiar to the West of England. *Threed turne*, quill turn or spinning turn, known elsewhere as a spinning wheel.

10.—*Trundell bedstead with a foot pace.* This was "what we now call a *tressle bedstead*, suitable for servants. The same as Shakspere's *truckle bed*: 'Romeo, good night; I'll to my *truckle bed*'; and again, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, IV., 5, where the host of the Garter Inn directs Simple to Falstaff: 'There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing bed and *truckle bed.*' *Foot pace* is foot-piece or foot-board. Compare head-piece, sill-piece, chimney-piece. *Pace* is still the sound of *piece* in many parts and by many speakers" (Elworthy).

11.—*Cockloft*, the space immediately under the roof. It implies a place without a ceiling.

12.—*Poll crooks*, chimney crooks for suspending the cooking pots?

13.—*Brandixes*, iron tripods or rings supported by three legs. Called *brandreths* in all parts but the west,

14.—*Pantophells* or pantofles = slippers (Halliwell).

15.—*Raw woollen cloth*, undressed as it came from the loom and before going to the tucking mill. Woollen cloth in this condition is still called a "raw piece," *i.e.*, unfinished. In this case the piece was no doubt home-made by the "spinsters" of the household, and would, according to custom, be sent to the tucker to be scoured, milled, and racked.

16.—*Seams of Wood.* A seam was a horse-load, and usually weighed 240 pounds. Hence *pack—pack-horse*, and *sumpter-horse*, *i.e.*, the horse bearing the seam or load of luggage.

17.—*Simon Leach of Crediton* was Henry Gandy's brother-in-law. He was knighted by Charles I., at Ford House, Newton Abbot, on the 26th of September, 1625, and in that year was Sheriff of Devon. Walter Leach, his eldest son and heir, was knighted at Whitehall, on the 3rd of December, 1626.

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THE PADSTOW MAY SONGS.

BY GEORGE C. BOASE.

IN the town of Padstow it has long been the custom to celebrate the return of the first of May by an annual festival or ceremony. The people, more especially the younger people, assemble early in the morning and sing through the street, having with them either a hobby horse, or, failing that, the painted effigy of a horse.

The song is varied to some extent by the introduction of the names of the persons inhabiting the houses near to which the singing is being conducted, and the height of the enjoyment and the fun appears to be reached when, on the appearance of these people at their doors, they are saluted with showers of soot, or have their faces blackened by the application of the sooty and greasy hands of some of the mob. The following is the song heard on this occasion:—

The Morning Song.

Unite and unite and let us all unite,
For summer is acome unto day,
And whither we are going we all will unite,
In the merry morning of May.

I warn you young men everyone,
For summer is acome unto day,
To go to the green-wood and fetch your May home
In the merry morning of May.

Arise up Mr. —— and joy you betide
For summer is acome unto day,
And bright is your bride that lies by your side,
In the merry morning of May.

Arise up Mrs. —— and gold be your ring,
For summer is acome unto day,
And give to us a cup of ale the merrier we shall sing,
In the merry morning of May.

With the merry singing and the joys a springing
For summer is acome unto day,
How happy is the little bird that merrily doth sing,
In the merry morning of May.
(*Repeated every four verses.*)

Arise up Mr. —— with your sword by your side,
For summer is acome unto day,
Your steed is in the stable awaiting for to ride,
In the merry morning of May.

Arise up Mr. —— and reach me your hand,
For summer is acome unto day, [in hand,
And you shall have a lively lass with a thousand pounds
In the merry morning of May.

Arise up Mr. —— I know you well afine,
For summer is acome unto day. [mine,
You have a shilling in your purse and I wish it was in
In the merry morning of May.

Arise up Miss —— and strew all your flowers,
For summer is acome unto day,
It is but awhile ago since we have strewed ours,
In the merry morning of May.

Arise up Miss —— all in your gown of green,
For summer is acome unto day,
You are as fine a lady as wait upon the Queen,
In the merry morning of May.

Arise up Miss —— out of your bed,
For summer is acome unto day, [the red,
Your chamber shall be strewed with the white rose and
In the merry morning of May.

Arise up Miss —— all in your smock of silk,
For summer is acome unto day,
And all your body under as white as any milk,
In the merry morning of May.

Where are the young men that here now should dance,
For summer is acome unto day.
Some they are in England, and some they are in France,
In the merry morning of May.

Where are the maidens that here now should sing,
For summer is acome unto day.
They are in the meadows the flowers gathering.
In the merry morning of May.

The young men of Padstow might if they would,
For summer is acome unto day,
They might have built a ship and gilded her with gold,
In the merry morning of May.

The maidens of Padstow might if they would,
For summer is acome unto day,
They might have made a garland and gilded it with gold,
In the merry morning of May.

Now fare you well, and we bid you good cheer,
For summer is acome unto day, [year,
We will come no more unto your house before another
In the merry morning of May.

After the perambulation of the town, the people proceed to Treator Pool, where the horse is supposed to drink, and then returning to the town, accompanied with music, about 11-30 *a.m.*, the following song is sung in honour of St. George:—

The Day Song.

Awake St. George, our English knight O,
For summer is acome O, and winter is ago,
And every day God give us his grace.
By day and by night O.
Where is St. George, where is he O,
He is out in his long boat all on the salt sea O,
And in every land O, the land that ere we go.
And for to fetch the summer home, the summer and the May O,
For summer is acome O, and winter is ago.
Where are the French dogs, that make such boast O
They shall eat the grey goose feather,
And we will eat the roast O.
And in every land O, the land that ere we go.
Thou might'st have shewn thy knavish face,
Thou might'st have tarried at home O,
But thou shalt be an old cuckold,
And thou shalt wear the horns.
With Hal-an-tow, and jolly rumble O.
For summer is acome O, and winter is ago.
And in every land O, the land that ere we go.
Up flies the Kite and down falls the Lark O,
Aunt Ursula Birdhood she had an old ewe,
And she died in her own Park O.
And for to fetch the summer home, etc.
The Choruses to be repeated alternately.

The day is kept now as a holiday and a festival, and crowds of people from the neighbourhood come into Padstow to visit their friends. These songs, although looked on as local productions, are, I imagine, nothing of the kind, and I fully expect that correspondents will point out that these very verses, with slight variations, are well known in other localities.

I should be glad if some of your Padstow subscribers would send further information respecting the festival, and narrate how it has changed from time to time, and in what respect the present anniversary differs from the earliest known record of keeping May Day at Padstow. The only account of "The Hobby Horse" found in the Cornish histories is in Hitchins and Drew's *Cornwall* (I., 720; II., 525, 529), where it is stated that there is a tradition of St. George, on horseback, having visited the neighbourhood of Padstow, where the indentation of his horse's hoofs caused a spring of water to arise. The spot is still known as St. George's Well, and water is said to be found there even in the hottest summer. The "Day Song," commencing "Awake St. George," has probably some relation to the incident.

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A LETTER FROM BISHOP RUNDLE TO REV. ALURED CLARKE, D.D.

Dean of Exeter.

COMMUNICATED BY GEORGE CLINCH,
Of the British Museum.

AT Dublin, in the year 1789, was published an octavo volume entitled "Letters of the late Thomas Rundle, LL.D. *Lord Bishop of Derry in Ireland*, to Mrs. Barbara Sandys, of Miserden, Gloucestershire. With Introductory Memoirs by James Dallaway, M.A." In the biographical preface, or "Introductory Memoir," as it is described in the title, is a letter addressed to Dean Alured Clarke, chiefly bearing upon his election to the deanery of Exeter. Its merits as a specimen of epistolary composition are, we venture to think, sufficiently great to justify its reproduction in the *Western Antiquary*. To Dean Clarke Exeter owes a debt of deep gratitude. He originated the Devon and Exeter Hospital, and laid its foundation stone on the 27th August, 1741. He died in May, 1742, and was buried at Westminster, but his memory will be cherished with respect and affection for many years to come.

"*To the Rev. Dean* Clarke.

"*Barrington, Sept.* 9, 1740.

"My Dear Friend,

"If I was not the most inactive mortal living, I would quickly come to you at *Winchester*, to assure you what esteem and affection for you have ever been in my heart; but, I believe, I must defer my visit to you till I can pay

it in that city (*Exeter*), where I was educated, and which still continues the delight of my imagination. Though I think it by far the finest climate, and most agreeable place of residence in *England*, yet it never appeared in so fair a light to me, as it will, when I see you presiding in its Cathedral. I have still some few valuable acquaintance left in that country, who will think themselves happy in your friendship, and rejoice to perform to you all the self-rewarding duties of a good neighbourhood; and I am confident they will think themselves more obliged to me for making them known to you, than all the other civilities it has ever been in my power to shew them.

"Your house there, as well as I remember, is large, but gloomily situated under the shadow of the church; crowded with houses in such a manner, as not to suffer you to have any gardens of value; but the variety of public walks round the town, and the beauty of the land-scapes, and the warmth of the air, will make you ample amends for every inconvenience at home, if any such there be. But I am just informed that you have not yet taken possession of it. Whence this delay? I hope it is not from indifference. If you go down next spring, I will offer you my company, if that can make the journey more agreeable. You will find there every thing that your hospitable heart can desire, in greater plenty, greater elegance, and at less expence, than in any city in *England*, and, I may almost say, *Ireland*, if I am not deceived by my memory and my friends. Forgive my indulging myself in the praises of my first love, to one who is to enjoy her beauties, whilst I am banished to *Thule*, far from sunshine, and the conversation of those friends, whose company would make even *Thule* pleasant, and sunshine forgotten. If you have any taste for gardening, and cultivating and amassing any kind of vegitable riches, the trees there shoot with a more luxuriant verdure; the flowers glow with warmer colours; and the fruits ripen to a richer flavour, than in any part of this island; and the fig and the grape scarce desire better skies.

"I am glad you are pleased with Col. Folliot; he is a sensible, friendly, upright man; indefatigable in obliging those for whom he has conceived an esteem; and generous to the full extent of his fortune. He has a taste for the beauties of nature, and indulges himself in the enjoyment of every rational amusement of that kind, which he can purchase with discretion. You and he have many things in common, in the turn of your indefatigable charity, to relieve the distresses of mankind; and our hospital for invalids, by his dexterity and diligence, was raised from being *vox & præterea nihil*, into a comfort for many hundreds of unhappy wretches; and is now an honour to our kingdom; and whilst it continues so, will preserve to posterity an account of the fortitude, and virtue, and wisdom of Folliot.

"I intend to continue here till the meeting of the parliament, and then to remove to Mr. John Talbot's, in *Red Lion-square*. You know me well enough, to be sure that the chief call I have into *England* is to enjoy the company of those friends, to whose family and affection I owe all the good fortune of my life. Inclination and gratitude united in determining me to undertake my present journey. I design to continue the winter and spring in *London*, and in the beginning of the summer see my other friends, and then return to *Ireland* for ever. I grow too old, and too inactive, to propose any future expeditions. I have recovered my health and spirits, but not my strength. I am infinitely better than ever I expected, or could even hope for, without presumption; but yet the effects of a distemper, as well as the infirmities of old age, will disable me from any prospect of being hereafter fit for any thing, but talking in an elbow chair.

"I own to you, my friend, my situation in *Ireland* is as agreeable to me as any possibly could be, remote from the early friendships of my life. I have been served as Plato in his commonwealth would have Homer treated; 'First,' says the philosopher, 'do him honours, reward his merit, and then—banish him.' At *Dublin* I enjoy the most delightful habitation, the finest landscape, and the mildest climate that can be described or desired. I have a house there rather too elegant and magnificent; in the north an easy diocess, and a large revenue. I have but thirty-five beneficed clergymen under my care, and they are all regular, decent, and neighbourly: each hath considerable and commendable general learning; but not one is eminent for any particular branch of knowledge. And I have rather more curates, who are allowed by their rectors such a stipend, as hath, alas! tempted most of them to marry; and it is not uncommon to have curates that are fathers of eight or ten children, without any thing but an allowance of forty pounds a year to support them.

"The only discipline that I have as yet exerted, hath been to discard three out of my diocess, who, though refused certificates by me and my clergy, have obtained good livings in *America*, and found room for repentance. If their former misfortunes have been a warning to them, I rejoice at their success; but if they are once more negligent of their conduct, there is no farther beneficial pardon for their follies in this life, though they should sincerely seek it with tears.

"My Dean, your kinsman, is much beloved at *Derry*, and is highly delighted with the preferment. That place was the first object of his fondness, and agrees with his constitution; his wife was born in it, and is related to great numbers near it. He is very generous, and a great economist; lives splendidly, yet buys estates; and equally takes care of his reputation and his family. The income is above 1300l. per ann. but he hath seven curates to whom he is generous. It is a preferment which will increase daily, and the outgoings continue the same. It is now a clear 1000l. and will next year be probably better. I have only room to assure you that I am,

"Yours most sincerely,

"T. DERRY."

BIOGRAPHIA MEDICA DEVONIENSIS;

OR,

Collections towards a History of the Medical Worthies of Devon.

BY WILLIAM MUNK, M.D., F.S.A.

PART IV.

XV.—WILLIAM OLIVER, M.D., was the second son of John Oliver, Esq., of Ludgvan, in Cornwall, and was born there the 4th August, 1695. He was admitted a pensioner of Pembroke College, Cambridge, 17th September, 1714, and as a member of that house proceeded M.B. in 1720. He then visited the continent, was entered on the physic line at Leyden, 15th November, 1720, and attended the lectures of Boerhaave. He was admitted M.D. at Cambridge in 1725. On his return from Leyden he settled at Plymouth, but after a few years' residence in that town, removed to Bath, where he soon distanced all his contemporaries, attained the highest professional reputation, and eventually ruled the faculty in that city with an imperiousness of which there have been few examples. His quarrel with Dr. Baylies is well known. Dr. Oliver died at Bath on the 17th March, 1764, aged 69, and in the "Obituary" of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for that year is described as an eminent physician, a good scholar, and a fine gentleman.

Dr. Oliver's career at Plymouth affords but few incidents for a biographer. He settled there nearly at the same time as Huxham, and between them much rivalry existed. At this period (1723) occurred the curious case of malformation of the genitalia described with great minuteness and accuracy by Huxham in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 379, under the title "*Partium Genitalium in Muliere structura præternaturalis.*" The same number of the *Transactions* contained also Dr. Oliver's description of the same case, but so different from Huxham's, and withal so replete with error, as to call forth from Mr. John Bonnet, of Fowey, the surgeon in attendance, a critical rejoinder, which was published in No. 384 of the *Transactions*. He therein confirms Huxham's description and convicts Dr. Oliver of gross carelessness and inaccuracy. The effect of this on the relative prospects of the two physicians was probably decisive, for Dr. Oliver shortly afterwards quitted Plymouth. His brief career in that town was, however, marked by the introduction of small-pox inoculation, two cases having been inoculated at Plymouth under his superintendence by Mr. Tolcher, in 1724. Dr. Oliver was buried in the church of Weston, near Bath, where, on a white tablet, is the following inscription to his memory:—

"Near this place interred lie the remains of William Oliver M.D. F.R.S. of the City of Bath where near forty years he practised physick with great assiduity and reputation. He was not only eminent in his profession; worthy of remembrance were his many good qualities; an habitual probity of heart, an exalted love of truth and virtue [cultivated by bright natural endowments] characterised his sentiments and manners and gained him esteem and favour with the good and honourable, thanks and blessings from the needy and distressed, the certain objects of his ordinary care and ministrations. His death was a public loss most seriously felt by those who in the private and most endearing connections of life, lament the affectionate friend, the tender and indulgent parent, the candid, entertaining and instructive friend.

Born at Ludgvan in Cornwall Aug. 4th 1695
He died at Bath March 17th 1764."

Dr. Oliver was the author of *A Practical Essay on the Use and Abuse of Warm Bathing in Gouty Cases.* 4to, Bath, 1751.

XVI.—WILLIAM MARTIN, M.D., was born in 1701, and was the son of a gentleman settled in the island of Antigua. He received a sound education at the grammar school of Coddington, and on the 26th July, 1717, was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, under the tutorship of Mr. Thomas Pilgrim, the Regius Professor of Greek in the university. He proceeded M.B. in 1723, M.D. in 1728, and settled as a physician at Plymouth, where he practised for many years. Of his career in that town but few records remain. He was the contemporary and almost the only formidable competitor of Huxham, with whom he

must have shared, though certainly in minor proportion, the professional confidence and emoluments of the neighbourhood. Dr. Spry, writing in 1751, calls him "an eminent physician of this town." Dr. Martin died 22nd November, 1762, aged 62, and was buried, not in consecrated ground, but in a field (a part of his own property) in the parish of Botus Fleming, in Cornwall. There is a large monument over his remains, which bears a long and odd inscription. It need not be added here, as it has already appeared in the last volume of the *Western Antiquary*, page 190.

XVII.—THOMAS LOVELL. Of this member of the medical profession I can recover no further information than that afforded by the *Annals of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, from which I learn that he was admitted an Extra Licentiate of the College, 25th Sept., 1721, being then "of Plymouth Devon."

XVIII.—JOHN COLWELL, M.B., was born at Totnes, and was the son of Andrew Colwell of that town, Bachelor of Medicine, by his wife, Elizabeth Hyne. He was entered a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, 4th February, 1725-6, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B., 21st November, 1729; A.M., 8th July, 1732; M.B., 9th June, 1736. Dr. Colwell was already settled at Bodmin when, on the 25th October, 1737, he was licensed at Exeter to marry Catherine Roe, of Totnes, spinster. He would seem to have remained at Bodmin many years, and was still there in 1760, shortly after which he removed to Plymouth, where he resided and practised to the time of his death, which, I think, occurred in April, 1785. His remains were interred in the family vault at Totnes.

Dr. Colwell was a person of retiring habits and refined tastes, devoted rather to the elegancies of classical literature than to the study or energetic practice of his profession. He was rather fitted to adorn a college than to fight his way to professional eminence, and his contemporaries at Plymouth, Dr. Spry and Dr. Remmett, attained their position there without much active competition from Dr. Colwell. The doctor had great confidence in nature's operations, and was slow to interfere; his remedies were invariably of the mildest character, and his practice was thought to be inert. Though known as a man of talent and extensive acquirements, he was little regarded as a physician and was seldom sent for. His name has almost faded from remembrance at Plymouth, and it is only after repeated inquiry and tedious search that I have succeeded in obtaining these scanty particulars.

XIX.—JOHN MUDGE, M.D., F.R.S., was the fourth son of the Rev. Zachary Mudge, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, and was born at Bideford (of the grammar school in which town his father was then master) in 1721. No particulars have reached me of the medical education of this distinguished practitioner. He practised at Plymouth for nearly half a century, at first as a surgeon apothecary, but eventually, when he was advanced in years and his health began to fail, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine from one of the northern universities, and, withdrawing from the more laborious branch of the profession, practised thenceforward as a physician. Dr. Mudge was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and to the *Philosophical Transactions* he contributed two important papers, *viz.*, "A Proposal to remedy a Defect in the Lateral Operation for the Stone" (Vol. XLVI., page 24), and "Directions for giving the Parabolic Curve to the Specula for Reflecting Telescopes" (Vol. LXVII., page 296. For the latter communication, as valuable as it was original, Dr. Mudge was awarded the Copley Medal. I have already stated that a similar honour was conferred on Huxham in 1755, for his *Observations on Antimony*. Of a circumstance so honourable and unprecedented Plymouth may justly be proud. This medal, the highest mark of approval the Royal Society could confer, and the great object of ambition to all cultivators of natural science, has, I believe, in no other instance been awarded to two inhabitants of the same provincial town. Dr.

Mudge contributed some cases of midwifery to Dr. Smellie's collection, published in 1754, and in the second volume of the *Medical Transactions of the Royal College of Physicians* we have from his pen "Two Extraordinary Dropsical Cases with their Cure." His separate publications were:—

A Dissertation on the Small Pox; or an Attempt towards an Investigation of the real Causes which render the Small Pox by Inoculation, under every Mode of Management so much more mild and safe than the same Disease when produced by the ordinary Means of Infection. 8vo, Lond., 1777.

A radical and expeditious Cure for a recent Catarrhous Cough: preceded by some Observations on Respiration with occasional and practical Remarks on some other Diseases of the Lungs. To which is added, a Chapter on the Vis Vitæ so far as it is concerned in preserving and rehabilitating the Health of an Animal, accompanied with some Strictures on Compound Fractures. 8vo, Lond., 1778.

Dr. Mudge died somewhat suddenly of gout, on the 26th of March, 1793, in the 72nd year of his age. He was buried in St. Andrew's Church, and is commemorated by a monument which bears the following inscription:—

"Janua Vitæ Sepulchrum.
Hic juxta sitæ sunt exuviæ Johannis Mudge
Medicinæ Doctoris nec non Societatis Regalis Socii
qui
Spe certa in Christo Salvatore resurgendi
Pie placideque Animam Deo redidit
Die xxvj Martii Anno Salvatoris MDCCXCIIJ."

Dr. Mudge was universally respected, and numerous elegiac stanzas were penned to his memory. Fox, who rarely spoke well of physic or of its professors, calls him "a first rate physician," and the *Gentleman's Magazine* supplies us with the following pleasing sketch of his character:—

"In Dr. Mudge were combined the best qualities of the head and heart His admirable genius which signalized him not only in the various departments of his own profession, but in many other walks both of art and science was tempered with the most engaging benevolence and condescension, and his medical practice was combined with so unaffected a sympathy with the miseries he was called to relieve that his patients felt he was their friend as well as their physician. In domestic scenes his affectionate attentions endeared him to his family, at the same time that the vigour and brilliancy of his conversation rendered him a very instructive and delightful companion. His cup of life was but too largely dashed with the bitterness of pain and sorrow, yet through the natural cheerfulness of his temper and the affecting sense he entertained of the truths and duties of religion he had the happy talent of alleviating his own burdens and those of his sympathising friends, by extracting and enjoying whatever portion of good he found mingled with the evils of life. The 'sunshine of the breast' never forsook him and would no doubt have shed a lustre on his last moments had he been called to the task of patience and resignation by a lingering and laborious change. But he was spared this trial by a sudden and easy passage from this life to that better state which is perfectly congenial to the piety and philanthropy which distinguished him."

Dr. Mudge was twice married, and had in all thirteen children. His portrait was painted first in 1752 or 1753, by his friend, Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was then at Plymouth on account of delicate health secondly, by Northcote, and engraved by T. W. Reynolds. Northcote's original portrait is at Puslinch.

(To be continued.)

* * *

ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(Continued.)

OUR Series now enters the reign of Richard the Second:—

XIX.—Stephen Hughe, of Kyngesbrigge, grants to John Durant and Matilda, his wife, his Burgage in Kyngesbrigge, situate on the East side of the King's High-way (or Street) therein (*in Orientali parte vici Regalis ejusdem ville*), between the Burgage of John Wace, junior, on the North, and the Burgage of John Coule, on the South; to have and to hold to the said John and Matilda, their heirs and assigns, for ever, from the Capital Lords of that fee, rendering the accustomed rents and services thereto pertaining. They were to pay, also, an annual rent to the said Stephen, his heirs and assigns, of 40*s.* of good and lawful money, on the four principal Quarter-Days, in equal portions, in satisfaction of all claims, for a Term of thirty-two years from the Feast of St. Michael next ensuing. The said John and Matilda, their heirs and assigns, to repair and maintain the

roofs of the houses of the said Burgage, at their own cost, keeping them in the same good state of repair as they found them in, or in a better state. At the expiration of the said Term, if the said rents were in arrear, in part or wholly, for fifteen days after the said expiry, the said Stephen, his heirs and assigns, were to re-enter the said premises, and have quiet possession thereof for ever. Witnesses: Thomas Bovy, Portreeve of the said Town; Robert Holdyche; Walter Dabera; John Lokyngtone; John Crakye; and others.—Dated at Kyngesbrigge, on the Sunday next after the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 1 Ric. II." [28th March, 1378].

Robert Holdyche was of Churchstow, and is mentioned in the "Ordinacio" of Bishop Stafford in 1414 (see my edition of Stafford's *Register*, page 228).

XX.—"An Indenture made between Robert Scute and Robert Combe, of the one part, and Roger Crokkere and Joan Kena, of the other part. Whereas the said Roger and Joan granted to the said Robert and Robert Combe two burgages in Kyngesbrige, situated in Mill-Street (*in la Milstrete*), with certain limitations set forth in the Deed; to have and to hold to the said grantees, their heirs and assigns, for ever, as is more fully contained in the said Deed; the said grantees, for themselves and for their heirs, are willing to concede that, at what time soever, within the term of four years from the Feast of St. Michael next ensuing, the aforesaid Roger and Joan, their heirs or assigns, shall pay to the aforesaid grantees, or to one of them, or to their attorney at Kyngesbrige, the sum of ten pounds of good and lawful English money, which sum they had received from the said grantees by way of loan (*ex mutuo*), and also every penny that the said grantees (who shall render a reasonable account thereof), might have had to spend on the repair and keeping-up of the houses of the said burgages, then the said grantors shall re-enter the two aforesaid burgages, and hold quiet possession thereof thenceforth for ever. If otherwise, the said Deed was to continue in force. Witnesses: Walter Dabera; John Lokyngtone; Geoffrey Rou; John Crakye; John Wace, clerk; and others.—Dated at Kyngesbrige on the Thursday in Easter-Week, 2 Richard II." [14th April, 1379].

XXI.—William atte Cleve grants to John Ropere his tenement in the township of Dodebrocke, situated on the north side of the road leading to Langhestone, between the tenement of John Coke, on the East, and the tenement of Robert Combe, on the West; to have and to hold with all its appurtenances and easements, to the said John, his heirs and assigns, from the Capital Lords, by the customary rents and services, in quiet possession, for ever. The said John, his heirs and assigns, were to pay, yearly, to the Wardens of the Chapel of St. Saviour, at Kynggysbrygge, the sum of three pence on the four Quarter-Days, in equal portions; and if the said rent fell into arrear, in part or altogether, for the space of one month after any of the said Quarter-Days, then the Wardens for the time being of the store of St. Saviour's (*bene liceat Custodibus instauri Sancti Salvatoris*) were to be at liberty to distrain for the same till their claim should be satisfied. Witnesses: John Bourynge, Portreeve of Dodebrocke; Ralph Rycharde; John Bradleghe; and others.—Dated at Dodebrocke (*apud Dodebrocke Burghe*)—*septimo Idus Augusti*, 3 Ric. II. [7 August, 1379].

It must be borne in mind that the chancel-aisles (or side-chapels) in Kingsbridge Church were not in existence at the time when this document was dated. The Church was, then, simply cruciform, and this Chapel of St. Saviour's must have been in one of the transepts. The piscinas still remain to show that there were two altars in the south transept; and if (as is probable) the altar in the north transept was dedicated to "Our Ladye," it follows that to one of those in the south transept this gift to its Wardens was made. Only a fragment of the Seal remains, representing rudely a stag, and not (I think) armorial. Two or three letters of the legend survive, but not enough for the purpose of identification.

Notes.

The Story of St. Michael's Mount.—Probably no islet on the coast of England—I had almost written Britain—is, in its configuration, so well known as St. Michael's Mount. The bold pyramidal crag surmounted by its castle has appeared in oil, in water-colour, in lithography, in etching, in engraving, until one may well marvel whether there be any town in the kingdom which cannot produce its counterfeit presentment. But that its history be equally familiar is a matter of more doubt, and I propose, therefore, to lay before the reader such information concerning this picturesque feature of Mount's Bay as I have been enabled to collect.

Carraclowse in Cowse (*carreg cleug in coes*) the Gray Rock in the wood. is the Cornish name of the island. Time was when, according to ancient legend, it stood in a vast forest far from the sea, and formed part of that mystical Lyonesse over which Arthur Pendragon was sovereign lord. If this be the case, the theory that it was the *Iktis* of Diodorus Siculus, the spot whence the Britons bore the tin "at low tide, all being dry between them and the island," can hardly obtain, as, according to the Saxon Chronicle, the sea did not make its inroad till the last year of the eleventh century. It has been suggested, however, by Professor Müller that the legend of the encircling forest applies rather to Mont St. Michel in Normandy—a very similar islet; and this seems probable enough, as William of Worcester's account, *circa* 1477, shows, when compared with the old chronicle of the latter, a like description, and, judging from the geological formation of Mount's Bay, the forest must have flourished, if at all, thousands of years before the erection of the Norman fortress. Professor Müller, too, disputes the meaning of the ancient name, preferring "The old Rock of the Tomb," and we certainly find the crag referred to as *Mons Tumba in Cornubiâ* and *St. Michael in Tumbâ*, after its connection with Mont St. Michel.

The island enjoyed "an odour of sanctity" even prior to the visit of the Royal Virgin, St. Keyne, about A.D. 490, and the visit of the Great Archangel to a pious anchorite there gave it—it is said—the name which it still retains. From the time of St. Keyne to the tenth century little is known; but in 1047 Edward the Confessor granted the *Castella* to some Benedictines, from which it would appear that the cell of the anchorite had become a fortification. Then came the Conquest, and the possession of the Benedictines was transferred to Robert, Earl of Mortaigne, who made it a cell of the Norman Mount.

The Cornish legend relates the building of the first castle on the Mount by the giant Cormoran, he who was slain by the noted Jack:—

> "This is the valiant Cornishman
> Who slew the giant Cormoran

And it is asserted that the insulated mass of greenstone called the Chapel Rock was dropped by his wife when he killed her for offering it for the erection of the walls instead of granite. As a matter of fact, however, there really seems at one time to have been a chapel on this rock, for Leland mentions "a lytle chapel yn the sand nere by the towne toward the mount." But this is a digression.

When John rebelled against his brother Cœur de Lion the monks fell on evil days. A murderer named Henry de Pomeroy seized upon their territory, and declared for the false son and brother. But Richard, returning from Palestine, compelled him to surrender, and the wretch, mounting his horse, leapt into the sea, or, according to another account, caused himself to be bled to death. And so the poor monks returned, only to be driven forth again by Edward III., who, warring with France, decided that as member of a Norman abbey the cell became confiscate. Then the nuns of Sion became grantees.

A century went by, and now the Wars of the Roses desolated England. Flying from Barnet field, the Earl of Oxford, disguised as a palmer, obtained admission and seized the castle-convent for the House of Lancaster. Ultimately Edward IV., in despair at his strenuous resistance, pardoned him, and the earl capitulated with all the honours of war in 1471. After Perkin Warbeck's failure, his wife, Lady Katharine Eadon, claimed sanctuary, but the cruel Lord Daubeny pitilessly dragged her from her retirement and delivered her to the king.

In 1533 "bluff King Harry turned the cowls adrift," and granted the rock to Humphrey Arundell of Lanherne. Sixteen years later Arundell threw in his lot with the western rebels, and as a consequence lost his estate, which was occupied by a Royalist garrison. At the head of a body of insurgents, who carried trusses of hay to deaden the force of the shot—a novel shield—Arundell carried the fortress by assault, to hold it for a brief period only, for the Royalist troops quickly retrieved their honour, and Humphrey lost his head.

In the days of the Stuarts Sir Francis Basset, who held it for the King, succumbed to the Roundheads of Colonel Hammond, but on the accession of Charles II. it passed once more into Royalist hands. It was in this monarch's reign that the Basset family sold it to the St. Aubyns, in whose tenure it has since remained.

Such is a brief and necessarily imperfect outline of the history of St. Michael's Mount—a history so full of vicissitudes that it may well be doubted whether any island on our coasts has seen such stirring events as this "hoary crag" which "is land and Iland twice a day."*

Cardiff. JOHN LL. W. PAGE.

* * *

Mr. James Harris Sanders, the Gladstonian candidate for Taunton, of Porters, Shenley, Herts, is a son of the late Mr. Richard Sanders, of Tavistock, and was born at Tavistock in 1844. The family of Sanders, or Saunders, is one of the oldest in the kingdom, and was settled at

* Camden's *Britannia*.

Saunderstead, co. Surrey, *temp.* William I. A younger branch settled at Tale, Chittlehampton, and Tavistock, Devon. Sir Edwin Saunders, surgeon dentist to the Queen, who was knighted in 1883, is of this family. Melancthon Stronge, of Nether Stronge, in Somersetshire, married, about 1709, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Sanders, of the family of Sanderstead, and was the great-grandfather of the late Rev. E. Stronge, of Clyst St. Mary, father of Mrs. Hoare, wife of Mr. P. M. Hoare, of Dawlish, late M.P. for Southampton, and Mrs. Porter, wife of the Rev. R. Porter, of Kenn, son of Mr. Porter, of Chedzoy, Somerset, patron of Otterford. It is a strange circumstance that a son of this Melancthon and Miss Sanders married one of the Allsopp family, *viz.*, Sophia, only child and sole heir of Alderman Allsopp, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1752, so that there is a family connection between the two candidates. Mr. J. H. Sanders married Louise, daughter of the late Mr. J. I. Day, of Louisiana and Connecticut, U.S.A. He contested Leicestershire in 1886, and King's Lynn at a by-election, 1886. While few Conservatives (a correspondent writes), looking to Mr. Sanders's advanced views will wish him success, all recognise that he is an unexceptionable candidate, who, sooner or later, will find his way into the House.—*Somerset County Gazette*, April 16th, 1887.—(Inserted by request.)

✠ ✠ ✠

The Rev. John Walker, D.D.—(To the Editor of *The Daily Western Times.*)—Sir,—On a recent visit to Upton Pyne Church I was struck with a singular inscription on a gravestone, which, though it bears no name, is clearly that of the Rev. John Walker, who was a clergyman and author of much note in his day; and your readers may probably be glad to have a short account of him, which is mainly taken from one of the biographies of Exonians, which were from time to time inserted by the late Dr. George Oliver in *Trewman's Flying Post*, and from the Rev. C. W. Boase's *Register of Exeter College, Oxford*, published in 1879.

John Walker was a member of an old Exeter family, and the son of Endymion Walker (who was chosen Mayor of Exeter in 1682), and was baptised at St. Kerrian's, Exeter, on the 21st January, 167$\frac{3}{4}$. He matriculated at Exeter College on the 19th November, 1691, and on the 3rd July, 1695, was admitted a Fellow of that College, and became a full Fellow on the 4th July, 1696. On the 16th January, 1697-8, he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Trelawney, and, after taking his degree of B.A. on the 4th July, 1698, was admitted to the Rectory of St. Mary Major, Exeter, on the 22nd August, 1698. On the 13th October, 1699, he took his degree of M.A., and vacated his Fellowship in the following year; and on the 17th November, 1704, he was married at the Cathedral to Martha Brooking.

In 1714 he published *The Sufferings of the Clergy during the Grand Rebellion*, a work which attained great popularity, and established his reputation; and on the 7th December in the same year the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford, and on the 20th of the same month he was made a Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.

On the 17th October, 1720, he was admitted to the Rectory of Upton Pyne, on the presentation of Hugh Stafford, Esq., of Pynes, and dying on the 20th June, 1747, was buried in the churchyard of Upton Pyne, close to the then east end of the north aisle of the church, and a flat stone placed over the grave with the following inscription, which is not noticed by Dr. Oliver:—"Underneath was buried a late Rector of this parish, 1747."

His wife survived him, and was buried near her husband, and the inscription on her gravestone is as follows:—"Here lies Martha, the Relict of John Walker, S.T.P., some time Rector of this Parish, who died September 12th, 1748, aged 67."

In the year 1874 the north aisle was lengthened by the then Rector, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Godolphin Pelham, and the two gravestones then came within the new portion, which is called "the organ aisle."

Doctor Walker appears to have been a clergyman of piety and talent; but the quiet country churchyard has now become the resting-place of a parishioner of far greater eminence—a man of high mental culture, respected by all for his abilities, loyalty, and patriotism as a statesman, and his zeal as a philanthropist; and endeared to all as a pattern of religious and unselfish life, and of every social and domestic virtue.—Yours obediently,

Exmouth, 18th February, 1887. WINSLOW JONES.

(Communicated by W. H. H. R.)

✠ ✠ ✠

A West Country Bill.—The following amusing bill appeared in the *Tiverton Gazette* of August 16th, 1881, and appears worthy of being recorded in a more permanent page. The *Gazette* says the "bill was delivered by a Devonshire shoemaker to a gentleman of considerable property, whose descendant has the original framed and glazed."

(*Bill.*)

"December 14th 1798.

Squire D— to G. Watton.

	s.	d.
Clogged up Miss	. ,,	10
Mended up Miss	. ,,	2
Tapt Measter	. ,,	8
Heel Tapt & bound up Madam	. ,,	11
Turned clogged & mended the Maid ...	1 ,,	0
Heel Tapt Measter	. ,,	8
Lined, bound & put a piece upon Madam	4 ,,	3
Stitched up Miss Kitty	. ,,	3
Souling the Maid	. ,,	8
Tapping Madam twice	. ,,	8
Putting a piece upon Measter	. ,,	2
	£0 ,, 10 ,,	3."

Plymouth. DEFNIEL.

Roger Williams.—It will be interesting to the readers of the *Western Antiquary* to know that within a few weeks past it has been discovered by Dr. Reuben A. Guild, of Brown University, New England, that Roger Williams, the sturdy Baptist pioneer of the Western World and founder of the State of Rhode Island, was born Dec. 21st, 1602, at Gwinear, Cornwall, his father being William Williams, the head of a wealthy Cornish family, and his mother an heiress. Roger came into his own inheritance just before matriculating at Pembroke College, Cambridge, in January, 1624, just three years and a half after the departure of the *Mayflower* from Plymouth, in 1620.

Curiously enough, there was another Roger Williams who matriculated at the same college in July of that or the following year, and had been entered a scholar of the Charterhouse School in 1621. This Roger was the son of Lewis Williams, of St. Albans. He discontinued his studies in June, 1629, and his exhibition was suspended just about the time that the more famous Roger, who had been preaching in Lincolnshire, embarked for the shores of New England.

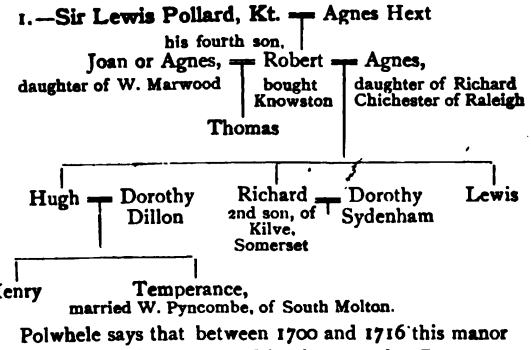
These facts about one of the most remarkable men of that period have only recently come to light, and will furnish matter for further investigation in the immediate neighbourhood of his birth-place by some of your many excellent Cornish contributors. WM. T. BAWDEN.

Plymouth.

Queries.

[Correspondents replying to any of the following QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.]*

1.—**Sir Lewis Pollard, Kt.** — Agnes Hext



Polwhele says that between 1700 and 1716 this manor was sold to the Shapcotes, and by them to the Courtenay family. This I should like to extend down, if possible. Up to the present time I have not been able to add anything to it. Will some of your readers help me? R. P.

London.

* * *

2.—**Early American Colonists.**—Could you or any of your readers direct me to any book that contains biographical notices of Captain Gasnold, who sailed to Virginia from Falmouth in 1602, and Captain Henry Challons, who left Plymouth in 1606? The latter was sent by Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Chief Justice Popham, and other members of the Plymouth Company; and Thomas Hanam or Hanham, who made a voyage to Virginia in 1606, from Bristol. Were they Devonshire men? W. GEORGE.

Bristol.

* * *

3.—**Curious Lostwithiel Custom.**—I have read somewhere that on the Sunday after Easter there used to be a custom at Lostwithiel of the populace electing a mock king and proceeding to church, there to be received by the clergyman with some semblance of reverence and honour. If this custom now prevails, I should be glad of a full description of it, and if it has died out perhaps one of your readers may be able to say when it ceased to be observed. DEVS., jun.

* * *

4.—**St. Giles in the Heath: Curious Architectural Feature.**—Can any of your readers explain the occasion of the curious manner in which the square base of the tower is built into the nave as it were, so that more than one half of the first arcade from the west is blocked up? Usually the eastern face of the internal wall of the tower is in a line with the western end of the aisle. When was this church restored? ECC. ANT. INQ.

[Our correspondent furnishes a sketch of this curious arch, which we regret being unable to produce.—EDITOR.]

* * *

5.—**Okehampton Medal.**—Can anyone tell me the history of a medal struck in 1807, bearing the following curious inscription. On one side it has "Borough of Okehampton Freedom restored May 9th 1807," and on the other, "Our Own Man. No 113 & Wardle for ever. Down with the Faggots." Of course, the latter term referred to the faggot voting which was at one time so prevalent. This curious medal came into my hands the other day, and was in a good state of preservation.

KEARLEY.

* * *

6.—**The Rock = The Eddystone.**—Among the papers at Montacute House the *Historical MSS. Commissioners Report* (Vol. I., page 58) mentions one entitled, "True relation of my Lord of Warwicke's passage through the Spanish Armada single in his own shipp neare the Rock." Was the rock thus spoken of that known as the Eddystone? If not, what was it? HIBYSKWE.

* * *

7.—**Fitz-Geffrey's "Life and Death of Sir Francis Drake."**—In 1596 there was published at Oxford a poetical work with the following title, *Sir Francis Drake his honourable Life's Commendation, and his Tragical Death's Lamentation.* The author was Charles Fitz-Geffrey. This was reprinted at Lee Priory Press in 1819,

by John Warwick. A friend lately showed me a copy of this book which had belonged to J. P. Collier, in which were many corrections evidently in the handwriting of that gentleman, and the title-page was also altered as for a new edition. I shall be glad to know if such an edition was ever announced, for certainly it was never printed.

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

* * *

8.—**Mutton Cove, Devonport.**—How far back was this name applied to the locality now thus known? Is its origin of a joking order, or has it a derivation more worthy of record in the *Western Antiquary?* Is there any connection with Bull Point, higher up the river? QUERENS.

* * *

9.—**What is Mum?**—A correspondent of the *Times* recently quoted from a song of the Commonwealth the lines:—

"There was bluff old Sir Geoffry loved brandy and mum well,
And to see a beer-glass turned over the thumb well;
But he fled like the wind before Fairfax and Cromwell"

The inference conveyed is that Cromwell and Fairfax had no liking for our national beverage; but history scarcely bears this out. The odour of brewing hangs around the very name of the Protector; and as for Fairfax, we have it under his own hand that he liked an honest glass of beer. Writing from Chudleigh to the Speaker of the House of Commons, in February, 1645-46, concerning his military experiences in Devonshire, Sir Thomas prefaces his remarks by saying that he "found the west country indeed craggy, and the people and entertainment for the most part crabbed," but adds: "Tell them [his friends] I am (thanks be to God!) in health, and want only two things respecting my inward and outward condition—the one a preacher like Mr Stirry, the other a cup of London beer." There is no reference to "mum" in this letter, but in another place he speaks of "soure syder," which then, as now, was the popular beverage of Devonshire. Was "mum" an equivalent for cider, or can anyone tell me of what the drink was composed?

M. Y. Y. T.

* * *

Old Benches at Bradstone.—Visiting this church last autumn I was struck with the beauty of its situation and the quaintness of the gateway of the old manor-house close by. But on entering I was amazed to find the church a mere shell, with the barest sitting accommodation of plain deal. What I was the more surprised at was that in 1850 it was said that this church "still retains all the old carved benches and part of the screen." I now see that the late rector, the Rev. Heneage Gibbes, has just died, and his successor may, I hope, be able to discover the whereabouts of the old carved woodwork belonging to the church. Perhaps some of your readers could enlighten us, as to why so lamentable a change was made at so modern a date.

ECC. ANT. INQ.

* * *

11.—**De Alneto or Dawnay Family.**—I find in the *Bedford Notes & Queries* the following, referring to Turvey Church, Beds. That there is a "heraldic fragment fastened to a mural stone from which the inscription has disappeared; under window at East end, Arms of a bachelor—Mordaunt quartering Le Strange, Brock, and *De Alneto.*" Can any of your readers give a clue to the connection between this old Cornish family and those of Bedfordshire, with whose arms De Alnetos are quartered? I cannot find any notice of either of the three families named in existing pedigrees.

ARCHIBALD D. DAWNAY.
London.

* * *

12.—**Sir George Buck.**—Was the Sir George Buck who was author of a poem deducing the right of King Charles to the crown from his being descended from the ancient Welsh kings—the title of which is "The Great Plantagenet, or a continued succession of that Royall name, from Henry the Second to our sacred soveraigne King Charles," published in 1635—an ancestor of the family of that name who now bear the name of Stucley, and have their seat near Bideford, I believe? If so, I should be obliged if some reader would give me some information respecting him.

IGNORAMUS.

* * *

13.—**Exeter Cathedral Font.**—Is anything known of what became of the original font in Exeter Cathedral? The present one dates from 1644, and is of considerable historical interest, having been provided for the baptism of Henrietta, youngest daughter of Charles I. This font was replaced about 1842 by a new one, the gift of Canon Bartholomew, afterwards Archdeacon of Barnstaple. This font has now very properly made way for the one it displaced.

OLD CLIFTONIAN.
Exeter.

* * *

14.—**Curious Capital of Column at Kelly Church.** The capital of a column in, I think, the south side of the chancel of Kelly Church, near Launceston, is formed of three heads, crowned. Who are these heads intended to represent?

RAMBLER.

* * *

15.—**Stephen Langton.**—It has been stated that Stephen Langton, Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury, and the framer of Magna Charta, was a native of Exeter. Is this true?

OLD CLIFTONIAN.
Exeter.

[Our correspondent might obtain this information from any ordinary biographical dictionary, but upon reference we find no authority for the statement that Langton was a native of Exeter. Hook (*Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, II., page 659) says: Our difficulty commences with the birth-place of the archbishop. Where was he born? From his being so early preferred in York Minster, and from the election of his brother to the northern metro-

politan see, I should argue that he belonged to the Yorkshire family of Langton. But Langton, near Spilsley, is the place usually mentioned, as that, from which he derived his name. The only facts beyond dispute are, that he was an Englishman by birth, and that he was born of worthy and loyal parents."—EDITOR.]

Replies.

Totnes Bells.—There is no such inscription as that mentioned by Mr. Bawden at present on the tenor bell at Totnes, but it was recast in 1863, at the expense of John Fender, M.P. It is, of course, possible that some such inscription may have been on it originally, but I never heard of it, nor can I discover anyone who ever saw it or heard of its being there. It is true the peal consists of eight bells, and they were cast in 1732 by Rudhall of Gloucester. EDWARD WINDEATT.

Bridgetown, Totnes.

* * *

Earl Morley (VI., 268, query 163).—In the *Reliquary*, No. 37, Vol. X., July, 1869, pages 51-2, is an article headed "Parker, of Park-Hall, by John Sleigh, Esq., with Pedigree of Parker of Norton-Lees, co. Derby, and of Park-Hall, parish of Caverswall, County of Stafford," from whom it is said that the present Admiral Parker, of Delamore, South Devon, is descended, but whether he is related to the present Earl Morley does not appear.

Appledore, Devon. C. D. HEATHCOTE.

* * *

West-Country Place-Names (VI., 297).—I would add to Mr. R. C. Hope's list: Crackidillet (Tregadillett), Crackington Haun (Crackington Haven), Dinnibole (Delabole), and Mary Week (Week St. Mary), in Cornwall; and Brard (Broadwood), Kilkiton (Kilkhampton), Lifn (Lifton), North Pethern (North Petherwin), and Youngbridge (Yeolmbridge), in Devonshire. A. F. R.

London.

* * *

John Harris, M.P. (VI., 298).—John Harris, who was member for Launceston in the Parliament of 1621, is described in the official list of members as "of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall." Presumably this is the same John Harris as was returned for that borough at some date unknown, after the issue of a writ on August 18th, 1641, "for electing of another Burgess to serve for the Towne of Dunnevett [otherwise Launceston], instead of Mr Coryton," who was on the same day disabled from again sitting in that House of Commons, because of various misdemeanours as Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, Steward of the Duchy, and Deputy-Lieutenant of Cornwall, as well as of his conduct as Mayor of Bossiney. Harris was one of the fifty-two members who on January 22nd, 1644, were expelled for "deserting the service of the House, and being in the King's quarters, and adhering to that party." I do not know whether there is a list extant of the "Mongrel Parliament" at Oxford, which would show whether Harris joined it with his colleague in the representation of Launceston, Ambrose Manaton, who certainly attached himself to it on the day of his expulsion, and who two months later was made a D.C.L. It may be noted that the John Harris who sat for West Looe in the Parliament of 1614 is described in the only existing list simply as "Johannes Harris, armiger."

London. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

* * *

Oldham Family.—I see in Walford's *County Families*, 1860, it is stated that the late Mr. Oldham of Hatherleigh, who died April, 1887, was descended from a common ancestor with Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter. I find that this Hugh Oldham lived *temp.* Henry VII., and that his sister married Mr. Daubeny, of Wayford, co. Somerset, lineal ancestor of the late Mr. Daubeny, many years M.P. for Bristol. W. H. KELLAND.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

* * *

Tannaby (VI., page 261, query 173).—Referring to "Gild Helm's" query, I have considered this expression, which as he observes, is generally used in conjunction with "no," to be an abbreviated form of the sentence, "that I know by," and in that case would be written "t'i'no'by." It would appear to be used to give a more complete reply to the question asked, and rather than simply answer "no," it is as if it were further said, "at least, not that I know," this being contracted to "no, t'i'no," an expression, as well as the former, frequently made use of in Devonshire.

Exeter. F. W. T.

IN a novel called *Donovan*, by Edna Lyall, this expression is put into the mouths of a Dartmoor farmer and his wife, and has its explanation attached as thus: "'No tanny bye' (*don't tell me!*)," and is clearly used as an expression of astonishment. R. P.

London.

I AM glad to be able to tell "Gild Helm" that this expression, which I think he might not only have said is generally used with "no," but is never used without it, is simply a corruption of the phrase, "Not that I know by." The "by" here is probably a survival of the former use of the word which has puzzled so many, in the Authorised Version, 1 *Corinthians*, iv., 4: "For I know nothing by myself," etc. A similar use occurs in the Prayer Book Version of the *Psalms*, xv., 4: "That setteth not by himself," etc. It evidently means "about" or "concerning." W. S. B. H.

Plymouth.

THIS word is a corrupted agglomeration of "that I know by," so that "no tannaby" means "no, that I know of," or "not that I know of." It is generally used in more or less impatient or scornful repudiation of knowledge on the part of the speaker. "By" for "of," in this way, is

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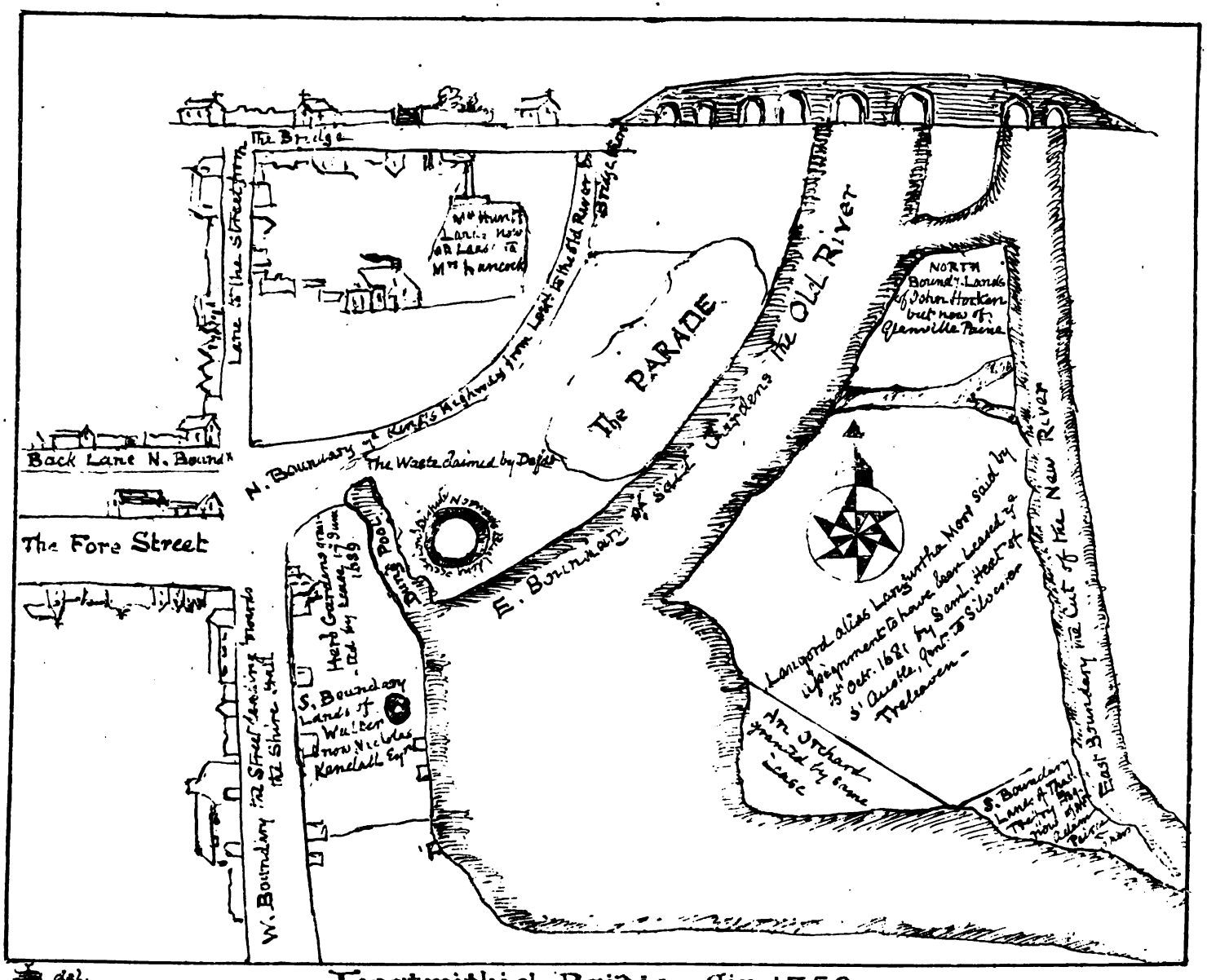
The Bridge
Lane to the Street from
Mrs Hunt's Land now or late in Mrs Hancock
The Old River
The PARADE
Gardens
NORTH Bound.y Lands of John Hocken but now of Granville Penne
Back Lane N. Bound.y
N. Boundary of the Waste claimed by Dofset
The Fore Street
E. Boundary of Sir Ed. Seymour's Land
Land sometime Nicholas Pool's
Land Gardens from 1679 Leased 1689
S. Boundary Lands of Walter Brown Nicholas Kendall Esqr
W. Boundary of the Street leading towards the Shire Hall
Langford alias Langworthy Mead said by ye Agreement to have been Leased for 3 Lives 3rd Oct. 1681 by Sam.l Heart of Trelawen -
An Orchard formerly in some Lease
S. Boundary Lands of Thos Penne Esqr now in the Occupation of Mr Penne
East Boundary of the Cut of the New River

del.

Trustwithiel Bridge. Cir. 1750.

a common Devonshire idiom. For instance, a country schoolboy will say, "I know by a crackie's nest," which, writ large, is, "I know where there is a wren's nest."
Bideford. N. D.

I HAVE heard the expression hundreds of times in my boyhood, always negatively and pettishly, in answer to some unimportant or disagreeable question. It is a contraction or corruption of the words "not that I know by" —"no thatynaby"—and was perfectly understood as such by everybody in my early days. WM. T. BAWDEN.
Plymouth.

To a person accustomed to Devonshire idiom and pronunciation, this unusual looking form stands for the words "that I know by," and "No, tannaby," is equivalent to "No, not that I know by." Sometimes the answer, when spoken at length, will be, "No, not that I know for," which, in more correct English, would rather be, "No, not that I know of." In the same way, it is very usual to hear a person reply, "No, tino," which is merely an abbreviation for "No, not that I know."

If English people are sometimes puzzled with their own language, no wonder that foreigners should be so. I have heard of a Frenchman who had made some progress in the English tongue, and being in this country for the purpose of completing his knowledge he heard someone enquire what o'clock it was, upon which the other replied in a rather off-hand way, "Harpus four." Finding himself rather perplexed with this answer, the Frenchman took out his pocket French-and-English Dictionary, and looked for the word "harpus," but could make no sense of it. Some kind friend explained to him that "harpus" stood for "half past." P. O. HUTCHINSON.
Sidmouth.

I BELIEVE this to be an elliptical form of "that I know by." There is another variation, *viz.*, "tannover" = "that I know for." Both of these I frequently heard from my nurse, a Devonshire girl, always after a negative —"no, tannaby," or "no, tannover"; but I think it was forty years before I learned the explanation, which I now give on some unknown authority. A. H. HAMILTON.
Exeter.

I HAVE understood that this word, or, rather, expression, means "not that I know by." A wit once said that to speak the Devonshire dialect properly, a person should be able to pronounce the words "scarlet-geranium" in one syllable. The above points to the truth of the remark.
Plymouth. L. A. C.

MR. CHARLES F. BURNARD (Plymouth) also writes: "In my youth I heard this expression ["Notanibi"] frequently, as also 'no entie.' The former is a corruption of 'not that I know by,' the latter 'no not I.'"

MR. R. DYMOND also mentions this as a well-known phrase, and refers to the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, where he believes it is treated under the head of "Reports on Verbal Provincialisms." On examination of the various Reports, however, we fail to find any reference to the word or phrase, and therefore publish the foregoing as an additional contribution to that valuable series of Devonshire provincialisms. EDITOR.

✠ ✠ ✠

Cordwinder (VI., 131, query 83; 163, 226, 273).—A corruption of "Cordovaner," *i.e.*, a worker in Cordovan leather, or goatskin. See Chambers's Dictionary, under Cordovan. A. H. HAMILTON.
Exeter.

✠ ✠ ✠

Henge (VI., 269, query 175).—The lights or lungs of a sheep. Henge pie, a common dish with the poor fifty or sixty years ago. WM. T. BAWDEN.

I HAVE no doubt this refers to what in Devonshire is called "head and henge," which comprises the head, liver, heart, etc., of the lamb, the entrails being called the "henge," and when nicely cut up and made into a pie is not to be despised. In some localities the above is called "head and pluck," and in others by a still different name.
Southampton. OLD PLYMOUTHIAN.

FRANCIS GROSE, in his *Provincial Glossary*, gives "Hinge. The liver and pluck of a sheep for dog's meat. West." This, I presume, is the same as your correspondent asks for under the spelling "henge." W.S.B.H.
Plymouth.

✠ ✠ ✠

A Governor of Pendennis Castle (VI., 299, query 196).—William Shewen, mentioned in Mr. E. T. P. Shewen's query, lived in Southwark, London, and was a member of the Society of Friends. He was the writer of numerous works, the chief of which were:—

The Universality of Light which shines in darkness, asserted and the notions and opinions of Jeremiah Ives (divulged the 24th of the 2d. moneth 1674 in the market place at Croydon in the county of Surrey) detected, &c. By William Shewen. 1674. 4to.

Counsel to the Christian-Traveller; also Meditations and Experiences &c. By William Shewen. 1683. 8vo.

A Brief Testimony for Religion. By William Shewen. 1688. 4to.

For a further account of his writings consult Joseph Smith's *Descriptive Catalogue of Friends' Books* (1867), II., 567-71; also Smith's *Bibliotheca Anti-Quakeriana*, 244-45. William Shewen died the 28th of the third month, 1695, aged about 64 years. Jeremiah Ives, of Norwich, was pastor of the Baptist church in the Old Jewry, London, from about 1640 to 1675, in which latter year he is believed to have died.

The soldier, William Shewen, became lieutenant of the 32nd Regiment of Foot on 23rd September, 1757, was afterwards major and paymaster of his regiment, and died at St. Vincent, West Indies, 18th January, 1766. His daughter Martha married Arthur Owen, who was lieutenant and captain of 3rd Regiment of Footguards, 11th March, 1760, became Governor of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall,

in 1765, with a salary of £300 per annum, which place he held until his death, which took place at Church Row, Chelsea, Middlesex, on 17th October, 1774. There was a Colonel Owen, who in 1757 married Mrs. Small, of Chelsea—could this have been another marriage of Colonel Arthur Owen? A Mr. Francis Owen was elected M.P. for Helston, in Cornwall, 11th October, 1774, but the return was amended, and he was unseated 15th March, 1775; but in the meantime he had died, his death being announced in December, 1774.

I have not found the name of Shewen in any of the pedigrees given in the County Histories, nor does it appear to have been registered at any of the Visitations. A Mrs. Shewen died at Deptford Road, Kent, on 17th September, 1736, aged 85, and was attended to her grave by her mother, said to have been aged 105. A William Shewen, of Bengal, had an only daughter who married on 21st August, 1782, James Piercy, jun., a sugar baker, of Friday Street, in the city of London; and there was a Mrs. Justice Shewin or Shewen, who was a milliner at Louth, Lincolnshire, in 1786. Shewen is not by any means a common name: it only occurs twice in the *London Directory*, and I have not found it in any of the Cornish Histories. GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

✠ ✠ ✠

Long Family (VI., page 244, query 146).—Mr. W. Chitty asks an heraldic question which could not be answered without enquiry and research. First, it must be ascertained whether the first-mentioned Mr. Long was possessed of coat armour, and what the charges on his shield may have been; secondly, whether the succeeding males escaped the bar sinister; and lastly, whether the four consecutive females were all heiresses, one after another, as, if they were not, they could not transmit armorial bearings. Better ask Mr. Worthy or Col. Vivian.

Sidmouth. P. O. HUTCHINSON.

✠ ✠ ✠

St. Loyes (VI., page 270).—Mr. Winslow Jones has been, I think, misled by the "list of saints to whom the Cornish and Devonshire Churches were dedicated, as given in Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon Dioc. Exon*," in which, it is true, "St. Loyes occurs in the single instance of Milton Abbot, which was also dedicated to St. Constantinus." But that church was dedicated to St. Constantine and St. Giles—"Egidius," not "Eligius." On page 97 of the *Monasticon* itself will be found a document from Bishop Quivil's Register (folio 123), in which are given the dedications of all the churches appropriated to Tavistock Abbey at that time. Amongst them is "Ecclesiam Sanctorum Constantini et Egidii de Middelton"; and this is correctly transcribed; for, on referring to the Register itself (on which I am now at work), I find that the word *is* "Egidii," every letter being quite distinct and clear. "Eligius" in the "List" is one of those unfortunately numerous misprints (or slips) which disfigure the Doctor's most valuable book.

There was a Chapel of "St. Loy," however, near the cliffs, in the Parish of St. Buryan, some ruins of which still exist, or did exist not long ago.

Ringmore Rectory. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

Correction.—In the reply by Mr. Winslow Jones on "St. Loyes Chapel at Heavitree," which appeared in VI., 270, the following words were omitted from the third and fourth lines. After "St. James's Priory," it should read, "on the left bank of the Exe." EDITOR.

✠ ✠ ✠

Quakers in Devonshire (VI., page 131, query 85).—Members of this sect were apprehended and imprisoned prior to the year 1656, the date given in the quotation from the parish register of Plymtree, so that the entry is not strictly correct. In Mr. A. H. A. Hamilton's *Quarter Sessions, &c.* (1878), is an account of "the trial of two Quakers in the time of Oliver Cromwell" (295-321), transcribed from a rare pamphlet published in 1656, entitled, "The Wounds of an Enemie in the House of a Friend, being a Relation of the Hard Measure sustained by Miles Halhead and Thomas Salthouse for the Testimony of Jesus; particularly in a long, and sore, and close imprisonment, first at Plymouth, and then at Exeter, in the county of Devon, though they have neither offended the Law of God or of the Nation." The two named were apprehended in Plymouth, and examined before the mayor on May 22nd, 1655, the result being that they were sent to the gaol at Exeter, to take their trial at the sessions, which took place in the July ensuing, and where they received the following sentence: "You are fined five pound a piece, and must goe to the House of Correction till payment, and find sureties for your good behaviour; and for refusing to take the Oath, we shall take course to send to the North to seize on your Estates, according to the Proclamation." To this Mr. Hamilton adds, "they were kept in the Bridewell more than a twelvemonth, and were still there when the pamphlet was written." It may be noted that the principal witness was "George Brookes, Chaplain in the *Nightingall* ffrigott in the State's Service," from which vessel he was turned out for being a busybody, a disturber of the peace, a drunkard, and "a deboyst fellow."

In the British Museum Library is a copy of a pamphlet with the following heading: "A Warning to the Priests, Magistrates, Rulers, and Inhabitants of Exon: that they may forsake the Wrath at hand; with some of the Effects of the Priests Ministry in Devonshire, whose fruits have exceeded many, and are now brought to Light, that the simple may return from them (who profit not) unto Christ the Light, who teacheth all to profit, and is come to teach. Signed the 30th day of the eighth moneth, 56. Written by a Servant of Jesus Christ, a Witness against Deceivers, a Prisoner at Exon, known by the name of Humphrey Smith."

In *The History . . . of the Christian People called Quakers*, by William Sewel, published in 1722, is this passage: "[1656] In Devonshire . . . many of those called

Quakers, that travelled thro' the Country, were taken up and whipt, under Pretence of being Vagabonds; nay, some Clothiers, that were going to Mill with their Cloth, and other substantial Men, were seiz'd and whipt" (page 132).

Mr. Hamilton cites an order of September, 1656, against rogues and vagabonds, and "divers other persons styled Quakers, disaffected to the present Government," and a similar one in 1658. The whole of the remaining portion of the century teems with instances of the ill-treatment of this sect throughout England, and readers of the *Western Antiquary* will find the occurrence recorded of many such instances in Devonshire and Somerset, in Vols. I., III., and V. By far the worst instance of a deliberately cruel sentence, was the one which Richard Naylor received at the bar of the House of Commons on December 17th, 1659, and is thus given in Sewel's work (page 140) as delivered by the Speaker, Sir Thomas Widdrington.—

"That James Naylor be sett on the Pillory, with his head in the Pillory, in the Palace-Yard, Westminster, during the Space of two Hours, on Thursday next, and be whipt by the Hangman through the Streets from Westminster to the Old Exchange, London, and there likewise be sett on the Pillory, with his head in the Pillory for the Space of two Hours, between the Hours of eleven and one, on Saturday next, in each Place wearing a Paper containing an Inscription of his Crimes, and that at the Old Exchange his Tongue be bored through with a hot Iron, and that he be there also stigmatiz'd in the Forehead with the Letter B, and that he be afterwards sent to Bristol, and be convey'd into and through the said City on Horse-back, with his Face backward, and there also publickly whipt the next Market-day after he comes thither, and that from thence he be committed to Prison in Bridewell, London, and there restrain'd from the Society of all People; and there to labour hard till he shall be released by Parliament, and during that Time be debarr'd the Use of Pen, Ink, and Paper, and shall have no Relief but what he earns by his daily Labour."

I have in my collection an etching of the period, showing his being whipped at the cart's tail, and his tongue being bored through while standing on the pillory. It may here be mentioned that Naylor was for some time confined in Exeter gaol, prior to being sent to London, and while there was visited by George Fox, the founder of the sect.

The barbarous sentence was carried out in its entirety, notwithstanding the numerous petitions that were signed in mitigation of it. From the general feeling of indignation it created it probably tended to bring about the restoration of the Royalists. Neal, the historian of the Puritans (1738, IV., 156-7), remarks, "a Sentence much too severe for such a simple Creature"; and also, "Mr. Whitlock observes very justly, That many thought he was too furiously prosecuted by some rigid Men." Against this it may be stated that it must have been by a majority of the House of Commons.

It is difficult at the present time to comprehend why the Puritans were so much embittered against the Quakers. Having themselves suffered persecution, they had not learnt mercy: advocates of religious toleration, they became persecutors as soon as they rose to power. The Quakers were far worse treated during the Commonwealth than at any other period of English history; and it was only exceeded by what they had to suffer at the hands of the Puritans of New England. It may be noted that while the historian J. R. Green affirms that "the Quaker, rejected by all other Christian bodies as an anarchist and blasphemer, found sympathy and protection in the Protector" (*History of the English People*, III. (1882), 293), he makes no allusion to the sufferings this sect had to endure during the Parliamentary period, although he does not fail to mention those which they had subsequently to experience from the Royalists.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

* * *

West Country M.P.: Nicholas Saunder (VI., 299, query 191).—Mere surmise is, of course, no answer to your correspondent's query, but I am strongly inclined to believe that Nicholas Saunders, M.P. for Penryn (not Falmouth) in 1588-9, and Sir Nicholas Saunders, Kt., M.P. for Galton in 1604-11, were one and the same. Unfortunately, there appears to be no record of the date of knighthood of the latter. He was doubtless one of the many gentlemen who received the honour from James I. in 1603. Could this be proved it would largely help to establish the assumed identity, inasmuch as the member for Penryn was clearly *not* a knight in 1601.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

* * *

The River Walkham (VI., 131, query 89; 164, 302). Your correspondent is probably right in saying that this coombe is *Wealhas cwm*, or the coombe of the Welsh; but a coombe is a valley, and not a river. The valleys are one thing, and the rivers in them are another. The unlucky Plym has been called the Cad, merely because a place called Cadworthy was on its banks; and a bridge, now corrupted into Cadover, was built and took its name. The river now improperly called Walkham, from the parish of that name, was rightly the Store or Stour. Many rivers are so called from the noise or "stir" they make. A river is not a coombe, nor a coombe a river.

W. F. C.

* * *

Pollard Family (VI., 268, query 164).—In answer to the enquiry as to Thomas Pollard, I beg to state that he was the illegitimate son of Sir Ames Pollard, the third and last baronet, and was described in Sir Ames's will as his "reputed son by his cozen Elizabeth Pollard, who was then living in his house." The will is dated the 17th October, 1700, and was proved in the Principal Registry

of the Bishop of Exeter on the 9th June, 1701, by the said Elizabeth Pollard, the residuary legatee and executor.

Thomas Pollard died intestate on the 9th December, 1710, and on the 12th November, 1711, administration to his effects was granted by the court above named to his widow, Sarah Pollard. In the tablet to his memory in Abbot's Bickington Church she calls her husband "the son of Sir Ames Pollard," but, as this implies that he was the legitimate son, it is clear that she had no right to mislead genealogists by so untrue a statement.

Exmouth. WINSLOW JONES.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that the querist has erroneously written "Thee Esq" for "Thuborough," a seat of the Prideaux family, and refers to Westcote, page 470, as well as to other Devonshire works, for a pedigree of this family. EDITOR.

✣ ✣ ✣

Hillersden Family (VI., 299, query 186).—I am (through the female line) connected with the Hillersdens of Buckinghamshire, who are, I believe, extinct in the male line. They were descended from a younger son—who died 1637—of the Devonshire old Hillersdens of Membland. As to how the Hillersdens of Elstow, in Bedfordshire, were related to the Membland Hillersdens, or to those of (Stoke Hammond, in) Buckinghamshire, I do not know.

I am well acquainted with the tablets, etc., to the memory of the Elstow branch of the Hillersdens, in the church there. On one of the tombs is a statement that they were descended from "the ancient family of Hillersden in Devonshire." Beyond this I have never heard. I think the crest of the Bedfordshire branch—a squirrel—had a collar for "difference." FREDERIC KEELING.

Colchester.

BALLAD OF "SIR WALTER RALEIGH SAILING IN THE LOWLANDS."

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. Thomas Mason, of Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library, I am enabled to give a copy of the original black-letter ballad on which the later song of "The Golden Vanity" is founded. The following version was printed in the time of Charles II., the initials of the licenser being doubtless those of Sir Roger Le Strange. There can, however, be little question that it is a corruption of a still earlier song, which, with its lilting refrain, one can fancy the sturdy old sea-dogs of Drake and Ralegh chanting during their starlit night watches in the Caribbean Sea, or when resting after an exciting chase and capture of a treasure-laden Spanish galleon. Its popularity may be gathered from the fact of its long existence, as shown by me in my former note upon the subject.

"Sir Walter Raleigh sailing in the *Lowlands.*

Showing how the famous Ship called the *Sweet Trinity* was taken by a false Gally, and how it was again restored by the craft of a little Sea-boy, who sunk the Gally; as the following song will declare. To the tune of, The Sailing in the low-lands.

"I. Sir Walter Rawleigh has built a ship
in the Neatherlands,
Sir Walter Rawleigh has built a ship
in the Neatherlands;
And it is called the Sweet Trinity,
And was taken by the false Gallaly,
sailing in the Lowlands:

"II. Is there never a Sea-man bold
in the Neatherlands:
Is there, etc.,
In the, etc. ?
That will go take this false Gallaly,
And redeem the Sweet Trinity,
sailing, etc.

"III. Then spoke the little ship boy
in the Neatherlands:
Then spoke, etc.,
in the, etc.,
Master, master, what will you give me,
And I will take this false Gallaly,
And release the Sweet Trinity,
sailing, etc.

"IV. I'le give thee gold, and I'le give thee fee
in the Neatherlands;
I'le give, etc.,
In the, etc.;
And my eldest daughter thy wife shall be,
sailing, etc,

"V. He set his breast and away he did swim
in the Neatherlands:
He set, etc.,
in the, etc.;
Until he came to the false Gallaly,
sailing, etc.

"VI. He had an Augor fit for the once [*sic*]
in the Neatherlands,
He had, etc.,
in the, etc.,
The which will bore fifteen good holes at once,
sailing, etc.

"VII. Some were at Cards and at some Dice [*sic*]
in the Neatherlands,
Some were, etc.
in the, etc.
Until the water flashed in their eyes,
sailing, etc.

"VIII. Some cut their hats and some their caps
in the Neatherlands,
Some cut, etc.,
in the, etc.,
For to stop the salt water gaps,
sailing, etc.

"IX. He set his breast and away he did swim
in the Neatherlands;
He set, etc.
in the, etc.
Until he came to his own ship again,
sailing, etc.

"X. I have done the work I promised to do
in the Neatherlands;
I have, etc.,
in the, etc.
For I have sunk the false Gallaly,
And released the Sweet Trinity,
sailing, etc.

"XI. You promised me gold and you promised me fee
in the Neatherlands;
You promised, etc,
in the, etc.
Your eldest daughter my wife she must be,
sailing, etc.

"XII. You shall have gold and you shall have fee,
in the Neatherlands;
You shall, etc.,
in the, etc.
But my eldest daughter thy wife shall never be,
for sailing, etc.

"XIII. Then fare you well, you cozening lord,
in the Neatherlands;
Then fare, etc.,
in the, etc.,
Seeing you are not so good as your word,
for sailing, etc.

"XIV. And thus I will conclude my song,
of sailing in the low-lands;
And thus, etc.,
of sailing, etc.
Wishing all happiness to all seamen both
Old and young in their sailing in the low-lands.

"*This may be printed.* R.L.S.

"Printed for J. Conyers at the *Black-Raven*, the first shop in *Fetter-lane* next *Holborn*."

Calcutta. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

AT the time I was compiling the *Bibliography of Sir Walter Ralegh*, I copied the title of this ballad from Hazlitt's *Hand-Book to Early English Literature* (1867), 496, and was unaware until a later period that this was a transcription from the priced Catalogue of English Broadside Ballads, published by J. R. Smith in 1856 (its number being 334, and its price £1 5*s*.). The collection, preserved unbroken, has happily found a resting-place in the University Library of Glasgow. It is undoubtedly a very scarce ballad. There is no copy in the Roxburghe Collection, nor am I aware of any other being recorded, excepting one in the *Bibliotheca Devoniensis* (Supplement 23), where it is reported to be in private hands—whether or not in Mr. Davidson's own collection is not stated. The titles of both are so similar as to render it probable they belonged to the same issue. I believe the ballad has not been reprinted in any modern work on the subject.

The tune, "Sailing in the Lowlands," to which it was sung, is not mentioned in Chappell's *Popular Music of the Olden Time*, and from its title suggests it was composed specially for the ballad. There is, however, an equal probability it was an old one renamed, an example of which is also associated with Ralegh's name. His earliest biographer, Winstanley, affirms that when he became one of the favourites of Elizabeth, his rivals endeavoured to supplant him, "which made him shortly after sing *Fortune my foe*, etc." (*England's Worthies* (1684), 298). This tune was also known by the name of "Aim not too high," and is of local interest, from being associated with one of the earliest of the broadside ballads of Devonshire.

The employment of the word "gallaly" is singular, and as the proper word, "gally," is used in the title, it was probably extended to make the metrical line of proper length. It is not to be found in any English dictionary, and is not repeated in any of the later versions of the ballad.

Whether it was founded upon fact we have no means of ascertaining; there is, however, a clue, although a very slight one, as to the period when it was written. The partisans of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, were in the habit of publishing lampoons of all kinds against Ralegh, and these assumed a virulent form at the period when Essex was executed for high treason on February 25th, 1601. The writer of the ballad was evidently desirous of fixing some stigma upon Ralegh, whom he designates the "cozening Lord," but there is not the bitterness of the later satirical verses; the absence of the latter points to an earlier period—probably at the time when Essex was in Ireland, or soon after his return.

The promise of Ralegh's "eldest daughter" for the ship-boy's future wife shows that the writer cannot have known much of Ralegh's history, or it may have been intended as a perversion. It is doubtful whether he had a daughter. The sole information we possess is contained in a letter stated to have been written by Sir Walter in July, 1603. The subject is a very obscure one, and is rendered still more so by the document preserved, being a copy only, and unsigned. It will be found in Edwards's *Life of Ralegh*, II., 383-387.

The site of the Lowlands was probably intended to be "either in the river Elbe, somewhere between its mouth and the city of Hamburgh, or off the coast of South Holland," as suggested by Mr. Logan (*Pedlar's Pack of Ballads* (1869), 45).

Very little is known of the printer, J. Conyers. Three of the other ballads in the Glasgow Collection were printed by him; in all the sign of his shop is stated to be the Black Raven, but there is a slight variation in the remaining part of his address, thus: "near St Andrews Church in Holborn," "on Holborn Hill," "in Holbourn." In a Roxburghe ballad of "The Matchless Murder of Tom Thynne" his address is given as "the Black-Raven in Duck-Lane." The date of this production was February, 1682. One of the Holborn number is set to the tune of "Cold and raw," and the date of this, according to Chappell, is 1688. The Ralegh ballad was probably printed between these two dates. The name of J. Conyers is not mentioned in Timperley's *Dictionary of Printers, &c.*

I have but little to add to the remarks of Colonel Prideaux with regard to the two modern versions of the ballad printed at length in Logan's work, and in which the ship's name is changed to the "Golden Vanity." The subject has already received a good deal of attention in *Notes & Queries* (5th Series, VI., 69, 99, 138; VIII., 260, 336, 438), and from this source we learn that "many years ago" the Rev. I. W. Ebsworth (the well-known editor of the publications of the Ballad Society) heard the first version printed by Mr. Logan "sung with spirit and grave

mirthfulness by Mr. Fraser, of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries" (this was written in 1876)—the one commencing,

"There was a gallant ship,
And a gallant ship was she,
Eck iddle dee, and the Lowlands low."

As recorded by Mrs. Gordon in her Memoir of Christopher North, the latter heard the ballad sung "at a convivial meeting at Lord Robertson's," and from the singer Mrs. Gordon obtained a copy of the music and the words, and these she inserted in her work (edition of 1879, 463-4). I had hoped that the tune might turn out to be the "Sailing of the Lowlands," but soon found that the original ballad could not be sung to it.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

[It is interesting to note that two gentlemen, both valuable contributors, and both authorities on points connected with west-country ballad literature, should have been working simultaneously in the same direction. Lieut.-Col. Prideaux, in India, and Dr. Brushfield, in England, were both investigating the history of the curious Ralegh ballad, and both had secured copies from the same source and forwarded them to us. We give above both the communications, and would only add that the copy of the ballad sent to us by Dr. Brushfield is similar in all respects to that sent by Col. Prideaux.—EDITOR.]

COLONEL HARDING'S COLLECTIONS.

THE following interesting notes appeared in the *Exeter Gazette* of May 17th:—All who were acquainted, either personally or by repute, with the late Colonel Harding, of Upcott, Barnstaple, knew him to be a great antiquarian. But probably all did not know with what assiduity he pursued his labours, and what a mass of valuable records he left behind. The representative of the deceased (Mr. Edward Bourchier Savile) has got together the whole of the books and papers and consigned them to Mr. J. R. Chanter, of Fort-Hill, Barnstaple (also an eminent antiquarian, and a friend of the deceased), in order that he may examine them and report. For the past six months Mr. Chanter has devoted the closest attention to the preliminary part of his inspection, arranging, first, a large series of books in MS., some completed and others unfinished—in the deceased colonel's well-known beautiful handwriting—and containing a great many illustrations, either inserted or drawn by himself. Church and parochial history, registers, pedigrees, biography, heraldry, and archæology are dealt with. There is also a large quantity of loose papers—correspondence, original documents, rare prints, and drawings, etc.—of a miscellaneous character. Some of these prints belonged to the late Dr. Oliver, the colonel having bought most of the doctor's loose papers, many of which might turn out to have been used by Dr. Oliver for his various books. There are also the MS. copies of many of Dr. Oliver's works, and printed books with annotations. Colonel Harding for years contemplated arranging everything himself for printing, and often mentioned the subject to Mr. Chanter. But he was so ardent a worker that he got old and feeble before he began to apply himself to the work of editing and printing. Only twelve months before his death, at the ripe age of 94, the deceased showed me many of his works. He was still enthusiastic, but regretted that many of his papers were in almost hopeless confusion. It is from this state of confusion that Mr. Chanter is endeavouring to rescue the manuscripts. To give some idea of the work to be done, it may be mentioned that the documents number about 30,000, and there are 5,000 drawings by Colonel Harding's own hand. One book alone contains 3,300 armorial bearings of different families, sketched in ink by the deceased. With a view of assisting him in his work of examination, arranging and reporting as to the value of the papers, and the best means of making the collection of permanent use to students of Devonshire history, Mr. Chanter last week had a three days' conference with prominent members of the Devonshire Association. The conference was suggested by Mr. Dymond, F.S.A., and Mr. Winslow Jones, two of the deceased's oldest friends. Those present were Mr. Brooking Rowe, of Plympton; Mr. W. Cotton, Exeter; Dr. Brushfield, Budleigh-Salterton; the Rev. Ingle Dredge; the Rev. J. F. Chanter, Parracombe; Mr. Hern and Mr. T. Wainwright, Barnstaple. Mr. Orlando Hutchinson, of Sidmouth, had been previously in communication with Mr. Chanter. The Rev. J. F. Chanter has had a six months' search among the ecclesiastical papers, which are now sorted. A goodly lot refer to Exeter churches, and will be taken in hand by Mr. Dymond. When the whole work of investigation is completed, it is probable that the collection will be placed in the Rock Institute at Barnstaple, and be open to the inspection of any who may be in search of information. Mr. Chanter deserves the thanks of Devonians for the great pains and trouble he is taking to preserve so valuable a collection.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "WESTERN ANTIQUARY."

Sir,—I beg to suggest to your readers, and all others interested in the history of their native county of Devon, the advisability of starting a society, to be called by some such name as the "Devonian Society," having the following objects in view, *viz.*: (1) the reprinting of rare and interesting historical tracts and books relating to the county. (2) The publishing of MSS. Of these there must be many of great local historical value, both in the hands of private individuals and in public libraries, which rarely, if ever, see the light. (3) The transcribing and printing yearly of one or more of the parish registers commencing with the most important ones in the county.

Perhaps you, Sir, will kindly open your columns for the discussion of this subject. If it be favourably received, a committee might soon be formed and names of subscribers enrolled. The Harleian Society and many indefatigable workers have set us a good example in this matter, but I humbly think that each county should, as far as possible, collect and publish its own records. We most of us, also, acknowledge the value of parish registers, and yet how carelessly some of them are preserved, and others allowed to perish from damp and neglect. V.L.O.

[Is not the suggestion of our correspondent partly met by the Devonshire Association, the objects of which are the encouragement of art, science, and literature? The *Transactions* of this society contain many valuable papers and documents, in addition to which the Devonshire *Domesday* is now being issued as a supplementary volume. We shall be happy, however, to open our pages for a discussion on this matter, which we hope may lead to some practical results.—EDITOR.]

Reviews.

Palæolithic Man in North-West Middlesex. By JOHN ALLEN BROWN, F.G.S., etc. London: Macmillan, 1887.

THIS is a most valuable contribution to the study of the antiquity of man, and the direct result of the author's own investigations. The work embodies the substance of several papers read at various geological and other societies, and is a very scholarly treatise upon a highly interesting subject. He explains the formation and high level of the river drift deposits in Middlesex, and shows the great antiquity of the relics of human industry with which they are associated. The evidence he brings to bear upon his case is reliable and, as far as we can judge, indisputable. He clothes, as it were, the dry bones of the long-buried past, and brings before us a graphic picture of the savage races which once inhabited this island, enabling the reader to realise the probable mode of life, conditions, and culture of the river drift men, especially of the district which he has so closely studied. The writer's investigations appear to have been most thorough, and in their results they afford an illustration of the great antiquity of man, besides making the subject of his studies more generally known and more popular than it would otherwise be. Incidentally, he tells us of a remarkable discovery of a palæolithic workshop floor, or site, upon which, in the remote past, some of our archaic precursors actually made their weapons and tools. Mr. Brown has been a great and most diligent collector, as is evident from the descriptions he gives of the geological and other specimens in his own possession. A valuable series of plates is appended to the volume, with full descriptions, and the index is a veritable key to the work. Kent's Cavern, and the scientific labours and discoveries of Mr. W. Pengelly and other noted west-country men, receive a large share of attention.

Annals of Augusta County, Virginia, with Reminiscences illustrative of the vicissitudes of its Pioneer Settlers; Biographical Sketches of Citizens locally prominent, and of those who have founded families in the Southern and Western States; a Diary of the War, 1861-5, and a Chapter on Reconstruction. By JOS. A. WADDELL, Member of the Virginia Historical Society. Richmond, Virginia: Jones, 1886.

We have given the contents of the title-page of this work in full, as best illustrative of its valuable contents. The early details of the district are copiously dealt with, and the biographies of the most prominent men are full of value, although this is, of course, of a more locally interesting character; but English readers will perhaps find the Diary of the War that which most attracts their attention, because its events are yet fresh in the minds of the present generation. The Virginia Historical Society is in various ways doing good work for American history, and the editor of the volume before us has based his work upon the best models.

Primitive Symbolism, as illustrated in Phallic Worship, or the Reproductive Principle. By HODDER M. WESTROPP. With an Introduction by General FURLONG. London: Redway, 1885. 7/6.

In this work we have a brief epitome of the origins of some ancient religious beliefs; or, rather, of those peoples whose religion consists of the worship of nature, as apart from revelation. It is a deep and wide subject, one into the merits of which we cannot enter, but we have seen enough of this work to express the opinion that it contains a large amount of information upon a question which in all ages has possessed a great fascination for all humanity. Symbolism in some form or other pervades every form of religion, and much of the Christian worship of to-day may have been derived from the disciples of the Phallic and other forms of so-called heathen worship.

The History of the Forty Vezirs, or the Story of the Forty Morns and Eves. Written in Turkish by SHEYKH-ZADA; done into English by E. J. W. GIBB, M.R.A.S. London: Redway, 1886. 10/6.

Here we have a translation of a celebrated Turkish romance, made from an undated text found at Constantinople. It is, of course, something akin to the celebrated *Arabian Nights*, and is, as most other members of the same family of romances, a fierce satire upon the fair sex. The author has made the translation as literal as possible, adopting a simple style as being best suited to represent the quaint old-fashioned character of the original. The publisher (Mr. Redway) seems to have an unbounded fund of material for works of an out-of-the-way character, and his list of books on occult literature is yearly growing in extent, as well as in value. This book is, in common with all Mr. Redway's publications, well put out of hand.

Indian Summer. By W. D. HOWELLS. Edinburgh: D. Douglas, 1887. 2 vols.

Most English readers are now acquainted with the works of this talented American author. This new aspirant for public favour will find numerous readers, for not only is it a charming story, but it abounds in descriptive matter, relating chiefly to Florence and other Italian cities, amid the sights and sounds of which the writer is always at home and at his best. We need do no more than commend the book to our readers as a delightful holiday companion.

A Short History of the Town and Borough of Fowey. By E. W. RASHLEIGH. Fowey: J. Wellington, 1887.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to this little work, upon which the author has bestowed considerable pains. It treats of one of the old Cornish seaports, which has a history stretching far back into the past, and was a notable place in the stirring times of Elizabeth. Mr. Rashleigh gives much valuable information concerning the town and neighbourhood, but "hopes that any persons who may have anything in their possession which will throw light on the history of this ancient borough, will kindly communicate with him, as he is compiling a larger history not only of Fowey, but also of its neighbourhood."

The Modern Treatment of Disease by the System of Massage. By THOMAS S. DOWSE, M.D. London: Griffith, Farran & Co., 1887. 2/6.

A series of lectures upon a most important and vital subject, which seems destined to have a powerful effect upon the human race; the author claiming for it in reference to the animal economy a similar position that modern engineering does to sanitation. The book is published at a low price, so that it is within the reach of all classes, and it will be found to contain most valuable hints respecting the obtaining and preservation of perfect health, as it treats of all manner of diseases and the methods to be adopted to relieve them. We have only space for this brief note of commendation.

The Lovely Wang. By the Honble. LEWIS WINGFIELD. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1887.

This is decidedly a new departure in the way of shilling novels. The lovely Wang is a celestial beauty whose ideas are somewhat in advance of her times. The writer has passed some time in China, and the pictures of home and family life depicted in the little work before us may be taken as fairly true. The story throughout is very ludicrous, and yet is not devoid of occasional touches of pathos, as, for instance, when the lovely Wang discovers her long-lost husband in the wretched *habitué* of the opium den. But we must not anticipate; rather would we commend the book as an agreeable pastime for a leisure hour.

Blanche, Queen of Castile. A Poem. By "RONDA." London: Thomas Hookham, 1887.

This is a poem which abounds in high poetic feeling. The story of the unfortunate Queen of Castile is told with a great deal of dramatic power, and the authoress is palpably in full sympathy with her subject, as she may well be, since the sad fate of the unhappy queen would enlist the sympathies of any feeling heart. The poem is in the form of a romance, the tragic fate of the heroine lending itself to that mode of treatment in a remarkable manner, and the authoress has succeeded in weaving the incidents of her short but eventful career into a very entertaining narrative. The book is well printed, and will doubtless charm many readers.

Bibliographical & Other Notes.

MR. AUSTIN DOBSON, according to the *Book Buyer*, lives in a pleasant little house at Ealing, coming in by rail every morning to his office in Whitehall Gardens. He is "one of the chief clerks of the Board of Trade, where Addison preceded him, and where he is now accompanied by Mr. Edmund Gosse, Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse, Mr. A. J. Munby (the author of *Dorothy*), and Mr. S. Waddington. It is at his desk, in the quaint old building just at the back of the Whitehall banquetting house, from one of the windows of which Charles I. stepped to his death, that the author of *Antinoë* 'sits and fills his painful reams.'" We are happy to rank Mr. Austin Dobson as a Devonshire worthy, he having been born at Plymouth.

WE have received *The Bangor Historical Magazine*, published by Joseph W. Porter, Member of the Maine Historical Society, and cordially welcome this valuable American journal as an addition to our list of exchanges. English readers will find in it many matters of interest relating to places and families of the old country, as well as much valuable information on the early history of New England. The editor's address is Bangor, Maine.

THE *Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club*, Parts I and II. of Vol. I. (1884-6) has come to hand, and we heartily commend the journal to the notice of our readers. It is a valuable addition to west-country literature, containing as it does many admirable articles, is capitally illustrated, and shows signs of great vitality in the society whose proceedings it chronicles. The Secretary is Mr. Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A., 94, Pembroke Road, Clifton, who will doubtless be glad to enrol new members.

THE appearance of a second edition of *The Diversions of a Book-Worm*, by J. Rogers Rees (Stock), is a sufficient evidence of the popularity of this delightful little work, one of the most interesting and valuable of the series published by Mr. Elliot Stock under the general title of the "Book-Lover's Library." Every book-lover should subscribe to this charming series.

WE have already noticed *The Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend* (Walter Scott, Newcastle-on-Tyne), but each monthly part, as it appears, bears evidence of the ample field which is being gleaned and the quality of the good grain which is being garnered. We wish the new journal every possible success.

THE Rev. John Ingle Dredge has issued in a style uniform with his previous instalments, his second Supplementary Paper on "Devon Booksellers and Printers in the 17th and 18th Centuries," reprinted from the *Western Antiquary*. Our readers know that these papers bear internal evidence of the widest and deepest research. It is one of the most important contributions to Devonshire Bibliography ever printed.

BESLEY'S *Illustrated Handbook of Exeter*, price sixpence, is well compiled, and contains a mass of most useful information, both for the ordinary sight-seer and for the diligent student of history. It is all well illustrated.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE this month give illustrations of Lostwithiel Bridge, from drawings kindly furnished by Canon Boger, whose interesting article appeared in our last number. A supplementary article is in type, and will appear in our next.

☞ *See notice on page 2 of cover with respect to Subscriptions, etc.*

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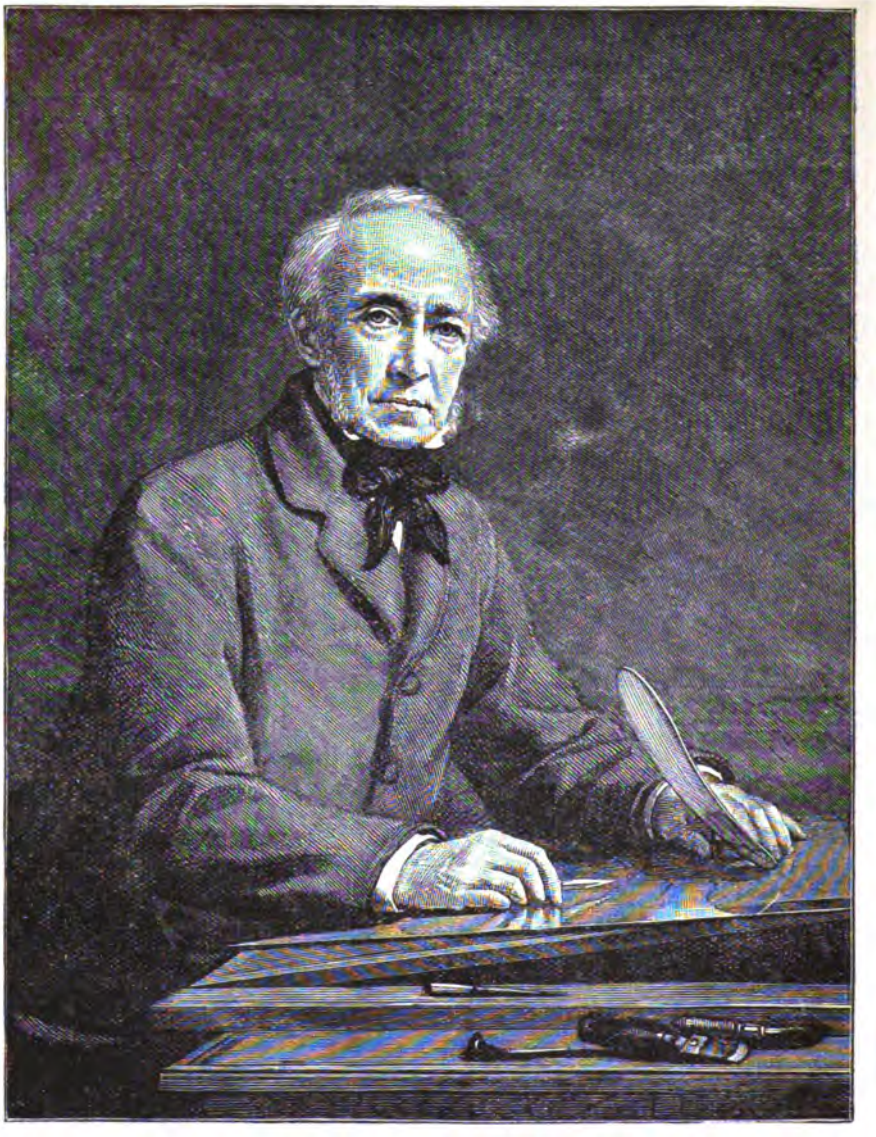

SAMUEL COUSINS, R.A., of Exeter.

Member of the Legion of Honour.

From a Painting by Mr. E. Long, R.A., and engraved by Mr. Cousins.

The Western Antiquary;

OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

No. 2. JULY, 1887. Vol. VII.

DOLLY PENTREATH.

BY FRED. W. P. JAGO, M.B. LOND.

THE following correspondence may be of some interest, and therefore it is placed before the readers of the *Western Antiquary*.

As Dolly Pentreath is so conspicuous a person in Cornish history, it may be useful to record all the particulars that can be obtained respecting her; and being personally acquainted with Mr. Bernard Victor, of Mousehole, near Penzance, I, on May 4th, 1887, wrote him for further information about Dolly Pentreath. Mr. Victor is 70 years old, and he is the grandson of George Badcock, who, when 29 years old, in 1777, was the undertaker of Dolly's funeral. Mr. Victor remembers his grandfather, George Badcock, and has had a great deal of oral information from him about Dolly.

The following is the correspondence referred to :—

"Lockyer Street, Plymouth,
"May 5th, 1887.

"Dear Sir,

"It is a disputed point as to whether Dolly Pentreath was so old as 102 when she died. Now I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly give me answers to the following questions :—

"Did you ever hear where Dolly was born? It has been said that her *maiden* name was Jeffery. Was this her *maiden* or her *marriage name?* Also that she had no children—is this true? Was she tall, or short, and did your grandfather ever say that Dolly looked very aged? Who took Dolly's portrait? There is one in St. Michael's Mount, and I should be very glad to know when, and by whom it was painted. Perhaps some one near you may know.

"Please also send any further information which you have not already sent. By so doing you will much oblige,

"Yours truly,
"FRED. W. P. JAGO.

"Mr. Bernard Victor,
"Mousehole, near Penzance."

To this was the following answer :—

"Wellington Place, Mousehole,
"May 9th, 1887.

"Dear Sir,

"In reply to yours of the 5th inst., I will give you all the particulars that I ever heard from the old people that knew Dolly Pentreath.

"She was born at Mousehole. Her father's name was Pentreath. I remembered when a boy, a great number of her relatives. There are several of them to be found in this village (Mousehole) at the present day. I also knew more than thirty old men and women who lived in the days of Dolly.

"As to her living to the age of 102, it is quite right.

"She was born at Mousehole, in the year 1675, and died in the year 1777, so in the year 1877 the centenary of her death was held at Paul, to celebrate the hundredth year, at which I was present and took part in the meeting.

"The Rev. Lach-Szyrma called at Paul Church town to see the parish register book, some seven weeks before the meeting took place, so that all should be right respecting her age.

"I never heard my grandfather, or any of the old Mousehole people who knew Dolly, ever mention the name of Jeffery.

"The Pentreath family were in general pretty stout, and not particularly tall, and rather of a dark sallow skin, and the families that are living at the present do represent the appearance as I have described.

"My grandfather said that she (Dolly) was a filthy discoursed old woman, and her occupation as a fish-seller or back-jouster, which called her to visit all the surrounding villages with her fish, caused her to become generally known as old Dolly Pentreath.

"She never had any children that I ever heard of from our ancient Mousehole people that knew her.

"She was a Pentreath born, and a Pentreath died. My grandfather was 29 years old when Dolly died, so he was old enough to have a knowledge of her.

"Now respecting her portrait, I will make enquiry as to who took it. I have seen a copy of it, which looks rather mean.

"I will give you more particulars about Dolly. I remember a John Pentreath and his two sisters. Now their father was a nephew to Dolly, so that makes Dolly to be a great aunt to them. That I know. I knew the brother and two sisters quite well. The elder sister was called Ann, the other sister was called Sarah.

"What I have stated to you is quite correct, and I am prepared to stand before any gentlemen to give the account of Dolly Pentreath's family, any day they wish to ask me any questions respecting *her*.

"Be kind enough to write me, and let me know if my statement is satisfactory.

"I am,

"Yours faithfully,

"BERNARD VICTOR.

"To Dr. F. W. P. Jago,
"Plymouth."

Shortly after the receipt of the above letter I again wrote Mr. Bernard Victor, and asked him to give me all that he could remember, however trifling, of old Dolly, and in a few days I received the following letter:—

"Wellington Place, Mousehole,
"May 18th, 1887.

"Dear Sir,

"In reply to yours of the 10th inst., I beg to inform you that I have been to the photographer, and have got the photo of Dolly Pentreath, copied from the painting of her portrait at St. Michael's Mount.*

"There is no person that can give any account of the person who painted it.

"I have also been to a gentleman yesterday who has been to the parish register book, and found out that she died in 1777, December 26th, as I before described. He also found that she was married to a man called Jeffery, but particularly mentioned that her maiden name was Dolly Pentreath, the daughter of one Nicholas Pentreath, of this parish (Mousehole). The register of her baptism could not be found.

"This account you can depend on. I have been on purpose to get all the information possible for you, and there is not the least doubt of her age being 102. That account is from my grandfather, and from the oldest fishermen that I remember, and who are dead long years ago.

"She must have been a widow when very young, so that she was always known by her maiden name as Dolly Pentreath.

"She never went by the name of her husband Jeffery, and she was always called Dolly Pentreath by all that came to visit her, also when Daines Barrington visited her in the year 1768. He came on purpose to see Dolly Pentreath. He did not enquire for Dolly Jeffery.

"She never had any children, and I wonder that my grandfather, and others of this village that knew old Dolly, and whom I knew also, that they should leave us with the mystery that she was married to Jeffery. But there is no mistake about her being married, and the name of her father, Nicholas Pentreath, as I have described to you, and this is the correct account.

"The person that gave her age as 63 is utterly wrong, for we have got the account of her walking the distance of six miles after she reached the age of 100 years.

"What I have written is quite true. I went yesterday on purpose, so that there should be no mistake. It matters not who can contradict this letter. It is all quite right, what I have sent.

"I shall be very happy to hear from you, to let me know what you think of the photo taken from the painting, and of the particulars that I have collected for you about Dolly Pentreath.

"I remain,

"Yours truly,

"BERNARD VICTOR.

"Dr. Fred. W. P. Jago,
"Lockyer Street, Plymouth."

* * *

* A woodcut of this portrait is being prepared by our engraver, which we hope to insert on a subsequent page of the present number.—EDITOR *W. A.*

THE *MORBUS COLICUS DAMNONIORUM* OF HUXHAM AND BAKER.

BY FREDERICK WILLCOCKS, M.D., LOND., M.R.C.P.

IN an interesting note on this subject in the *Western Antiquary* for January last (page 197), Mr. Brooking Rowe has revived the literature of a controversy which excited a great deal of strong feeling in the West during the latter part of the last century. In a short contribution on the same topic to the *Devonshire Association Transactions* in 1885, I did not enter into the merits of the arguments raised against Baker's hypothesis, and merely indicated that it was received with great opposition. My intention then was rather to illustrate the remarkable manner in which Huxham's previous description of the complaint led up to Baker's discovery of its cause.

The controversy was aroused by the appearance in 1767 of Dr. (afterwards Sir George) Baker's *Essay on the cause of the Endemial Colic of Devonshire.* In this work he showed, both on the authority of Huxham's previous description of the symptoms, as well as by other evidence, that the disease was really lead poisoning, and that the poison gained access to the cider as a consequence of the use of a considerable quantity of this metal in the Devonshire cider-making apparatus. Baker's paper was a purely scientific

investigation of the cause of the Colica Damnoniensis, and in no sense an attack on the justly celebrated cider industry of the county. He had long lamented, he goes on to say, that a county which was distinguished by some peculiar blessings should likewise be distinguished by a peculiar calamity, as it were, in consequence of its fertility. Accordingly, copies of his pamphlet were printed with a particular view of giving to the inhabitants of the county the earliest information of their danger, in order that they might take the proper steps to preserve their health and to secure the value of their property

Although Baker did not here directly charge his countrymen with any deliberate adulteration of their cider with lead—a custom that was in his time well known to be practised on the Continent to prevent weak acid wines from undergoing acetous fermentation—he intimated that he had been informed that some farmers put leaden weights into their casks of weak cider to prevent it from turning sour. The more or less rapid solution of lead by the vegetable acids contained in cider was not, previous to his investigations, thoroughly appreciated in this country, and the ignorant use of the metal in culinary and other domestic vessels had much to do with many of these local outbreaks of lead poisoning. Baker did not deny that lead poisoning might be produced in many other ways, but what he particularly insisted on was that cider ought never to be brought in contact with lead, as was very commonly done in the Devonshire pounds in his day (1767). The stones composing the trough, in which the apples were crushed, were not unfrequently united by melted lead, or the press might be either lined or surrounded with lead, and the must carried off in a leaden pipe. Baker's intention, therefore, in view of this action of cider on the metal, was, as he expresses it in another place, to undertake the unpopular task of exposing what appeared to him "a most dangerous provincial error." That he was well acquainted with the process of cider manufacture in Devon seems obvious from his paper, and, as the son of the vicar of Modbury, he possibly may have seen a good deal more of the methods employed in his time than his adversaries were inclined to admit.

It is somewhat remarkable that Dr. Huxham of Plymouth did not discover the cause of the complaint many years previously. In his work "*de morbo colico Damnoniorum*," written in 1738, he gave an accurate description of the symptoms, and it seems clear that he was unconsciously describing lead poisoning. He was, however, unfortunate in his inferences as to the cause of the malady that he had so admirably delineated. The popular medical theory of his time was the so-called "epidemic constitution," and this, as well as the fashion of referring many diseases to some merely local conditions of climate or soil, and the abject deference still paid to the great medical writers of antiquity combined doubtless to lead him astray. Baker had the advantage of investigating the subject nearly thirty years after the appearance of Huxham's paper, and he saw at once that the cider disease described by Huxham and the outbreaks on the continent attributed to wine were identical. The latter were then known to be, in many instances, produced by accidental or fraudulent contamination of the wine with lead or its salts, and stringent laws were enforced to suppress the practice. Baker accordingly proceeded to compare the manufacture of Devonshire cider with that of other localities where lead poisoning was more rarely seen from this cause. Further, on testing several samples of cider from Devon that had been made in leaden presses, he found undoubted traces of the metal in it.

These observations not unnaturally raised a storm of opposition in Devonshire, and the series of pamphlets referred to by Mr. Brooking Rowe rapidly appeared. The controversy was carried on chiefly, on the one hand, by the Rev. Thomas Alcock and Francis Geach, F.R.S., a surgeon at Plymouth. The latter is described in one of his later medical papers, in 1781, as surgeon of the

Royal Hospital at Plymouth. On the other side, Dr. Saunders undertook the defence of Baker's Essay, as he had been associated with him in some of the original experiments which were alleged to have proved the presence of lead in specimens of Devonshire cider. Most of these pamphlets are in the Library of the Royal Medico-chirurgical Society, but I have never seen any copy of Saunders' defence of Baker. This is, however, of comparatively slight importance, so far as the merits of the controversy are concerned, as both Alcock and Geach quote Saunders' arguments almost *in extenso*, and their own attack was mainly directed against Baker's original position.

The conjoint pamphlet by Geach and Alcock, which was published in 1767, shortly after the appearance of Baker's Essay, takes the form of a letter from Geach to the Rev. Thomas Alcock, and the latter adds some "cursory remarks" by way of appendix. Geach's line of argument is mainly a recapitulation of Dr. Huxham's theory that the colic was due to an excessive acidity of the cider in certain seasons, and it would seem, from internal evidence, that Geach undertook the duty at Huxham's suggestion. The latter did not himself take any part in the controversy; he was at this time an elderly man, and died in the next year, 1768. Both Geach and Alcock practically admitted the use of a certain amount of lead, in some parts of Devon, in the construction of the cider-making machinery, but they denied that the quantity of lead either employed, or capable of solution during the pounding of the apples, could produce the symptoms attributed to it by Baker. In this they overlooked the well-known fact that chronic lead poisoning may be due to a long continued exposure to minute quantities of the metal. They also took no account of the enormous quantities of cider that were often imbibed in a raw state almost direct from the press, and Geach himself states that he knew one instance where two men drank twenty-two quarts of cider in one day without being the least indisposed, though the liquor, to his knowledge, was by accident contaminated with lead.

The objection which is quoted by Mr. Brooking Rowe, that the lead found by Baker in his bottled cider experiments was due to the retention in the bottles of some of the small shot that had been used in cleaning them, did not originate with Geach or with the Rev. Thomas Alcock, although the latter seems to have been popularly credited with it at the time, and both writers make frequent references to it in their onslaughts on Baker. In Geach's first paper (1767) extracts of two letters to Dr. Baker from "Mr. More, an eminent chemist in Jermyn Street," are given at some length, in which this view is advocated by him with considerable force and ability. More's argument may possibly have been correct in this particular instance, but it obviously did not affect the value of the large number of other experiments which Baker made on cider drawn directly from casks or from presses lined with lead. Baker had never denied that accidental lead poisoning might be produced in a variety of hitherto unsuspected ways, but the point of his argument, so far as the Devonshire cider was concerned, was that the cider pounds or presses frequently contained sufficient lead to produce all the symptoms which had been described by Huxham as characteristic of the Devonshire cider colic. Copies of More's letters are stated to have been forwarded to Dr. Huxham at Plymouth, and hence it would appear probable that it was through him Geach and Alcock obtained their information on this particular point.

In their later writings both Geach and Alcock began to abandon their first impression of absolute incredulity that cider could attack lead at all, and indeed much of the evidence which Geach brings forward tends rather in favour of his opponents' case. He quotes, for example, in his second paper (1768), several letters from gentlemen and farmers who had presses in which lead was more or less employed, with a view of proving that the colic

was not necessarily produced by the cider made in them. What, however, he really does succeed in proving is that the unsuspected use of lead in the presses was much more prevalent than he had at first imagined. It is interesting to note among the letters quoted by Geach, a report by Mr. William Cookworthy of Plymouth, whom Mr. Worth, in his *History of Devonshire*, states to have been the discoverer of china clay and china stone in Cornwall, and the founder of the Plymouth china works. As a "distinguished chymist of Plymouth," he undertook at Geach's suggestion a series of experiments on numerous samples of Devonshire cider which had been made in leaden presses, but he was unable to detect any traces of the metal in the specimens submitted to him. Geach accordingly brings forward his evidence as a strong proof against Baker's view. The somewhat cumbrous methods of analysis which Cookworthy employed, in accordance with the knowledge of his day, were probably incapable of detecting very minute quantities of lead, and the ultimate issue of the controversy on the cause of the Devonshire colic would seem to have depended more on Huxham's previous description of the symptoms than on any appeal to chemical experiment.

The Rev. Thomas Alcock's last pamphlet which is entitled, "*The Endemial Colic of Devon not caused by a solution of lead in the Cyder*," is by far the most elaborate and ingenious defence of the old-fashioned method of cider making in Devon against what was, at that time, considered an unjustifiable attack on it. The copy of this paper in the Medico-chirurgical Library is without date, but from the preface it appears to be a republication of the original indicated by Mr. Brooking Rowe, which was published in 1789, and of which the only copy he knows is in the University Library at Cambridge. It is not in the British Museum, the College of Surgeons', or College of Physicians' Libraries. The preface gives an outline of the controversy up to that time, and the essay, as republished, is stated to be somewhat modified, and to have been brought out shortly after Geach's reply to Dr. Saunders (1768). This republication would seem therefore to have appeared either in the same year as the original pamphlet or very shortly afterwards. The whole gist of the paper was to uphold the position that the Colica Damnoniensis was in no way connected with accidental contamination of the cider with lead. Alcock maintained that the Devonshire climate and soil tended to produce a more rough, austere, and acid cider than was produced elsewhere, and, in consequence, those who were predisposed to the complaint were more likely to be affected in seasons of great plenty, when very large quantities of cider were made and consumed. This was substantially a reiteration of Huxham's original theory of 1738.

In another place (page 81, etc.), however, Alcock practically conceded the whole of Baker's contention. He agreed with him as to the importance of great caution being observed in the use of lead for culinary vessels. He admitted also that lead might be readily attacked by cider and acid fruits, and these might, therefore, by containing the metal in solution, acquire highly poisonous properties. He regretted, however, that Baker should have made the matter so public as he had done in his essay, and suggested that he might have carried out his kind intentions quite as effectually by informing cider makers, privately, of the danger which might ensue from the careless use of lead in their machinery. "But now," he went on to say, "by the doctrines published in this essay, a very great and needless expense may be incurred by breaking up old pounds and erecting new ones." Alcock here obviously wrote in the interests of the cider makers, and indulged in the most gloomy forebodings as to the effect which Baker's observations would have on the future production and sale of Devonshire cider. His well-meant prophecies were happily unfounded. Lead was gradually discarded from every part of the cider-making

apparatus, and—to refer to the evidence of Dr. Christian Budd which I was enabled to quote on a previous occasion—though lead presses lingered for a time in some remote places during the early years of the present century, they have now entirely disappeared, and lead poisoning from this source is at present unknown. (*Transactions Devonshire Association*, 1885, page 333).

In local contemporary literature the Vicar of St. Budeaux would seem to have become a popular hero, as the defender of the cider of Devon, and Sir George Baker, on the other hand, was held up to something approaching execration. Mr. Woodhouse of Plymouth has kindly referred me to a passage in *Williams & John's Picturesque Excursions in Devonshire* (1804) page 35, etc., in which the Rev. Thomas Alcock is said to have refuted Dr. Baker's hypothesis, by proving that the lead found in the cider was due to shot left behind in the bottles. It has already been shown above that Alcock did not originate this view, and, even admitting its application in the particular case of the bottled cider, it did not affect the general tenor of Baker's long series of experiments on cider obtained from other sources.

Polwhele, in a very similar manner, expressed in his history the popular feeling of that day against Baker (vol. 1., page 328), and intimated that if Baker had paid the same attention to other matters which were brought before his notice from Devonshire as he had to his "leaden theory," he might have anticipated Jenner in the discovery of vaccination.

Sir George Baker did not himself take any direct part in the local controversy excited by his essay on Devonshire colic. He continued his researches on the various modes in which the poison of lead might accidentally gain an entry into the system, and published several other papers containing a large mass of evidence on the whole subject. In the collected edition of his works published in 1818—a few years after his death—under the supervision of his son, some of the objections urged against his views are answered in an appendix and foot-notes, but no reference is made by name to his opponents. Mr. Brooking Rowe's bibliographical note on the controversy is therefore all the more valuable, and particularly so as the pamphlets he has referred to appear now to be very rare. The experience of more than a century has fully verified the vast practical importance of Baker's observations on the various forms of accidental lead poisoning. A serious case in point, in many respects almost identical with the Colica Damnoniensis, has within the last few months been reported in the medical journals from Wiltshire. In this instance lead was dissolved out of the glaze lining the earthenware vessels in which home-made wines were being prepared.

Apart, however, from the great practical importance of the whole subject, the most striking facts brought out in this chapter of medical history appear to be the gradual way in which the entire edifice was built up, and the dependence of each observer on the work of his predecessor. Musgrave of Exeter, early in the last century (1703), had merely noticed the complaint and confirmed the popular view that it was due to the cider; Huxham of Plymouth somewhat later wrote an accurate description of its symptoms (1738); and Baker finally crowned the structure, by demonstrating the cause and indicating the remedy (1767). Of these eminent physicians, Huxham and Baker were both natives of the county, and Musgrave, though a native of the neighbouring county of Somerset, practised at Exeter for upwards of thirty years. Devonshire cider still maintains its reputation, and the "provincial errors" of a past age have long been rectified. The investigations by a native of Devon on one of its most valuable products now take a foremost place among the many brilliant discoveries made in the domain of preventive medicine during the eighteenth century; and inhabitants of the county, as well as cider drinkers in general, have ample reason to affirm the truth of one of Sir George Baker's favourite aphorisms, *cognitio causæ morbum tollet.*

LOSTWITHIEL BRIDGE AND ITS MEMORIES.

BY THE REV. CANON E. BOGER.

(*Supplementary Article.*)

WHILE the article published in the May number of the *Western Antiquary* was in type, a short visit to the neighbourhood of the old bridge put me in possession of several new facts connected with its history, and of a plan of the bridge and its surroundings made about the middle of the last century. These are worth adding to its story.

Before discussing these, however, in the first place there is distinct evidence that, between the first and second visits of the Black Prince to Lostwithiel in 1353 and 1362, the bridge had fallen into decay. Among the records of the Duchy there exists a commission bearing date 17th June, 32 Edward III., issued to John Dabnoun (D'Albernon), steward and sheriff, and John de Kendall, keeper of the prince's park of Restormel, ordering them to take "workmen and other labourers" to restore the bridge of Lostwithiel, "which is very ruinous and greatly needs repairs." Possibly some of the stones then laid may still exist in the old structure.

Again, I further find that I owe an apology for overlooking them to two notable travellers who undoubtedly crossed our bridge, and one of whom has left on record a very interesting note of its condition at the time of his visit. These are William of Worcester and John Leland, the two earliest travellers in the west who have given any account of what they saw in their wanderings. The former, the intimate friend and secretary of Sir John Fastolfe, a gentleman and a scholar, rode from Norwich to St. Michael's Mount, and back, in the autumn of the year 1478. He left copious Latin notes of his observations by the way. He visited Lostwithiel on his way home, on Sunday, September 20th, riding through the town on his way from Bodmin to Fowey:—

"*Dominicâ 20 Septembris equitavi de Bodman usque villam Lastidyelle et applicavi usque villam Bokehenney et Fowey loquendo et pernoctando cum Roberto Bracey.*"

He probably came by way of Resprin Bridge, which he mentions—"*inter Lyscard et Bodman est Reperend Brygge per unum miliare de Bodman*"—along the east side of the Fowey valley, and over the bridge into the town. If the Bokehenney which he passed on his road to Fowey is meant for Bodinnoc, he must have continued his ride on the same side of the river by St. Veep.

Less than a century later, in 1533, Leland followed, riding through the county with much more deliberation than his predecessor, and setting down his notes on places and persons in quaint English and at much greater length—as became the antiquarian of King Henry VIII. He speaks at some length of Lostwithiel Bridge, and describes it as "a bridge of five arches of stone."

"A little above it [he continues] the ryver of Fawey brekith into 2 armes, whereof at this day the lesse goith to the ston bridge, the bigger to a wodde bridge even against & but a litle way of from the stone bridge; and after a praty way lower the armes cum again to one botom. The great part of Fawey water is by policie turned from the ston bridg for choking of it, and for to put the sande of from the botom of the toun. The stone bridge in tyme of memorie of men lyving was of arches very deep to the sight; the sande is now cum to within a 4 or 5 feete of the very hedde of them. The sande that cummith from tynne works is a great cause of this, and yn tyme to cum shaul be a sore decay to the hole haven of Fawey. Barges as yet cum with marchanties within half a mile of Lostwithiel."

This statement quite confirms the idea that the ancient course of the river has been changed, the original arches silted up, and an artificial channel made to the east of them, crossed in Leland's time by a wooden structure, but at a later date by the present stone arches united to the ancient edifice. It is remarkable that in spite of Leland's forebodings very little change seems to have taken place since his time either in the bridge or the stream. The old arches have still about the same clear headway, and barges are still able to bring their "marchanties" up to the Town Quay at high water.

Carew and Norden, also, the next topographers of Cornwall, no doubt often crossed the bridge, but give no special history or description of it. The former published his *Survey* in 1602, and the latter dedicated his *Speculum* to James I.

At the end of the 16th century, lands of considerable value belonged to the town of Lostwithiel — some given by one Walter Woolley in the reign of Henry IV., and others by unknown or forgotten benefactors. These "Town lands," as they were called, had been from time out of mind held in trust for certain public purposes, among others the repair of the church and bridge. By some unexplained neglect, the trust-body had been allowed to die out, and its sole representative in 1589 was John Hellyer or Mayowe. On the marriage in that year of Catherine, the daughter of this gentleman, with Walter Kendall, of Killigarth, a portion of the trust lands appear to have been transferred to her and her husband on lease, and in such a manner that the townsmen lost all control over, or benefit from them. Two sons of this marriage also seem to have become, in some mysterious way, possessed of houses, orchards, mills, and other portions of the town property; and even a cousin, Thomas, son of the "Master Wil. Kendal" so highly praised by Carew for "his hospitality and frankness of entertainment," had also a share of the good things.

In the first year of James I., 1603, the good people of Lostwithiel seem to have become alive to this state of affairs. The mayor, William Doble, the corporation, and other inhabitants, filed a bill of complaint in the Court of Chancery, on the 29th November, 1603, against Walter Kendall, the husband of Miss Helyar; Nicholas, possibly his cousin, of Medrose in Luxulyan, "who did keep and withhold from the said town the market place of the said town"; Thomas, mentioned above, who had possession of the Town Mills and the "lands, groves and gardens thereunto adjoining"; and Ralph Taprill, to whom some "secret estates and conveyances of the said town lands or some part thereof" had been made by Walter Kendall and others.

A commission of enquiry was issued, and after careful investigation decided on almost all points in favour of the town. The defendants, indeed, admitted that "it was never meant that the fee-simple of the said lands should pass, for it was ever confessed and known to be the Town lands," and only pleaded the possession of certain colourable leases.

From the decree of the court it appears that the bridge was at that time decayed, although the defendants alleged that they had spent a fine of 100 marks on its repair, "but which was not proved by them." We may suppose that when the corporation recovered its right, and had money at its disposal, the fabric was restored; or it would hardly have stood the rough usage which it must have suffered in the Civil War. At the west end of the bridge there is still a large granite stone built into the southern parapet, bearing the date "ANO DOM. 1676," which apparently is a record of alterations or repairs executed soon after the Restoration; but the extent and details of the work are not known.

We may note here that the law-struggle between the town and the Kendalls was soon forgotten, the good feeling which had subsisted between them for centuries was restored, and the townsmen twenty years after chose Nicholas, eldest son of the obnoxious Walter, as one of the representatives of the borough. He joined Sir Bevil Grenville on the King's side, and fell, fighting bravely, at the siege of Bristol.

The plan of the bridge, etc., which has been mentioned is in the possession of Mr. H. Kidd, of Lostwithiel, and was evidently made to illustrate the papers connected with some lawsuit. It probably came out of the Corporation papers, though no further record connected with it is now to be found among them. The date of the plan, although not stated on it, may be gathered with tolerable

accuracy from the names of landowners mentioned in it. The Kendall, Hext, and Treffry specified all lived in the early part of the last century, and Mr. Hunt, who is also mentioned as owning land at the foot of the bridge, was no doubt the then possessor of Lanhydrock, in right of his mother, the heiress of the Robartes family. The dispute appears to have arisen about a piece of waste land adjoining the Parade, and added to it within my own recollection. The plaintiffs were no doubt the corporation, and the defendant probably a Mr. Norway, who is shown by the plan to have erected on the ground a curious round building, "occasioning the dispute." The chief point of interest to our present subject is the very distinct manner in which the course of the river at that time is laid down. What is called the "Old River" flows under the two largest arches of the old bridge, as it does still; and through the two eastern arches, in a perfectly straight channel, which is no doubt that of which Leland speaks as made "by policie" for the protection of the bridge and town, runs the New River, the junction of which with the main stream "a praty way lower" is also shown. This channel is now perfectly dry, but its course may still be traced across Langurtha Moor, now belonging to Mr. Foster, of Lanwithan. Two branches are laid down connecting it with the "Old River." The wider one still exists. The mouth of the smaller was occupied within my memory by a large boat-house belonging to Mr. Hext, of Restormel, to whose family the moor is stated in the plan to have then belonged. The site is now occupied by the station yard of the Cornwall Railway. The circular basin opposite the Town Quay is a conspicuous feature in the plan, but it no longer remains, and has certainly not existed within the last fifty years.

BIOGRAPHIA MEDICA DEVONIENSIS;

OR,

Collections towards a History of the Medical Worthies of Devon.

BY WILLIAM MUNK, M.D., F.S.A.

PART V.

XX—

SAMUEL MUSGRAVE, M.D. This accomplished scholar was born at Washfield, in the county of Devon, 29th Sept., 1732, and was educated at the Grammar School of Barnstaple, during the mastership of Mr. Wright. He was entered a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 27th February, 1749, and proceeded A.B., 27th February, 1753; A.M., 5th March, 1756. Soon afterwards he was elected one of the Radcliffe Travelling Fellows from the University of Oxford, and in compliance with the conditions of that appointment, spent several years upon the Continent. He divided his time between Holland and France. In 1759 he sent to the press *Some remarks on Dr. Boerhaave's Theory of the Attrition of the Blood in the Lungs*, 8vo, London; and in 1762 he published at Leyden, *Exercitationes duæ in Euripidem*. In 1763 he took the degree of M.D. at Leyden, and printed as his academical exercise, a learned essay in defence of empirical Medicine—*Dissertatio Inauguralis seu Apologia pro Medicina Empirica*. He then revisited Paris, and was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres.

The term of his Radcliffe Fellowship having expired, Dr. Musgrave returned to England, settled at Exeter, and on the 24th July, 1766, was elected physician to the Devon and Exeter Hospital. His success at Exeter not proving commensurate with his expectations, he resigned his office at the Hospital, and in the latter part of 1768 hastened to Plymouth to supply the opening left there by the death of Dr. Huxham.

In the following year (12th August, 1769) Dr. Musgrave astonished the county, and indeed the whole kingdom, by the publication

of *An Address to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Devon.* This Address, ostensibly called forth by the circumstance that the Sheriff of the county had then summoned a meeting to consider the propriety of petitioning both Houses of Parliament for the redress of grievances, was altogether of so extraordinary a nature, and proved so damaging to the Doctor's character, that some account of its contents becomes necessary in elucidation of Dr. Musgrave's subsequent career, and of the circumstances under which he died. In the Address, Dr. Musgrave tells us, that during his residence at Paris in 1764, he had received trustworthy information that an overture had in that year been made to certain influential members of Parliament, in the name of the Chevalier D'Eon, importing that he, the Chevalier, was ready to impeach three persons, two of whom were peers of the realm and privy councillors, of selling the then recent peace to the French Government. On Dr. Musgrave's return to England in 1765, he obtained an interview with Lord Halifax, then Secretary of State, and communicated the information he had received, at the same time urging his lordship to send for the Chevalier, question him, and examine his papers. Lord Halifax, who the doctor admits was polite though evasive, at first objected to any public step that might excite alarm, and naturally asked for confirmatory or documentary evidence in support of so grave a charge. Dr. Musgrave then submitted *copies* of four letters to and from Lord Hertford, purporting to bear upon the subject. These were apparently unsatisfactory as evidence, and Lord Halifax, considering the charge groundless, peremptorily refused to take any steps whatever in the affair. Nothing daunted, Dr. Musgrave then applied to the Speaker of the House of Commons, but with no better result. Here, for a time, the matter rested as regards the doctor, who, however, tells us he had been informed by Mr. Fitzherbert that, subsequently to his interview with Lord Halifax, an overture had been made to the Chevalier D'Eon, the object of which was to get the papers out of his hands for a stipulated sum of money.

It is difficult to find a reason for Dr. Musgrave's untimely publication. Although he had not succeeded as a physician at Exeter, where the ground was already occupied by Dr. Andrew and Dr. Glass—his prospects at Plymouth were encouraging, and nothing was wanting but patience and abstinence from public and private strife, to place him at the head of his profession in that town and neighbourhood. All Dr. Musgrave's hopes of professional success were, however, blighted by the publication of the Address. In it he claims credit for pure patriotism, and for the desire to visit with befitting punishment those who, high in the councils of this country, had proved traitors to its interests. He admits he was unable to support the charge of corruption against those he accused, and his immediate complaint to the Freeholders of Devon was of a different nature, and against a different person; the refusal of Lord Halifax to proceed on his information he regarded as a wilful obstruction of national justice, for which he wished to see his lordship undergo a suitable punishment. The Address led to a host of pamphlets. It was at once answered by the Chevalier D'Eon, who repudiated all knowledge of Dr. Musgrave and emphatically denied everything that had been said concerning himself. The statements in the Address were also minutely examined and discredited in an anonymous pamphlet, and finally, after a full hearing in the House of Commons, the Doctor's assertions were voted in the highest degree frivolous and unworthy of credit.

Devonshire no longer offered to Dr. Musgrave a chance of success, and after a time he determined on trying his fortune in London. Preparatory thereto, and as a necessary preliminary to his admission to the fellowship of the College of Physicians, he on the 8th December, 1775, took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Oxford. He fixed himself in

Hart Street, Bloomsbury, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians in 1776, and a Fellow the following year. In 1779 he was appointed one of the Censors of the College, and the same year was nominated by the President to deliver the lectures on Dr. Goulston's foundation. Dr. Musgrave's life in town was a constant struggle with difficulties. Though active and energetic, a good practitioner, and a most accomplished scholar, he did not succeed as a physician. His sole resource henceforward was his pen, which indeed was rarely idle. In 1776 he published a pamphlet, entitled, *Speculations and Conjectures on the Qualities of the Nerves;* in 1777 his relative, Dr. William Musgrave's treatise, *De Arthritide Primigenia et Regulari;* in 1779 his Gulstonian lectures, and lastly a thin pamphlet *On the Nature and Cure of the* [so called] *Worm Fever.* These Dr. Musgrave's medical writings are now well-nigh forgotten. They were evidently composed as a last and desperate effort to obtain notice and practice. They did not effect their object; the Doctor's circumstances became more and more embarrassed, and he died at his lodgings in Hart Street in great poverty, on the 5th July, 1780, in the 48th year of his age. In the burial ground of St. George's, Bloomsbury, is a stone with the following inscription—"Here lies the body of Samuel Musgrave, M.D., who departed this life July 5th, 1780, in his 48th year."

In 1781 a posthumous work was published by subscription for the benefit of the Doctor's family. It comprised *Two Dissertations,* I.—*On the Grecian Mythology.* II.—*An examination of Sir Isaac Newton's objections to the Chronology of the Olympiads.* 8vo, London.

As a Greek scholar Dr. Musgrave had few superiors. He was passionately fond of Euripides, with whose works his name will descend to a distant posterity. He had, as we have seen, already published at Leyden, two valuable dissertations on this author; and his MS. notes and collections were known to be so valuable that the University of Oxford purchased them for £200. They are incorporated in the excellent edition of Euripides in four volumes quarto, which issued from the Oxford press in 1778.

XXI.—Edward Spry, M.D., was the son of Mr. Edward Spry of Plymouth, who died in 1789, at the advanced age of 93, having been "actual" shipwright in the Dockyard for 73 years. The subject of the present sketch was destined by his father for the church. He received an excellent classical education and was matriculated at Oxford. His predilections being however for physic rather than theology, he soon left the University, and returning to Plymouth he was apprenticed for five years to Mr. George Woolcombe, an eminent surgeon of that town. On the termination of his articles he proceeded to London, where he attended lectures and the medical and surgical practice of St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals. He then travelled for a lengthened period, and having visited the most celebrated universities and medical schools of Scotland, Ireland, Holland, France, and Italy, he returned to Plymouth and commenced practice as a surgeon. He was settled there in 1751, when the "remarkable case of a Morbid Eye," described by him in the *Philosophical Transactions,* occurred. In 1756 Mr. Spry's name was brought prominently before the scientific world. At the fire of the Eddystone Lighthouse, on the 4th December, 1754, a man aged 94 years of age was seriously injured by the fall of a quantity of molten lead upon him, a portion of which, to use the old man's reiterated assertion, "ran down his throat into his body." With much difficulty the aged sufferer was brought on shore, when Mr. Spry was sent for. His treatment was eminently successful, and the man survived the accident for twelve days. On examination after death a lump of lead $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches length, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and weighing 7 ounces, 5 drams, 18 grains, was extracted from his stomach. Mr. Spry immediately drew up an account of the case, and on the 19th of December, 1755, forwarded it to the Royal Society. The case was so extraordinary as to raise some doubts of the

writer's veracity—the reading of the paper was therefore postponed, confirmatory evidence was demanded, and Sir William [then Dr.] Watson, an influential fellow of the Society, wrote to Dr. Huxham requesting him to inquire into all the circumstances. Unfortunately Mr. Spry had been alone at the *post mortem* examination of the body, and no eye-witness of the actual removal of the lead from the stomach could be produced. Mr. Spry therefore instituted a series of experiments upon the lower animals which proved so conclusive that he drew up a report of them in a letter addressed directly to the President of the Society, the Earl of Macclesfield. Dr. Huxham too, who would seem in the first instance to have been incredulous, expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and in his reply to Sir William Watson testified to his own belief in Mr. Spry's veracity. The original report of the case, Mr. Spry's letter to the President, and Dr. Huxham's communication were read to the Society on the 5th February, 1756. They were published in the 49th vol. of the *Philosophical Transactions*.

On the 4th January, 1759, Mr. Spry was created Doctor of Medicine by the University of Aberdeen. He continued, however, in general practice until 1762, when he withdrew from that laborious branch of the profession. Intending to practice thenceforward as physician, he determined to devote himself for a time to the further study of his profession, and with this view proceeded to the Continent and once more visited the chief medical schools of Europe. He was admitted an extra licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London, 9th November, 1767, and then crossing over to Leyden, he, on the 20th January, 1768, proceeded Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine in that University. To the former degree he was promoted by the distinguished professor of natural philosophy and mathematics, Allamand; to the latter by a teacher of even greater reputation, the celebrated Jerom David Gaubius. His academical exercises for these degrees are now before me. The former, a quarto of 30 pages, is entitled, *Dissertatio Inauguralis Philosophica de Adscensus Vaporum Causis*. The latter a quarto of 66 pages, *Dissertatio Medica Practica Inauguralis de Variolis ac Morbillis iisque Inoculandis*.

Dr. Spry commenced his career as a physician at Totnes, where he practised for three or four years with considerable success, when desirous of a wider field for his exertions he determined on returning to his native town. But preparatory to doing so, he passed a session at Edinburgh, and was admitted a Member of the Royal Medical Society, 5th February, 1774, and on the 3rd May following, a Fellow of Edinburgh College of Physicians. Returning to Devonshire, Dr. Spry proceeded direct to Plymouth, where he arrived but a few months before Dr. Remmett, with whom he for some years shared, though in minor proportion, the medical practice and emoluments of that part of the county.

Dr. Spry was an accomplished though eccentric man. "I remember," wrote Dr. Cookworthy to me, "to have heard him spoken of as attending the lectures of a German on Animal Magnetism, and combating the assertions made to the no small amusement of the audience and discomfiture of the lecturer, and with an energy and zeal that would have equally delighted the anti-mesmerists of the present day." Dr. Spry was a good linguist. He wrote Latin with facility and elegance; his knowledge of Greek was more than respectable, and he read Hebrew and Arabic. To these he added an acquaintance with French and German. In his exercise at Leyden for his doctor's degree are numerous quotations in all these languages; those in Hebrew and Arabic occur with a frequency that savours somewhat of ostentatious display. I fail to find the precise date of Dr. Spry's death. It must have occurred before October, 1796, for his name has disappeared from the College list, published at that period. Dr. Spry was the author of *A Masonic Ode, Prayer and Grace consecrated to the firmly and friendlily United Brotherhood of Free-*

masons throughout the world. By Dr. Spry, Knight Templar, and of the Eastern Star. 4to Plymouth, 1785.

* * *

ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(Continued.)

XXII.—"AN Indenture made between Walter Alred, of Kyngisbrigge, of the one part, and Roger Crockere, of Tottenais, of the other part. The said Walter granted to the said Roger, his heirs and assigns, his own poor share in the heritage (*suam pauperem partem heritagii*) of Walter atte Hurne his Uncle, *viz.*, all his messuages, tenements, gardens, and houses, in Kyngisbrigge and in Dodebrok, for a term of twenty years from the date of the said Indenture; the said Roger to restore all the said messuages and tenements, and to bind himself under a penalty of 100s. if he should retain them beyond the aforesaid term; rendering to the Capital Lord all lawful and customary rents and services; to have and to hold the same for the said full term of twenty years. Witnesses: Henry Gatacumbe; John Jaycok, Portreeve of Dodebrok; John Lombe; Robert Scut; Geoffrey Rou; Henry Vele; and others.—Dated at Kyngisbrygge, on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 7 Ric. II." [29th September, 1383].

There is a duplicate copy of this Indenture, which differs from the above only in the omission of the words "*Preposito de Dodebrok*" after the name of John Jaycok.

XXIII.—"John Deneys, Chaplain, remits, releases, and quitclaims, for ever, to John Prestecote all right and claim that he hath, or may have, in all that tenement in the Town of Kyngesbrigge, situated between the Mill of the Lord Abbot on the West, and the high way on the East, the tenement of Geoffrey Row on the North, and the high way leading from Kyngesbrigge towards Alvyngtone on the South; which tenement he had lately acquired of William Touker of Addestone.—Witnesses: John Radewille, Portreeve of Kyngesbrigge, John Crakye, John Sormond, and others.—Dated on the Monday next before the Feast of the Epiphany, 8 Ric. II." [2nd January, 1384-5].

The Seal is fairly perfect, and represents a "Cross crosslet fitchée" standing *in* the letter "V" (which is surrounded by rudely executed floral devices). The result of the combination is, of course, much like the broad-arrow which appears in the arms of *Dennis* of Orleigh, Devon, and for which it may possibly be intended.

XXIV.—"John Prestecote grants to William Falecombe and Elena his wife all his tenement with a little courtilage attached, reaching down to the Mill-Pool of the Lord Abbot of Buckfast, in the Town of Kyngesbrigge, situate between the King's highway on the East, and the said Lord Abbot's Mill on the West, and between the high road to Alvyngtone on the South, and a tenement of Geoffrey Rou's on the North; which tenement and courtilage aforesaid he held by the grant and feoffment of William Toukere, of Adestone; to have and to hold to the said William and Elena his wife, their heirs and assigns, for ever, of the Capital Lords of the Fee.—Witnesses: John Radewille, Portreeve of Kingsbridge (*tunc Preposito Burgi de Kynge*), Walter Dabera, Geoffrey Rou, John Crakye, William Sormunde, and others.—Dated at Kyngesbrigge, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Hilary *the Pope* (*Sancti Hillarii, Pape*), 8 Ric. II." [27th February, 1384-5].

This Hilary is not the famous Bishop of Poitiers, whose Feast was kept on 13th January. The death of *Pope* St. Hilary was observed on the 21st of February.

I have written "Burgi de Kynge" as I find it; but I do not think that it does much, after all, for those who maintain that the word "Kingsbridge" means the "Burg," and not the "Brigge," of the King. For I have little doubt, if any, that the word in question is an abbreviated form of Kynge[sbrigge], albeit an unusual one in these Deeds, and in another part of *this* particular Deed it is spelt "Kyngesbr." My own pet theory is that the important road leading to (West) Alvington, which is so often mentioned was carried by a considerable "bridge" over the creek, which doubtless, in those early times, flowed up far beyond the point where it is now stopped by a comparatively modern quay. And it must not be forgotten that the place is called "Kingsbridge" in the earliest of

these documents, *i.e.*, in days not very remote from the time when it became a "Burg." There is no stream here to work a mill: and I strongly suspect that, as at Pomphlet and elsewhere, the creek was dammed up, each tide supplying the Abbot's "Mill-pool," above "the Bridge."

Notes.

The Drake Family.—Notwithstanding the numerous notices of the Drake family with which the pages of the *Western Antiquary* are replete, there is a branch connected with the original family of Sir Bernard Drake, of Ash, which does not seem hitherto to have received particular attention. In the chapter on Sir Bernard Drake in the quarto edition of Prince's *Worthies*, 1810, there is a foot-note at page 331, in which, after having recounted several marriages and the fortunes of the family property, Prince goes on to state that "there yet remained a representative and supporter of the family name in the Yardbury branch, which was derived from a brother of Sir John Drake, the father of the first baronet. This brother was called William, and married Margaret, the sole daughter and heir of William Westover, in the parish of Colyton, in the county of Devon. He died about the year 1639, and was succeeded by his son William, who died in 1680, leaving issue, by Lætitia, daughter of John Baillie of Hoddeston in Hertfordshire, William and Richard. William married the daughter and co-heir of John Pennington of Wicken-Hall in Suffolk, and Chiswell in Essex, Esqre, by whom he had issue four sons, William, John, William, and Thomas. Dying in 1727, he was succeeded by Thomas his fourth son, who married Dorothy, daughter of William Palmer, of Combrawleigh, Clerk, and had issue Francis, who died in 1769, four years before his father, leaving issue by Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Tudway, of Wells, Esqr. four sons and two daughters; of the daughters, Louisa, the youngest, died young, and Ann married the Reverend Edward Foster of Wells, and has issue. The sons were Frederick, who died an infant, Francis, Charles who died unmarried in 1787, and Clement, who married Elizabeth, grand-daughter of the Revd James Hurly, B.A., Vicar of St. James's, and of Wilton, Taunton, the daughter of Thomas Spiller, and has issue. Francis Drake the second son is the present possessor of Yardbury. He was born in 1764, and has resided in the capacity of minister at several foreign courts. He married in 1795 Eliza Ann, only daughter of Sir Herbert Mackworth, Baronet, of Gnoll-Castle in Glamorganshire, by whom he has two sons, Francis Horatio Nelson, and Charles Digby Mackworth, and three daughters."

Clement Drake, the fourth son alluded to by Prince, and the seventh in descent from William, brother of Sir John Drake of Yardbury, had issue an only daughter, Eliza, married to Edward Jeffries Esdaile, Esq., of Cothelstone House, Somerset, and from this marriage the present family of Esdaile of Cothelstone is descended.

We learn from Prince that Sir Bernard Drake "was a gentleman of rare and excellent accomplishments, in great favour with Queen Elizabeth, and of high esteem in her court" (page 328), which of itself, apart from his kinship with Sir Francis, furnishes sufficient ground for thus assisting to render the history of this branch of the distinguished family of Drake more complete.

Taunton. JAMES HURLY PRING, M.D.

* * *

Curious Superstition.—An old superstitious custom came under my notice at Southmolton the other day. It was that of a farmer who did not keep an engagement promptly. His excuse was that he had been cutting his corns. It was then Saturday, and all the quarterings of the moon had been on a Saturday, and on each of those days he had cut his corns, which would now, he believed, disappear. If the moon is "lighted," and quarters on a Friday, the disappearance of the corns would be more effective, but any one day is sufficient for a belief in the superstition.—*Exeter Gazette*, May 17th.

* * *

The Ancient Order of Brigittine Nuns.—A writer in the *Citizen* (London) of May 14th, 1887, says:—

"I understand that the ancient order of Brigittine nuns, of Sion House, who spent three hundred years of exile at Lisbon, and who returned twenty years since to England, are leaving their temporary convent of Spetisbury for a new and fitting home at Ugthorpe, Chudleigh, close to Lord Clifford's seat at Ugbrook. The order is a royal foundation by Edward IV., and the nuns wear a quaintly antique dress, a loose ash-coloured robe, and a crown over the veil, with five scarlet spots in honour of the ancient English devotion of the Five Wounds. They took the keys and abbatial cross of Sion House to Lisbon on the dissolution under Henry VIII., and they have brought them back again to England, with many other interesting and valuable monastic relics. They take possession of their new home in June, and will receive novices, but only of English birth. There are only two other houses of this order—one in Germany and the other in Spain."

ECC. ANT. INQ.

* * *

The Knights of the "Order of the Royal Oak."—At the Restoration, Charles II. instituted a new order of knighthood, entitled the "Order of the Royal Oak." The knights were to wear a silver medal, with a device of the king in the oak, pendant to a riband. The order afterwards fell into abeyance.

The following is a list of the knights so created for the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, A.D. 1660, with the annual value of their estates:—

DEVONSHIRE.

	£ per annum.
John Northcott, Knt., Bart.	1500
Sir William Courtney, Knt. (commonly so called, but no knight)	3000
Sir Courtney Poole, Knt.	1000
Sir John Drake, Knt., Bart.	800
—— Willoughby, Esq.	1700
Sir John Davie, Knt., Bart.	2000
Arthur Northcott, Esq.	800
Sir Copplestone Barnfield, Knt.	1900
Richard Duke, Esq.	1000
John Tuckfield, Esq.	1000
Francis Fulford of Fulford, Esq.	1000
Sir John Rolles, Knt.	1000
Colonel Arthur Bassett, Esq.	1000
Colonel John Gifford, Esq.	1000

CORNWALL.

Francis Buller, Esq.	3000
—— Ellyott, of Port Ellyott, Esq.	2500
Samuel Pendarvis, Esq.	1500
Colonel Godolphin, Esq.	1000
—— Penrose, Esq.	1000
—— Boscawen, Esq.	4000
—— Hallett, Esq.	800
Edmond Prideaux, Esq.	900
Charles Grylls, Esq.	700
Oliver Sawle, Esq.	1000
Joseph Tredenham, Esq.	900
John Vivyan, Esq.	1000
Charles Roscarrocke, Esq.	800
William Scawen, Esq....	800
Peirce Edgecombe, Esq.	2000
James Praed, Esq.	600

SOMERSETSHIRE.

George Stawell, Esq.	5000
Edward Phillips, Esq....	1500
Sir George Norton, Knt.	1800
Edward Berkley, Esq....	1000
John Pawlet, Esq.	1000
Warwicke Bamfield, Esq.	1000
John Hall, Esq.	900
Samuel Gorges, Esq.	600
John Tint, Esq.	1000
Francis Lutterell, Esq.	1500
Peregrine Palmer, Esq.	1500
—— Lacey, of Hartley, Esq.	1000
Sir William Basset, Knt. (of Claverton) ...	1800
John Cary, Esq.	1500
John Hunt, Esq.	1500

Aston Hall, near Birmingham. ALFRED J. RODWAY.

* * *

A Tale of the Sailor King.—A Plymouth contemporary gives the following:—Most of the stories told in connection with the visits which William IV. paid to Plymouth when he was Duke of Clarence and belonged to the Royal Navy do not bear repetition, but there is one which is periodically told, and concerning which more might be discovered. Briefly told, it is as follows: The duke, seeing a boy crying in the streets, stopped to inquire the cause. The lad told him his mother had just died, and that his father was lost in the *Sussex*, on the Cornish coast, two years before. "How would you like to go to sea in a first-rate man-of-war?" asked the duke. The boy's face brightened, and he answered that he should like it very well. Giving him a 1*s.* to pay a boatman, the duke sent him on board his frigate, the *Pegasus*, then lying in the Sound. Following soon after, he, after an interview with the lad, whose name was Albert Doyce, had him rated as a midshipman, and out of his own pocket provided him with an outfit. The *Pegasus* left for America, and during the voyage the prince became strongly attached to his youthful *protégé*, keeping him about his person continuously, and instructing him in the general branches of education as well as in his profession. In time the Duke of Clarence became England's Sailor King, and eventually signed the commission which made Albert Doyce an admiral. Having done so, he exclaimed, "There! If I have ever done a good deed for England, it was when I saved to her service that true and worthy man." Perhaps some western antiquary—if he deems an incident less than a century old worthy of his notice—could furnish the authority for the story.—*Bristol Times & Mirror*, April 27th.

* * *

The Sheplegh Bell.—The fine old tenor bell, which has been at Sheplegh Court since 1877, has been removed to Dartmouth, and may be seen in the rear of Cranford's Library—on the embankment. This bell has a history attached to it, having been originally the tenor bell for St. Marychurch, Torquay, which church was rebuilt in 1851-61, after designs by Hugall, at a cost of £10,000. The old tower remained until 1871, when a loftier one was erected, with an entirely new peal of bells, to the memory of Bishop Phillpotts, who lies interred in the churchyard. Some difficulty arose in utilising the tenor bell in the new peal, and it was ultimately sold. It was cast in the year 1707, is 44 inches in diameter at the mouth, and weighs upwards of 15 cwt. It bears the following inscription in Roman characters round its upper part:—"J. A. Salter, Vicr., F. R. Tapley, Sol. Smerdon, Wardens. I· E. [followed by a shilling of William III.], I·B. [another shilling], I·G. [another shilling]: I [bell] P.s: I [bell] P.1: Four Fleur de lys. 1707: John Leer, Esq. [followed by a half-crown of the same reign]." Unlike many large bells, it has never been chipped to regulate the tone, but is as perfect as when it was cast, 180 years ago. Its tone is fine and clear in the key of E. It is supposed to contain a considerable per centage of silver, which in the early days of bell-founding was thought to improve the tone. Later experience in the fusion of metals has, however, proved that this is not the case.

The presence of silver is more likely due to the fact that in the days when the transit of heavy weights over the Devonshire hills was difficult, it was the practice to cast the tenor bell on the spot—frequently in the churchyard—and by way of increasing the interest which such an occurrence would naturally create in a rural parish, it was held to be a "good work" to aid in the casting by contributions of money or metal utensils, which were brought by the parishioners and by themselves thrown into the melting-pot. The reign of Queen Anne was remarkable for a revival of the silversmiths' art in this country; and doubtless much of the silver of the earlier and less decorative period went in this way. The half-crown and shillings referred to as forming part of the inscription were doubtless the gifts of the lord of the manor and churchwardens, and must have been placed in their position at the time of casting, before the bell had completely cooled. It would form a splendid Jubilee bell for a public clock to strike on, or for a chapel of ease. It is for sale.—*Dartmouth and Brixham Chronicle.*

Queries.

[Correspondents replying to any of the following QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.]*

16.—**Ancient Trackway on Dartmoor.**—There is an ancient trackway running almost in a straight line from Hannaford's Cottage, near the top of the hill above Two Bridges on the Princetown side, to the ford on the Blackabrook at Bachelor's Hall, crossing a swampy place on a bridge of two moor stones. Is this trackway known? Where did it lead? ROBERT BURNARD.

Plymouth.

17.—**The Barbican at Exeter.**—The death is announced in the local papers of Mr. George Woolcott, an aged citizen of Barbican Court, Paul Street, in this city. Paul Street runs parallel with the old city wall, between Queen Street and North Street; and Barbican Court is a blind alley running up from the middle of Paul Street, dead against the city wall. There was no gate thereabouts, and on the old maps no indication occurs of a barbican without any one of the gates. How then, did Barbican Court first get its name? The query seems an interesting one. HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

18.—**Oak Apple Day.**—When did the observance of Oak Apple Day by carrying a child crowned in a cart covered with evergreens, in a sort of bower, in memory of Charles II., die out at Plymouth? PENWITH.

19.—**Linkitty Lane.**—Can any of your readers enlighten me as to the origin and etymology of this curious name of the lane dividing the Widey estate from Pontey's Nursery? HIBYSKWE.

20.—**Local Customs connected with the Feast of the Annunciation.**—Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* inform me if there is any place in Devon or Cornwall where it is or has been the custom to light fires on the eve of the Annunciation; similar to those which *Brand's Antiquitates Vulgares* describes as common in connection with Midsummer Eve, and to a lesser extent with St. Peter's Eve? DEVS., jun.

21.—**John Moyle, M.P., 1640-53.**—Can Mr. Robbins help me to indentify the two gentlemen of this name, who sat in the Long Parliament. John Moyle, *jun.*, was elected for St. Germans in November, 1640 (with Benjamin Valentine), and continued sitting, it is said, till his decease on or before the year 1646. A new writ was ordered in his place, 11th November, 1646, where, according to the official returns, William Scawen was elected. I assume this to be correct, though it is to be observed that Moyle was certainly sitting in July, 1646, and in at least one MS. List of the Parliament, is named as member for St. Germans so late as 1648. The other member of the name was "John Moyle, Esq.," elected for East Looe, apparently in response to a writ ordered 21st December, 1646, *vice* the Royalist, Thomas Lower, disabled. He appears not to have remained long in the House, inasmuch as both seats for East Looe were vacant in 1652. I assume, therefore, that Moyle was one of the "secluded" members in December 1648, although I can find no mention of him in any of the Lists. Were these two members father and son? If the member for East Looe was John Moyle of Bake—the friend of Eliot, he did not die till 1661, while his son of the name survived till 1658. In Col. Vivian's *Visitations of Cornwall*, I note at least three contemporary John Moyles, but all of them survived the date 1646 by several years. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

22.—**Barley Bread.**—Can anyone tell me when barley bread ceased to be sold in the "Three Towns"? I remember enjoying it much thirty years ago, but now I think it is extinct. It seems a pity we have not more variety of breads like the Germans have. It gives a zest to a meal to have a choice of bread. W. S. L. S.

23.—**The Millbrook Ship.**—Is the curious custom of carrying the Millbrook ship adorned with flowers and birds' eggs, through the streets of Devonport on May-day, still extant? It greatly entertained the juveniles some thirty years ago, and was a pretty local May custom.

Liverpool. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

[Yes! the custom still continues, though perhaps not to the extent it formerly did, and in addition to the ship, of which there are many specimens and varieties, and which is accompanied generally by a drum and fife band, children may be seen carrying garlands decorated in the manner described by our correspondent.—EDITOR *W.A.*]

PORTRAIT OF DOLLY PENTREATH.

From an Oil Painting at St. Michael's Mount. Photographed by W. Richards, Penzance.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

24.—**Brent Tor: Has it ever been Quarried?**—The Illustrations of Brentor and Church in Britton and Brayley's *Beauties of England*, shows a considerable portion of the Hill as of greater altitude than the building. One might suppose this to be a fiction on the part of the artist, only that it was drawn by *S. Prout*, and that the text says that the Church is "*Near* the top." I would ask therefore, whether the explanation may be that a portion of the Tor has been quarried away since this work was published? QUERENS.

* * *

25.—**Querre—Quirting.**—Sometime since the former word, employed in the Plymouth Water Act of Elizabeth, was the subject of investigation in your columns. Having now met with the second word as used by a writer contemporary with the act, I wish to ask if it may be regarded as a variation only of the first named word?

Hooker speaks of the actions of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, in "Stopping, filling, and *quirting* the same (that is the river Exe) with great trees, timber and stones, in such sort that no vessel or vessels could passe or repasse." HIBYSKWE.

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26.—**Acts of Parliament relating to, or affecting the town of Plymouth.**—Where can I find a complete list of such Acts, as either wholly or in part relate to matters concerning the Town of Plymouth? QUERENS.

* * *

27.—**Sub-Deans of Exeter Cathedral.**—I want to know who filled the office of Sub-Dean in Exeter Cathedral between the death of Sub-Dean Stephens in 1858, and 1885, when the late Prebendary Bartholomew, M.A., was appointed by Bishop Temple? JOHN NEWNHAM.

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28.—**Archdeacons of Exeter.**—I want to know when John Moore, M.A., who was appointed Archdeacon of Exeter in 1820 died; also the names of his successors up to 1875. JOHN NEWNHAM.

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29.—**Chancellors of Exeter.**—I want to know the year in which Chancellor Harrington died. Am I right in saying that the Chancellor's stall remained vacant till 1885? JOHN NEWNHAM.
Exeter.

* * *

30.—**Archdeacons of Totnes.**—I want to know the year in which John Downall, M.A., Archdeacon of Totnes died, and whether the present Archdeacon was his successor? JOHN NEWNHAM.

* * *

31.—**Oliver and Vassall Families.**—I shall be much indebted to any gentleman who can give me information concerning a Thomas Oliver (son of Robert Oliver of New England) who was born at Boston, appointed 1774, deputy governor of Massachusetts, came over to this country at breaking out of rebellion and died at Bristol. He married a sister of John Vassall. The latter was also of Boston, and was buried at Clifton, 1798, having married at Cambridge, New England, Elizabeth, sister of the said Thomas Oliver. She died 1807, and was buried at St. Paul's, Bristol. The deputy-governor was also cousin to Richard Oliver, alderman and M.P. for London, and to Thomas Oliver of Leyton, treasurer to the Society for the support of the Bill of Rights. The latter was grandson of Richard Oliver, Speaker to the Council of Antigua 1704. They bore for arms Ermine, on a chief Sa, three lions rampant Arg. Sir Benjamin Oliver, Kt., who was mayor of Exeter in 1671, bore the same arms, and I suspect, though I cannot prove it, that the first settler of the name in Antigua, hailed from Exeter or Bristol. I shall be thankful for any notes tending to elucidate the above.
Sunninghill. V. L. OLIVER.

* * *

32.—**Cornish Tokens.**—Miss Emily Cole (Teignmouth) thus writes to *Notes and Queries*, June 18th:—

In the *Western Antiquary* for January mention is made of an old token found in Mevagissey Church. "On one side was inscribed the name 'James Bougthen,' with three fleur-de-lis (the arms of the Bougthens), and on the other side, Mevagissey, 1651, with 'B. I. M.' in the centre." I shall feel greatly obliged if any of your readers can give me information respecting this James Bougthen, and also the meaning of the letters "B. I. M."

[In copying this query, we would point out that the name given in the original note was Bonython, not Bougthen, as printed in *Notes and Queries*, the Bonythons being a well-known Cornish family, concerning members of which many notices have appeared in the *Western Antiquary* from time to time.—EDITOR *W. A.*]

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33.—**Gay's "Beggar's Opera."**—I shall be glad if one of your Exeter correspondents will inform me if this play was ever performed at the Exeter Theatre, and if so, how many times, and at what dates. Information concerning its performance elsewhere in Devonshire will also be welcomed. M. Y. Y. T.

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33.—**The Drake Oak, Meavy.**—I recently saw the above name inscribed beneath a photograph of the celebrated Meavy Oak, and am desirous of knowing if there is any authority for associating Drake's name with this venerable tree. Perhaps one of your correspondents residing in that neighbourhood can tell me. I may add that the photograph was in a presentation album from the tenants and others at Buckland Abbey and its surroundings, to the daughter of Lady Elliot Drake, of Nutwell Court, on the occasion of her marriage. There must, therefore, have been some good reason for applying the term *Drake's Oak* to the well-known Meavy veteran. KEARLEY.

35.—**Anonymous Author.**—Can anyone tell me who was the author of the following: *A Dramatic Sketch of the Reception of the late Lord Clifford on his return to Ugbrooke Park, after having taken his seat in the House of Lords, &c., &c.* Featherstone, Exeter; Hearder, Plymouth, 1883, Anon. The author is said to have been a poor shoemaker. There is an extract from the piece in Vol. IV. of the *South Devon Literary Museum.*

Edinburgh. RALSTON INGLIS.

Replies.

Earl Morley.—Referring to the query 163, in Part XI. of Vol. VI. of the *Western Antiquary*, and to the reply given in Part I. (June, 1887) of Vol. VII., Sir Bernard Burke says that Thomas Parker, of Northmolton, Devonshire, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Frye, of Devon, and had issue, John, his heir, and two other sons and two daughters. This marriage took place about 1500, and the estates descended from father to son till 1768, when John Parker, M.P. for Devon, was the head of the family; he was raised to the peerage as Baron Boringdon, of Boringdon, Devon. He died in 1788, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who was raised to the Viscounty of Boringdon and Earldom of Morley (1815). He died 1840, and was succeeded by his son Edmund (died 1864), whose only son is the present Earl Morley. The Parkers of Castle Lough, Tipperary, claim descent from the common ancestor of the Earls of Morley.

Clontarf, near Dublin. THOMAS GALT-GAMBLE.

EXCUSE me kindly for suggesting a little more attention to the right designations of sundry peers of the realm, an erroneous form being of late very prevalent, especially in newspapers; *e.g.*, there is no such man as "Earl Morley." "Earl Beaconsfield" and "Earl of Bathurst" (instances of which are before me at this moment) are equally incorrect. Until 1885 there was no such nobleman as the Earl of Fife! There was, however, an "Earl Fife."

B. H. B.

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John Harris, M.P. (VI., 298, query 183; VII., 16).—Mr. Robbins, in replying to this query has fallen into the very pardonable error of confusing the two John Harrises who were returned to the Long Parliament. One of these was a Royalist, the other a Parliamentarian, and fortunately the List of the "Mongrel Parliament" enables us satisfactorily to determine "which was which." John Harris, the Royalist, expelled on January, 1644, sat in the Oxford assembly as the colleague of Joseph Jane—so was member for Liskeard. John Harris who sided with Parliament was member for Launceston, and retained his seat in the House until secluded in December, 1648, by Colonel Pride, together with a large number of other members of the Presbyterian party. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

Stephen Langton.—In reply to query 15 in your issue for June, 1887, *re* Stephen Langton, Allen, in his *History of Lincolnshire*, says: "The village of Langton (co. Lincoln) is celebrated as having been the birthplace of three distinguished characters. First, Stephen Langton, Cardinal, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of King John; second, Dr. Wm. Langton, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, *temp.* James I.; thirdly, Bennett Langton, whose name is associated with Dr. Samuel Johnson."

This ancient family is now represented by Bennett Rothes Langton, J.P., of Langton Hall, Spilsby, co. Lincoln. T. G.-G.

✣ ✣ ✣

Mum (VII., 15, query 9).—A good dictionary will answer M.Y.Y.T.'s question. Ogilvie's *Imperial Dictionary* gives the following: "[German and Danish *mumme;* Dutch *mom.*] A species of malt liquor much used in Germany. It is made of the malt of wheat, seven bushels, with one bushel of oatmeal and a bushel of ground beans, or in the same proportion. This is brewed with 63 gallons of water, and boiled till one-third is evaporated."

Some few years ago Mr. Gladstone gave some information about this little known fermented liquor in one of his speeches. I believe it was in one of his Budgets, in one of those interesting discursive passages with which he was wont to enliven his financial statements; but, having myself as little connection with alcoholic drinks as the Devil has with holy water, I omitted to "make a note of" it. It was most likely in his last Budget (June 10th, 1880), when he abolished the malt duty. It gave rise to a good deal of correspondence in some of the newspapers at the time, to which this reference may give a clue.

F. A. EDWARDS.

Hampshire Independent, Southampton.

✣ ✣ ✣

Clement (VI., 84, 106).—The question was asked where this family came from. In the *Visitation of Devon*, published by the Harleian Society (1872, Supplement), the following is given. Dr. Clement, of Chardstock, co. Dorset, had a son Robert, who lived at Chardstock. Robert's son, John, settled at Plymouth, and married Judith Sparke, of Plymouth, and was there in 1620, and had a son, George, then aged 25, who probably married. If so, the Registers would give us Gregory Clement's history.

In Cobbet's *Parliamentary History*, Gregory Clement is mentioned in Vol. II., 603, as being member for Camelford, and, as such, disabled on 11th May, 1652, for his carriage being offensive and scandalous. He refers his account to *Parliamentary History of England*, Vol. IX., page 12. Can this be a myth, and Clement M.P. for Fowey instead. The members for Fowey mentioned in Cobbet are Richard Buller, J. Rashleigh, Nicholas Gold —*on whose death a new writ was issued, June 14th, 1648* —and J. Upton.

In Echard's *History* the following account of Clement is given: "Gregory Clement was at first a merchant, but failing there he forced himself in Parliament House and sought to grow rich by a new trade in Bishops lands, wherein he got a considerable estate. He was turned out of the Rump Parliament for his lewdness, but was taken in again when they were restored after Cromwell's Interruption. His Guilt or his Innocence would not permit him to make any Plea at the Bar or any speech at the Gallows" (page 789). "He was beheaded with Scot at Charing Cross" (page 779). In an old book of Regicides I have, he is mentioned as having made a speech on the gallows, or in his prison.

Can anyone explain these references, and especially the assertion that Clement grew rich on Bishops' lands? Echard published his book in 1720, so he was almost a contemporary writer. E. RASHLEIGH.

Kilmarth.

* * *

Misereres in Exeter Cathedral (VI., 82, query 54).—It is perfectly correct that the representation of an elephant upon one of these oak misereres (made by Bishop Bleures' carvers, A.D. 1224-44) is the oldest existing example of an elephant in *wood* in England.

Fair Park, Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

* * *

Shelters for the Horses of Church-Goers (VI., 82, query 51; 108).—The parish church of St. Peter at Tawstock is situated picturesquely within the grounds of Tawstock Court, upon the western banks of the River Taw, and stands immediately facing the spired church of St. John the Baptist at Bishop's Tawton, on the opposite bank. It has a very quaint series of stables and shelters for the horses and traps of worshippers who come from a distance. They are situated at the western end.

Fair Park, Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

* * *

Trelawny Family (*N. & Q.*, 2nd Series, 468).—Sir William Lewis Salusbury Trelawny, Bart., matriculated from Oriel College, Oxford, February 18th, 1799, and left Oxford without taking any degree. Possibly this is the person about whom Beer Ferris is inquiring.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. GEORGE C. BOASE.

* * *

Modbury Ale (VI., 103-4, query 62; 199-201).—Modbury (Devon) is my native town. I left it when I was very young, but remember being there when I was about 15 or 16, and tasting some of the celebrated brown ale. It appears that Modbury had been noted for the goodness of its ale for a long time. Westcote, writing in 1630, devotes several paragraphs to it, and gives Henry of Avranches' Latin verse on the subject with the full English translation, which I see you have given so far as it is admissible in a publication like yours. He also gives a Latin verse by a Cornish poet in reply. R. S. KELLY.

Modbury, South Australia.

Population of Somerset (*N. & Q.*, 7th Series, II., 448; *W. A.*, VI., 246, query 161).—Your correspondent should consult a rare pamphlet in the British Museum Library, amongst the King's Pamphlets, entitled *Account by John Houghton, F.R.S. of Acres and Houses in each County* (London, printed for Randal Taylor, near Stationers' Hall, 1693). He can then deduce the population from the number of houses, according to the present rule of the Registrar-General, calculating five to a house; but perhaps six or seven in 1693 would be more correct. Then compare the total population in 1693 with that in 1801 (the date of the first census), and the rate of increase will be ascertained, from which the population in 1500 can be computed. It is, of course, assumed that between 1500 and 1693 no great industry or trade had arisen or collapsed, to draw people into Somerset or cause them to leave that county, or from any other circumstance an abnormal change in population occurred.

Brighton. FREDERICK E. SAWYER, F.S.A.

(*Notes & Queries*, January 8th, 1887).

* * *

Acquisition of Surnames (VI., 243, 274).—Referring to the name of Sidwell, the *Western Morning News* for 21st April, 1887, under the heading of "Rewards for Bravery" by the Royal Humane Society, records among other instances that "a testimonial on vellum was awarded to John Dooley, captain of the foretop of the Agincourt, for saving James *Sidwell*, A.B., in Pontevedra Bay, Spain, on the 14th ultimo." The old gentleman who owns the name of Sidwell, in St. Sidwell's parish, tells me this rescued sailor is no connection of his. Farther, he says that he once saw the same surname upon a fascia board over a shop-front in Goswell Road, London, and that, when in Bristol some years ago, he read in a local paper of a man bearing the surname of Sidwell who had been locked up. Sidwell, of course, was the name of a Saxon *virgin*, who died a martyr's death. HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

[The surname Sidwell is by no means a common one, but it is mentioned in Bowditch's *Suffolk Surnames* (Boston, 1861), and we have friends of the name both in Bath and London, though we have never heard their opinions on the derivation of their saintly patronymic.—EDITOR *W.A.*]

* * *

Thomas Gewen, M.P. for Launceston (V., 86; VI., 247).—In Sir John Bramston's *Autobiography* (page 13) occurs an obvious reference to this gentleman in the words "There was alsoe one Gewen a Justice of Peace, whoe I thinck maried Cusworth's sister." And in the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis* it is stated that in a volume of Latin poems, published at Oxford in 1603, occur "verses by T Gewen, of Exeter Coll., Oxford." In a foot-note to Burton's *Diary* (II., 424) with regard to a motion of Gewen (February 3rd, 1657-8) "That now we are a free Parliament, we would draw up a Bill to invest his Highness [Oliver

Cromwell] in the title and dignity of King, Providence having cast it upon him," it is observed, "This incorrect interpreter of Providence was probably one of the Protector's courtiers, and may have been instructed to make a new experiment on 'his highness's conscience.'" The same mistaken idea as to Gewen's real political opinions appears to have been possessed by Mr. Robbins when he wrote, in his *Launceston, Past and Present* (page 171), that he "proved himself so devoted to the Protector that he proposed the crown should be conferred upon him." When Mr. Robbins completes the further investigations he promises, I think he will find that it was less love for Cromwell than hatred of the Army that inspired Gewen on that occasion. He is, I agree, an interesting character, and more is worth ascertaining concerning him. D.

✠ ✠ ✠

Mutton Cove (VII., 15, query 8).—I always used to think the origin of the name was derived from a resemblance of the shape of the cove to a leg of mutton. If there is no better derivation suggested may this not be an interpretation of this quaint term?

Liverpool. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

✠ ✠ ✠

Plymouth Eccentrics (VI., 244, query 147).—In the last number of the *W. A.* which has come to hand, I note that your correspondent "Kearley" asks for information respecting "Plymouth Eccentrics," and mentions Tom Hynes and others. I know little or nothing about the others, but I remember Tom Hynes, the blacking-man, very well. He used to travel about through the villages within five or six miles of Plymouth, with a red coat on, selling blacking. Your correspondent will find a very good likeness of Tom in a periodical called the *South Devon Museum*, published by Mr. Hearder, Buckwell Street, about 1834-5, which also gives some very interesting particulars of Tom's life and peculiarities. He will also find notices of other eccentrics in following numbers.

Modbury, South Australia. R. S. KELLY.

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Lostwithiel Custom (VII., 14, query 3.—The origin of the custom, I imagine, was to commemorate the old kings, and afterwards earls and dukes of Cornwall, in what was at one time their capital. As the earl or duke no longer came to the ducal palace in state, one of the townsmen commemorated him by this mimic show. I do not know if this custom yet lingers. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Liverpool.

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Napoleon I. at Plymouth (VI., 159, 198, 224, 275, 302).—The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma will, I have no doubt, be pleased to learn, in answer to his enquiry, that, being born in Devonport on September 6th, 1807, I am still living, in the eightieth year of my age. In 1815, when Napoleon Buonaparte was on board the *Bellerophon* in Plymouth Sound, I was taken on three different occasions into the Sound by my uncle to see the ex-emperor. Large boats were constantly rowing round the man-of-war to keep a clear space between the ship and the boats crowded with curious people. The boats were in a compact mass beyond this space, around the *Bellerophon*, but they certainly did not cover many hundred yards of Plymouth Sound.

ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S.

(*Notes & Queries*, 7th Series, III., June 4th, 1887.)

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Henge (VI., 269, query 175; VII., 17).—I remember henge-puddings sold in Devonport market some thirty odd years ago. They were composed of the liver, etc., of sheep, with corn added. They were made by farmers and brought into town. W. S. L. S.

✠ ✠ ✠

Busk (IV., 178).—William Busk, who was elected M.P. for Barnstaple, 1812, was the fourth son of Sir Wadsworth Busk, a cousin of the present Lord Houghton and Mrs. Loder, wife of Mr. Loder, M.P. for Shoreham, 1880-5. He died 1849, aged 80. He only sat for Barnstaple for a few months, being beaten by Sir E. Coote and Sir M. Lopes. ANTIQUARIAN.

Correspondence.

THE DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Sir,—I do not agree with V.L.O. about the matter. It is very doubtful to my mind whether there be any necessity or opening for such a society, or whether sufficient support would be found for it in the county. In Cornwall and in Devon there already exist societies which afford ample opportunities for the publication of original and collected literary matter, not to speak of magazines devoted to the same objects, besides innumerable newspapers, the editors of which always gladly open their columns to the contributions of their readers. The number of persons who will subscribe to societies, *and pay their subscriptions*, is limited, and those persons are continually being solicited to put down their names for the support of institutions in all parts of the United Kingdom. Most of them already spend as much in public subscriptions as they care to disburse in such undertakings. In 1876 the Prospectus of a Cornish MS. Society was issued, but although it had attached to it a great many high-sounding names the scheme was never floated. The great want in Devonshire is a combination for the compilation and printing of a *Bibliotheca Devoniensis*, but, with a few honourable exceptions, no one will give a farthing towards the project, or spend any time in furthering the work. In commencing a society it seems to be thought that a great advance has been made when the names of many grand people have been obtained as patrons; this is a great mistake, these patrons rarely, if ever pay, or ever have intended to pay anything towards the support of such a society, and often expect to receive all the publications gratis. A story is told of the late

Duke of Sussex which illustrates the matter. He had become the patron of some society, had put down his name as an annual subscriber of twenty guineas, and attending the dinner had made a speech, recommending the claims of the Society to the general public. Some weeks afterwards the Secretary, who must have been a new hand at his work, called on the Duke for his annual subscription. "What, what, what," said the Duke, "kill the decoy duck—kill the decoy duck. I never in my life heard of such cruelty."

If V.L.O. again thinks over the matter, he will see that there are great difficulties about his scheme, not the least of which will probably be that such a society from the very first would be hampered for want of funds, and without some very good man who would devote most of his time and much of his money to the interest of the undertaking it would to a certainty very soon collapse.

GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

Sir,—There can be little doubt that the suggestion of your correspondent V.L.O., as to the formation of a local Society for the publication of MSS., reprints of rare works, copies of parish registers, etc., relating to Devonshire (or, if thought desirable, to include Cornwall as well), is one that will commend itself not only to literary men, but to all who take an interest in the history and progress of the Western Counties. This portion of England is destitute of any kind of literary book club comparable with the Chetham Society, which was instituted in 1838 for publishing works relating to Lancashire and Cheshire, and still continues its useful and successful career. Other similar societies might be mentioned, but this one is enough for my present purpose.

Allusion has been made to the Devonshire Association, as in part supplying the deficiency, but in this opinion I am unable to coincide. That it effects much for "the advancement of science, literature, and art," cannot be gainsaid. Its goodly volume issued annually since the year 1862; and the publication in supplementary parts of *The Devonshire Domesday*, still in progress, bear testimony (if such be needed) to this. Considering the amount of subscription (half a guinea annually), the wonder is it accomplishes so much with comparatively small means; and under these circumstances more could not be expected from it. Any moral support and assistance it could contribute towards the formation of a Society formed on lines similar to that of the Chetham one, would no doubt be willingly rendered.

I have in my possession a MS. volume, containing a great number of entries of household expenses, rents, parish accounts, etc., relating mainly to Exeter, and in the handwriting of one person. These entries extend from October, 1631, to April 4th, 1643, the month after the Earl of Bedford had taken possession of the city for the Parliamentary party. My friend, Mr. R. Dymond, has recently examined the volume, and incontestably proved the writer to have been John Hayne, a citizen of Exeter, who was born in the city, died, and was buried there, and had been Sheriff in 1635. His opinion is that the whole of it should be published (and in this several other literary friends agree), as it would furnish a desirable addition to our knowledge of civic life in Exeter immediately preceding the outbreak of the Civil War. I draw especial attention to this MS., as to my mind it affords a good illustration of one class of literary work that would prove very acceptable to the members of a "Devonian Society," if such could be initiated.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh-Salterton.

Reviews.

Lectures and Essays. By Sir STAFFORD HENRY NORTHCOTE, First Earl of IDDESLEIGH, etc. Blackwood, 1887. 16/-

WITH commendable promptitude the publishers have issued this, the first instalment of the varied and scattered papers of the venerated Devonshire statesman. The work is only what it professes to be, a collection of "Lectures and Essays" delivered at different times and in divers places by the late Lord Iddesleigh, and, inasmuch as a biography of the deceased nobleman is in course of compilation, the volume is not accompanied by any biographical details. But the series of papers now presented to the public is in itself sufficient evidence of the studious man who has so lately been taken from amongst us, as they treat of a great variety of interesting subjects, and possess merits peculiarly their own. It is well said in the preface that "whatever subject Lord Iddesleigh took up he thought out with great care and wrote with singular clearness, scarcely ever having occasion to erase or alter a word." We are also informed that "he always spoke and never read his lectures: sometimes he wrote them out word for word before delivering them, at others he simply made notes of the points he wished to take up."

The lectures were mostly delivered before the Exeter Literary Society, but some of them were delivered in other towns in the West of England. Their subjects, as we have before hinted, are exceedingly various. Amongst the most interesting, perhaps, are the following: "Archæology of Devon and Cornwall," "Names and Nicknames," "Schools and School Life," "Desultory Reading," etc. We do not know that there is anything specially remarkable about these addresses, except that they all bear internal evidence of being the production of a well-read scholar and deep thinker. This is sufficiently proved by the lecture "On the Study of Political Economy," for we have there an outline of the principles which regulated the writer's own life; while in the address on "Schools and School Life" he foreshadows in a remarkable manner the universal system of education which is now in vogue (it was

delivered in 1864), and for which he was always a determined advocate. His aptitude in delivering lectures was well shown by an address "On Nothing," one of the latest of the series, before the members of the Literary Society at Exeter, in 1884; in this he was very happy; there is even a touch of refreshing humour about it which will commend it to many readers. It is well known that Lord Iddesleigh always took a deep interest in the education of all classes, and was ever ready to assist local societies by advice or practical help; hence the delivery of these lectures and the preparation of these essays. The volume is a valuable one, and will be prized by many who knew the sterling worth of the deceased nobleman, but we regret that it was not produced in a more popular form at a lower price, in order that it might have found its way into the hands of thousands rather than simply into the libraries of the rich. We trust, however, that it will be placed in all our public libraries, where working men and students may have access to it.

The Story of the Drama in Exeter during its best period, 1787 to 1823, with Reminiscences of Edmund Kean. By WILLIAM COTTON, F.S.A. Exeter: Pollard, 1887.

Mr. Cotton has done so much for the popularisation of Exeter history that another work from his pen will be warmly welcomed. The work before us is of singular interest, for it embraces within the scope of its story the most prosperous period of local dramatic history. In a short preface, the author tells his readers, in a general way, from what sources his information was derived, and acknowledges that he is indebted for much valuable material to the Exeter papers, of which complete sets are preserved at the Devon and Exeter Institution. Amongst many other interesting reminiscences we have stories of Charles Kean, Edmund Kean, Phelps, Macready, Mrs. Siddons, and many other pets of the stage. Mr. Cotton tells his story in a very fascinating manner, and the reader is certain to follow the various phases as they are brought before him. The volume has for a frontispiece a capital portrait of Edmund Kean as *Macbeth*, and is made still further interesting by the insertion of fac-similes of some early play-bills. The author is to be congratulated upon having produced a work which, though small in bulk, embraces within its covers all that is most noticeable concerning the dramatic doings in Exeter during the period of which it treats. It is to be hoped that he will ere long give us a continuation of his labours, bringing down the history of the drama in the city to the present time. We must add a word in commendation of the excellent typography of Messrs. Pollard & Co., the fac-similes being produced in the most creditable manner.

Then and Now: or Fifty Years of Newspaper Work, with an Appendix. By WILLIAM HUNT. Hull, 1887.

Many of our readers residing in the west country will have seen a series of articles with the above heading appearing in the *Western Morning News*. These referred more particularly to the establishment of that paper and others in the same locality, and contained most interesting reminiscences of journalistic work, narrated by Mr. Hunt in an exceedingly graphic manner. The volume before us includes those articles, but contains many other chapters of the author's experiences in various parts of the country. Mr. Hunt was formerly a librarian at Plymouth; he became instrumental in founding the *Western Morning News* in 1860, and is now editor of the *Eastern Morning News* at Hull. Full particulars are given of the establishment of the *Central Press* in 1863, and there are interesting references to Mortimer Collins, Mr. W. Saunders, Mr. E. Spender and others connected with the western press. Mr. Hunt gives a grahpic account of the condition of the Newspaper Press so long ago as 1832; he treats us to an interesting chapter on the South Devon Elections of 1835, when Lord John Russell was defeated; and gives a most amusing variety of reporting and sub-editorial work in which he has been engaged. Mr. Hunt is a facile writer, he is a most expert journalist, and he knows how to invest his subjects with the fullest amount of interest. Moreover, the work is valuable for purposes of reference, for it has abundant details of historical events, particularly those which have occurred in the West of England. We would recommend everybody who is interested in the progress of our Newspaper Press to order a copy of Mr. Hunt's book, which although published by subscription, may now be obtained through the ordinary channels. Its price is ten shillings.

Sketches of Old Exeter. With Letter-press. By JAMES CROCKER, Architect. Dedicated to the Right Hon. the Countess of Portsmouth.

All subscribers to the *Western Antiquary* are interested in "Old Exeter," that is, in the city itself, with its many curious nooks and corners, its numerous quaint houses, which remind one of the days of Elizabeth, and even of earlier times. The handsome volume now under review depicts in the most striking manner many of the most interesting and curious bits of old architecture to be found in this old-world city. The plates are drawn with a free hand, albeit with that of an architect, and, from our own knowledge of "Old Exeter," they are faithful representations of the places they are intended to depict. Appended to each plate is a page of letter-press, with occasional extracts from historical and descriptive works. The volume, which is folio, contains no less than sixty full-page plates, and the drawings of fire-places, ceilings, doors, and other elaborate specimens of architecture, are all drawn to scale. Certainly no more elaborate work illustrating Old Exeter has ever been produced, and we trust that those of our readers who have not yet secured a copy will at once make application to the author, who holds the few copies remaining from a small edition in his hands. Mr. Crocker's address is Queen Street, Exeter.

Memoir of Samuel Cousins, R.A. By GEORGE PYCROFT, M.R.C.S.E. Exeter (for private circulation), 1887.

In our present number we give a faithful portrait of the eminent engraver whose memoir has been written by

our respected contributor, Mr. Pycroft. The subject of the memoir and of the portrait was a native of Exeter, and a most distinguished man in his special vocation. "He was blessed with length of days. He lived to reach the first place in his profession, to be honoured by his fellow-countrymen, to be rewarded by the highest title among artists, to amass sufficient wealth to enable him to establish a fund for the help of his poorer brethren, and to spend a few years in retirement and rest." Such is the verdict of his biographer. The memoir is full of interest.

The Episcopate of Reginald, Bishop of Bath (1174-1191), and his share in the building of the Cathedral Church of Wells. Communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the Rev. C. M. CHURCH, M.A., F.S.A. Westminster, 1887.

Canon Church has, in this elaborate paper, given a mass of valuable historical materials collected by him from the Chapter Registers of Wells and other sources. He has put these notes together in a most scholarly manner, and produced a narrative which will be read with pleasure by all who take an interest in the early history of the Church in the West of England. Bishop Reginald appears to have been a most zealous and earnest worker; the years of his episcopate were years of diocesan life and progress; church building was going on in every part of the diocese, and, not least, gifts and endowments were being made to the cathedral church of St. Andrew in Wells. The progress of church building at Bath, at Glastonbury, at Witham, and at Wells, bears evidence to the zeal of this respected bishop, who religiously carried out the work, much of which had been planned by his predecessor. But the narrative given in Canon Church's paper is of so extensive a character, and embraces in its scope so great a work, that we cannot in a few short sentences do adequate justice to it. We are glad to know that these researches are likely ere long to be followed by others.

Poems of the late Adam Lindsay Gordon. London: Mullen; Melbourne: Massina & Co.

Seldom have we read more stirring and realistic verse than that of the late Adam Lindsay Gordon. We seem, whilst reading his "Bush Ballads and Galloping Rhymes," to be in the midst of the scenes he describes so vividly, and to feel the very spirit of the arid desert and the backwoods, as he conjures them up at will. Intensely joyous and full of dashing and vigorous life are many of these poems, whilst others are morbidly sad and painfully reckless. These, notably "*Cui Bono*," "To My Sister," "The Rhyme of the Joyous Guard," seem to speak in words which appeal to every heart, and tell plainly of the nervous sensitive temperament, the regrets, longings, and despondencies which beset this brilliant young writer, and prepare us, in a measure, for his tragic end. "The Swimmer" is a fine poem, and conveys more thought than can be found in some whole volumes of verse, which are perfect as to rhythm and metre, but utterly devoid of the spirit and charm with which this book abounds. A short but interesting biographical sketch is appended.

Pope Joan (the Female Pope). A Historical Study. Translated from the Greek of EMMANUEL RHOIDIS, with Preface by CHARLES HASTINGS COLLETTE. London: Redway, 1886.

Was there ever a female Pope? Tradition says there was, and that she succeeded to the "Chair of Peter" under the title of John VIII., A.D. 855, reigning about two years and a half. But by many this is treated as a myth, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould being most emphatic on this point. He says the whole story is fabulous, and rests on not a single historical foundation. In the little volume before us an attempt is made to verify the story, and a strong case is made by the author, many ancient authorities being called upon to contribute their testimony. Whether true or false, and we do not venture to express an opinion upon its authenticity, the book is an exceedingly interesting one, and worthy of attentive perusal.

Gleanings in Old Garden Literature (The Book-Lover's Library). By W. CAREW HAZLITT. London: Stock, 1887.

Yet another of these handy little volumes. We have here a well-compiled and exceedingly useful treatise, containing much out-of-the-way information upon a very popular subject. It is not simply a book for a gardener, although gardeners will naturally be interested in it; nor is it merely a book for a bibliographer, although the bibliographical information therein contained will be welcomed by all sorts and conditions of book-lovers. It is a book at once pleasing, entertaining and useful, and we can heartily and honestly commend it.

V. R. A Comedy of Errors. By EDWARD ROSE. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1887.

This is a delightful little volume, for which we have nothing but praise. From first page to last, it is brimful of fun of the most refined kind. The story is well conceived and admirably wrought out, the situations being ludicrous in the extreme, and yet quite natural. This same naturalness, if we may use the word, goes far towards making the charm of the book, all the characters and their various droll sayings seeming to fit in capitally. We shall not give even a hint of the plot, leaving it to readers to unravel and enjoy it at their leisure.

The Two Crosses. By J. W. NICHOLAS. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1887.

Any lover of the occult, the weird, the blood-curdling, should purchase this little book forthwith, for it deals liberally with all these gruesome elements. It has a dash of Conwayism too, which will doubtless be a recommendation to many. The plot is well planned and original, and the *denouément* thrilling enough for the most *blasé* readers.

Bibliographical & Other Notes.

MR. H. S. STOKES, of Bodmin, the talented author of the "Vale of Lanherne," has written and published "A Lay from Cornwall for the Jubilee of Queen Victoria," which is at once eminently loyal, aptly local, and full of fine poetic thoughts. We give a couple of stanzas, which have the true old-fashioned ring about them:—

" From Edgcumbe's sylvan mount
To Morwenstow s grey tower and heather'd steep;
From Tamar's sed,.y fount
And famed Tintagel's keep
To where Saint Michael still is warder of the Deep;
" From Sennen's granite cliff,
That like Cyclopean bulwark breasts the waves,
To the Scyllonian reef,
Where, amid seamen's graves,
Towns thrive and gardens bloom above the ocean caves."

We regret that we have not space to give a longer quotation from this pleasant Jubilee lay.

ONE of the most tasteful and patriotic effusions on the Jubilee which has reached us is that by Mr. William C. Bonaparte Wyse, entitled "Loyal Staves in Commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria." It has been printed by Mr. I. W. N. Keys in a most effective style. The composition is high-flown, and somewhat akin to Walt Whitman, but it has many excellent points, and we cannot do otherwise than commend it.

WE have pleasure in calling attention to a work now in course of preparation on *The Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor*, by William Crossing, whose articles on Dartmoor have frequently appeared in our pages. We understand that the author intends including the chapters on Dartmoor Crosses which originally appeared in the *Western Antiquary*. Mr. James G. Commin, High Street, Exeter, is the publisher.

MR. JAMES VENNING, of Callington, has favoured us with advance sheets of his *Postal Dirctory of 20 Parishes in East Cornwall*, which he has now nearly ready for issue. The work extends to more than two hundred pages, and is replete with a great variety of useful information. In addition to the business part of the book, that is, the Directory and Advertisements, we have short sketches of the history and antiquities of the neighbourhood, and many other matters which will be welcomed by lovers of antiquity. We shall have something more to say about the work next month.

MR. R. CRANFORD, Dartmouth, announces the publication of a series of etchings of "Old Dartmouth," by Aveling Green. These will be issued at 12/6 the set, or 2/6 each, each plate being, exclusive of margin, 5½ inches by 3½ inches. The series includes: 1, "The Butterwalk, 1642"; 2, "Newcomin's House, Old Lower Street"; 3, "By the Churchyard, St. Saviour's"; 4, "Smith Street, from Pillory Lane"; 5, "Old Houses, South Embankment"; 6, Stone Pulpit in St. Saviour's Church." The etchings are finely executed.

MR. ALFRED RODWAY sends us a copy of a very useful and interesting little *Handbook to Aston Hall Museum and Park*, of which he is the Superintendent and Curator. Visitors to Birmingham could not do better than procure a copy of this little book, as it contains a variety of very useful information.

WE gladly give publicity to the following circular:—

"List of Incumbents and Patrons of every Parish in the County of Somerset. From 1309-1740. (Price to Subscribers, one guinea.)

"Milton, Evercreech, Somerset, *May, 1887*.

"Dear Sir,—I propose to print from the MSS. bequeathed by the late Mr. Hugo to the British Museum the lists of Incumbents mentioned above. Under the head of each Parish will be given: (i.) Incumbent's Name and Date of Institution; (ii.) Benefice formerly held (where mentioned); (iii.) Name of Patron (a valuable clue to the History of a Parish); (iv.) Reference to Bishop's Register.

"The work will record some 10,000 Institutions, including those to many Chapelries now extinct: and as it will be both laborious and costly of production, I venture to ask you to help me by becoming a Subscriber. I shall put the work in the Printer's hands as soon as I have received the names of 100 Subscribers.—I am, yours faithfully, F. W. WEAVER, M.A."

JUBILEE HONOURS.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following extracts from the *Western Times*, with a request that we may give them a place in our present number:—

Sir Pryce Jones, who has just been created a knight, sat for the Montgomery Burghs in 1885-86. His eldest son and heir, Captain E. Pryce Jones, married last year, amid great *éclat*, Beatrice, second daughter of the late Mr. Herbert Hardie, of High Lane, near Stockport, and of Hill House, Cruwys Morchard, a gentleman well known and highly respected in Cruwys Morchard.

Sir Robert Loder, Bart., who has just been created a baronet, sat for Shoreham 1880-85, and married in 1847 Marie Georgina, daughter of the late Mr. Hans Busk, and niece of the late Mr. William Busk, predecessor of the late Sir Massey Lopes in the representation of Barnstaple.

Sir Edwin Henry Galsworthy, one of the new knights, is an active Fellow of the Statistical Society, and a J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex. The family originally came from Egg Buckland, and still own property at Black Torrington and Hartland, Devon, where John Galsworthy died in 1805. His sister, Irene Emily, married in 1851 Mr. Charles Easton, of Upper Brook Street (formerly of Easton, Morchard Bishop), the gentleman who so gallantly contested Eye in 1874 and 1880 in the Liberal interest.

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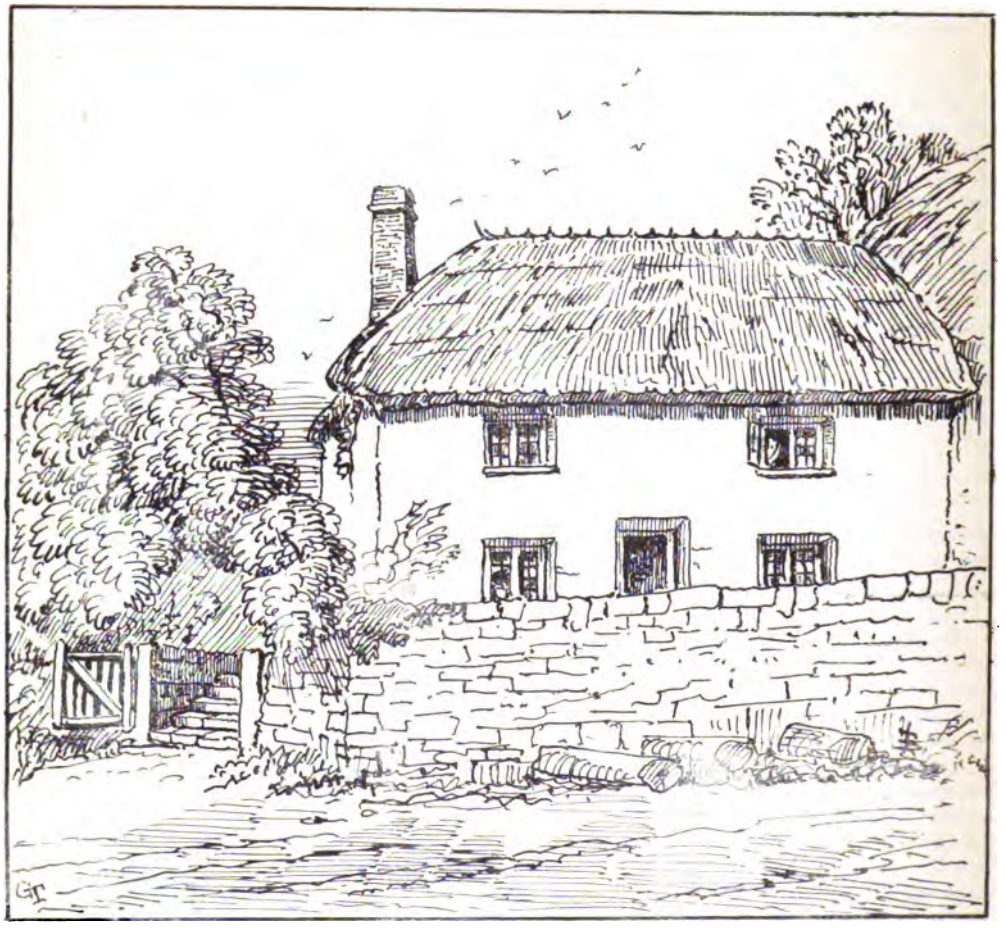


ROSE COTTAGE, BICKLEIGH.

Reputed death-place of Bampfylde Moore Carew.

The Western Antiquary;

OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

No. 3. AUGUST, 1887. Vol. VII.

"A WESTERN WONDER."

BY ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

IN Dr. Brushfield's article on "The Broadside Ballads of Devonshire and Cornwall" he observes:—

"It is sometimes difficult to assign to any one county some ballads bearing such general titles as 'The West-Country Wonder,' 'The West-Country Damosel's Complaint,' etc. Nevertheless, it would be more satisfactory to localise each as far as possible."

Agreeing thoroughly with this idea, it will be my endeavour so to explain the local allusions in Sir John Denham's ballad, "A Western Wonder," as to show that it applies to the borders of the two counties of Devon and Cornwall.

In Professor Henry Morley's work, *The King and the Commons*, the poem runs thus:—

"A WESTERN WONDER.

"Do you not know, not a fortnight ago,
How they bragg'd of a western wonder?
When a hundred and ten slew five thousand men,
With the help of lightning and thunder?

"There Hopton was slain, again and again,
Or else my author did lie;
With a new thanksgiving, for the dead who are living,
To God and his servant Chidleigh.

"But now on which side was this miracle try'd,
I hope we at last are even;
For Sir Ralph and his knaves are risen from their graves,
To cudgel the clowns of Devon.

"And there Stamford came, for his honour was lame
Of the gout three months together;
But it proved, when they fought, but a running gout,
For his heels were lighter than ever.

"For now he out-runs his arms and his guns,
And leaves all his money behind him,
But they follow after, unless he take water,
At Plymouth again, they will find him.

"What Reading hath cost, and Stamford hath lost,
Goes deep in the sequestrations;
These wounds will not heal, with your new great seal,
Nor Jephson's declarations.

"Now Peters, and Case, in your prayer and grace
Remember the new thanksgiving;
Isaac and his wife, now dig for your life,
Or shortly, you 'll dig for your living."

The explanatory note which Professor Morley appends is as follows:—

"Before the battle of Edgehill the Parliament, entirely possessed of Devonshire, drew its forces to Launceston to catch Sir Ralph Hopton and his adherents. Hopton raised 3000 men 'for the dispersing of that unlawful assembly at Launceston.' Sir George Chadleigh [*sic*], a gentleman of fortune in the county, upon the news of Hopton's advance came with five or six troops of horse within three miles of Launceston. But the Parliament force quitted Launceston that night. Hopton entered next morning, and he and his men presently became masters of Cornwall. Hopton and his Cornishmen having presently afterwards defeated a Parliament force at Braioch [*sic*] Down, the Earl of Stamford retired into Tavistock to protect a part of Devonshire, but on Hopton's approach quitted Tavistock in haste, some of his force going to Plymouth, some to Exeter."

The curious circumstance about this note is that it has not the least application to the poem it is intended to elucidate, for the lines are based upon events which happened months after Stamford's retreat to Exeter. What they are really based upon, it is the object of this paper to show.

Bradock Down, in which the Royalists were victorious, was fought on January 19th, 1643, and Stamford "receiving," as Clarendon says, "quick advertisement of this defeat, in great disorder retired [from Launceston] to Tavistock." A second Parliamentarian disaster hastened his retreat, and a treaty was concluded in the February, "whereby the peace of those two counties of Cornwall and Devon might be settled, and the war be removed into other parts." This agreement was broken in the April, when James Chudleigh, a Parliamentarian major-general, and son of Sir George Chudleigh, who was also an officer in the Parliamentarian forces, crossed the Tamar at Polston Bridge, and attacked Launceston, to be driven back by Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Beville Grenville.

Rushworth explains that it was owing to Stamford lying ill of the gout at Exeter, that James Chudleigh was in command, and the circumstance was untoward. For Chudleigh, who was soon to show himself a traitor to the cause he had adopted, had already shown himself a braggart. The Royalist newspaper, *Mercurius Aulicus*, had in the previous January contained evidence of this:—

"By Letters brought from London of the third of January, the newes of Sir Ralph Hopton's successe at Topsham, wherewith wee ended the last weekes discourse was fully ratified: in which 'twas signified with all how contrary to the truth thereof, it was reported in the City of London That young Captaine Chudleigh marching out of Exeter with 100 horse, and 200 Dragoneers had fallen upon Sir Ralps forces Totsham killed a great many of his men and beat the rest out of that Quarter; which was so credibly reported that it was ordered by the House of Commons, that thankes should be given Chudleigh for it."

The intelligence was found to be false, but Chudleigh had a genius for lying which had yet to exhibit full development. In the eighteenth issue of *Mercurius Aulicus*, under date Thursday, May 4th, 1643, appeared the following:—

"Some letters came to the House of Commons from their Committee in Devonshire, informing them that since they could not otherwise reduce the Cornish to obedience, they were resolved to doe it by force, for which they had already made great preparations: and that another came from Captaine Chudleigh (which was read openly in the House) signifying what great matters he had done against Sir Ralph Hopton, whom he had beaten and defeated (if not quite undone) in a terrible manner. A letter of such speciall consequence to advance the cause, that it had had the honour to be put in print, but for a passage in the conclusion of it, which betrayed the rest: in which was signified (such hast the Captaine made to pursue his victory) that he leaving but 12 men in Okehampton, (the principall Bulwarck that he had against the Cornish) he posted to Exeter in a day, being a journey of some 40 miles, if not somewhat more. Which passages made intelligent men very apt to think that so much hast was neither fit nor necessary for so great a Conqueror, and therefore that it was more likely that he lost the feild, and made this hast not to pursue the enemy, (whom he left behind him) but to save his life, or to prevent the tidings of his own misfortune."

The narrative was continued under date "Friday May 5th," in these words, "And so it proved in the event"—evidence being given that Chudleigh, instead of being the victor, was the vanquished.

The narrative which had so moved the Commons was indeed a striking one. On May 18th, there was published in London, "at the request of some persons of Eminencie, which were partakers of this wonderfull mercy, and mighty deliverance," a pamphlet bearing the comprehensive title:—

"Joyfull Newes from Plimouth, Being an Exact Relation of a great Victory obtained against the Cornish Cavaliers, by the Parliaments Forces in those part, also a wonderfull token of Gods mercy to the Parliaments Forces, for during the Fight, the Lord sent Fire from heaven, so that the Cavaliers Powder in their Bandaliers, Flasks, and Muskets tooke fire, by which meanes they hurt, and slew each other, to the wonder and amazement of the Parliaments Forces."

The pamphlet, which is of four pages, is headed thus: "True Information of a great Overthrow given to the Lord Hopton and his Cornish Cavaliers, &c. with speciall intelligence from divers other places." It furnishes a relation of Hopton's incursions from Cornwall into Devon, as well as of the doings of the Parliamentarian forces at Leicester, Warwick, Northampton, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, and other places, and thus concludes:—

"From the West parts of England it is again informed, that at the late defeat given to the Cornish Malignants on Swarton Downe neer Okehampton, a great delivery of the Parliaments Forces from their enemies was in two respects very observable: the first whereof was that Serjeant-Major Chudleighs men had gotten Hopton's word, and by that means with the more facility slew many of his men, and that some of the Cornishmen had also gotten Serjeant Major Chudleighs word, which bred such distraction amongst them, that the Hoptonians thinking they had some of their enemies among them, fell upon them, and killed many of their own men. The second passage was, that during the rout and flight of the Cornubians an extraordinary storme of lightning and thunder fell upon them, which lightning singed and burnt the haire of their heads, and fired the gunpowder in their musket pans and bandeliers, which so lamentably scorched and burnt many of their bodies, that they sent for 12 Chyrurgions from Launceston to cure them, and which is more remarkable, in their scorching they said that the Militia fought not against them, but the Divell: so that living without God in the world, as the Scripture saith, they had not God in all their thoughts, to acknowledge his just judgment

therein, but ascribed their sufferings to their director the Divell, whose wayes and suggestions they follow."

Two days before this pamphlet was published had been fought the battle of Stratton, in which Hopton (who had once more been killed in the Parliamentarian newspapers, this time succumbing to a wound received on Roborough Down) completely routed Stamford (who had recovered from his gout and was again in command). James Chudleigh was taken prisoner in the fight, "but," says Rushworth, "by Letters afterwards Intercepted to his Father, it appear'd to have been design'd by him; whereupon his Father to prevent any Suspitions on himself surrendred his Commission." Ten days after being captured, the younger Chudleigh, being, according to Clarendon, "convinced in his conscience and judgment of the errors he had committed," joined the King's service; and Stamford accused him to Parliament of having lost the battle by treachery.

Here, then, are the materials upon which Denham based his ballad; and this, from its pæan over the Royalist victory at Stratton and its scornful reference to Chudleigh, may be fairly concluded to have been written within the ten days which elapsed between London receiving the news of the battle and that of Chudleigh joining the army of the King.

* * *

RECORDS OF HATHERLEIGH MANOR.

Translated from an old Roll formerly in the possession of the late Thomas Edye, Esq.

BY CAPT. L. EDYE.

IN the words of "Porthminster," "the intelligent appreciation now shown for the remains of antiquity" must plead as my excuse for presenting to your readers a few of the records of a manor in which some of my ancestors lived for upwards of two centuries.

In doing so, I am solely prompted by a desire to place at the disposal of the public such names as may be found in these documents, with a view of assisting those who may be in search of parishes wherein research may be made for individual enquiry.

The records are in Latin (the names of persons and places not being latinized), and are fairly well written, such, indeed, as to leave no doubt but of their having been the work of a well-educated man, and hence, from this fact, I draw the conclusion (presumptive, perhaps) that the orthographical rendering of the names mentioned and places referred to may be considered as fairly correct. In a legal point of view the document is unquestionably of great interest, as evidence of the system of fines, etc., which existed in those ages.

"EXTRACT FROM THE LAWFUL COURT OF THE MANOR THERE HELD THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER IN THE TENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING HENRY THE EIGHTH.

12s 6d Of John Medelond Senior for his relief as in chief.

Of Thomas Valette 8d, William Stonerd 10d, John Medelond Senior 10d, John Cayleway 10d, Thomas Pylystrete 10d, Thomas Bremmylcomb 10d, Anna Gefford 10d, Robert Rogeman 10d, The heirs of John Daylmer 8d, John Bolehey 10d, Edward Stenyng 8d, John Davys 6d, John Dehyttyngton 6d, The heirs of Humphry Fulford 10d, Peter Aggecomb knight 4d, Charles, Duke of Suffolk 8d, John Aryndell 8d, William Compton knight 8d, John Soche 8d, Robert Bollys 6d, John Ratynbury 10d, John Rollyston Junior 8d, The heirs of John Michell 10d, Nicholas Specotte 10d, of the fees as well for homage as for suit.

Of William Frye 3d, Francis Stracchelegh 3d, Thomas Peard 3d, Thomas Bulle 3d, for default at this day.

7s 4d The Messenger has been charged with the rents this year as in chief.

18d½. The same messenger has been charged 18½d of fines from ancient custom.

3d Of the Messenger because he has not that stick with which William Frye made assault upon John Ratynbury.

3d Of the same because he has not attached Edmund Stoyl to answer to the Lord of what he is accused.

3d Of the same because he has not distrained the tithing men and tithings to repair the King's highway between Hatherlegh and Helefford.

3d Of the same because he has not distrained William Medelond to repair the ditch lying as well in the east part of Cleffland as in the west part.

2d Of John Vulford for licence of concord with John Cobland in a plea of debt.

3d Of John Prudeham one [fine] } because they have
3d Of Richard Druyston one [fine] } brewed ale.

3d Of Richard Druyston quia he made an assault upon Richard Crabb, clerk with a stick.

"Of the Court of the Manor held there the third day of November in the year as before.

Of William Chugge 2d, Richard Parr 2d, John Rollyston 2d, William Frye 2d, for their default to this day.

4d Of William Jounte and Margaret his wife for licence of concord with John Furlerd in a plea of debt.

2d Of John Furlard because he withdraws against Richard Loder in a plea of debt.

2d Of John Efford because he did not prosecute against William Jounte in a plea of trespass.

2d Of John Whytt, tailor, for licence of concord with John Whytt in a plea of trespass.

2d Of John Furber of proof of one heifer by the pledge of John Whytte.

2d Of the messenger because he has not that stick with which William Frye made assault upon John Ratynbury.

2d Of the same because he has not attached Edmund Stoyll to answer to the Lord of what he is accused.

2d Of the same because he has not distrained the tithing men and tithings to repair the King's highway between Hatherlegh and Helefford.

2d Of the same because he has not distrained William Medelond to repair the ditch lying as well in the east part of Cleffland as in the west part.

4d Of Henry Deeke of proof of one ox by pledge of John Efford.

"Of the Court of the Manor held there the thirteenth day of November in the year as before.

Of William Chugge 2d, John Rollyston 2d, Richard Parr 2d, William Frye 2d, Oto Bysshop 2d, John Jounte 2d, John Furlerd 2d, John Rede 2d, John Goff 2d, Hugh Snowe 2d, William Buggeworthy 2d, John Curtis 2d, John Besett 2d, for default of service at this day.

2d Of the Messenger because he has not attached John Fevyon to answer William Frye in a plea of debt.

2d Of the same because he has not that stick with which William Frye made assault upon John Ratynbury.

2d Of the same because he has not attached Edmund Stoyll to answer to the Lord of what he is accused.

2d Of the same because he has not distrained the tithing men and tithings to repair the King's highway between Hatherlegh and Helefford.

2d Of the same because he has not distrained William Medelond to repair the ditch lying as well in the east part of Cleffland as in the west part.

2d Of the same because he has not attached Thomas Medelond to answer Robert Yeo, Esq., in a plea of debt.

4d Of William Jounte and Margaret his wife [? for licence of concord with] Richard Loder in a plea of [? debt].

2d Of the Messenger because he has not that stick with which William Frye made insult upon John Ratynbury.

2d Of the same because he has not attached Edmund Stoyll to answer to the Lord of what he is accused.

2d Of the same because he has not distrained the tithing men and tithings to repair the King's highway between Hatherlegh and Helefford.

2d Of William Frye because he has not proceeded against John Michell in a plea of debt.

2d Of John Seldon for licence of concord with William Seldon in a plea of covenant.

"Of the Court of the Manor held there the twentieth day of February in the year as before.

2d Of Henry Pylystrete for licence of concord with John Curtis in a plea of Nuisance.

2d Of the Messenger because he has not that stick with which William Frye made Assault upon John Ratynbury.

2d Of the same because he has not distrained the tithing men and tithings to repair the King's highway between Hatherlegh and Helefford.

2d Of Thomas Medelond for licence of concord with Robert Yeo, Esq., in a plea of debt.

20s Of Edmund Stoyll of a fine for trespass by the pledge of John Ratynbury.

3d Of Philip Weller one fine because he has brewed ale.

2d Of the Messenger because he has not attached Thomas Kelle to answer William Fry in a plea of trespass.

"Of the Court of the Manor there held the ninkteenth day of April in the year as before.

2d Of Hugh Snowe for licence of Concord with Henry Whytte in a plea of debt.

3d Of Philip Weller one fine because he has brewed ale.

2d Of Robert Estbroke because he has not proceeded against Hugh Snowe in a plea of trespass.

2d Of the Messenger because he has not that stick with which William Frye made assault upon John Ratynbury.

Of one steer above a year old this year as in chief.

2d Of William Frye for default of his service at this day.

2d Of the Messenger because he has not attached Richard Ratynbury to answer Hugh Snow in a plea of trespass.

2d Of the same because he has not distrained the tithing men and tithings to repair the King's highway between Hatherlegh and Heleford.

"Of the lawful Court held there the twenty seventh day of May in the year of the reign of King Henry the VIIIth, the eleventh.

6d Of the Messenger and William Rogeman because they have not [attached] John Monke to answer Nicholas Yeo in a plea of trespass.

Of Francis Stracchelegh 3d, John Monke 3d, William Frye 3d, Thomas Peard 3d, Thomas Bulle 3d, and John Vulfford 3d for their default at this day.

3d Of the Messenger because he has not attached William Rogeman to answer Nicholas Yeo in a plea of trespass.

3d Of the same because he has not attached Richard Ratynbury to answer Hugh Snowe in a plea of trespass.

3d Of the same because he has not distrained the tithing men and tithings to repair the King's High way between Hatherlegh and Helefford.

3d Of the same because he has not the stick with which William Frye made assault upon John Ratynbury.

60s Of John Efford of a fine for lands as in chief.

66s 8d Of John Jount Junior of fine for lands as in chief.

10s Of Robert Bursdon of a fine for lands by the pledge of John Efford.

66s 8d Of John Jounte Senior of a fine for lands as in chief.

3d Of Robert Estbroke one [fine] } because they have
3d Of Thomas Hurste one [fine] } brewed ale.

2d Of the Messenger because he has not attached Thomas Kelle to answer William Frye in a plea of Trespass.

"Of the Court of the Manor held there the 21st day of July in the year as before.

3d Of John Beste one [fine] } because they have
3d Of Henry Whytte one [fine] } brewed ale.

4d Of the Messenger and William Rogeman because they have not [attached] John Monke to answer Nicholas Yeo in a plea of trespass.

2d Of the same because he has not attached William Rogeman to answer Nicholas Yeo in a plea of Trespass.

2d Of the same because he has not attached Richard Ratynbury to answer Hugh Snowe in a plea of trespass.

2d Of the same because he has not distrained the tithing men and tithings to repair the King's high way between Hatherlegh and Heleford.

"Hatherlegh, as yet of the Court of the Manor held there the 21st day of July in the year as before.

2d Of the Messenger because he has not that stick with which William Frye made assault upon John Ratynbury.

4d Of John Robyn of proof of one grey horse by the pledge of John Howsed.

4d Of John Morell of proof of one ewe sheep with lambs by the pledge of John Huchyn.

12d Of John Rede of a fine for trespass by the pledge of John Busett.

2d Of the Messenger because he has not attached Thomas Kelle to answer William Frye in a plea of trespass.

(*To be continued.*)

* * *

BIOGRAPHIA MEDICA DEVONIENSIS;

OR,

Collections towards a History of the Medical Worthies of Devon.

BY WILLIAM MUNK, M.D., F.S.A.

PART VI.

XXII.—

ROBERT BUTLER REMMETT, M.D., was born in 1750, and received his medical education at Edinburgh. He was admitted a member of the Royal Medical Society of that city, 12th Dec., 1772, and he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine there in 1774. His academical exercise on that occasion, *De Opii usu in Morbis inflammatoriis* (8vo, Edinburgh, 1774), was far superior to the majority of such productions, and was favourably reviewed in the Medical and Philosophical Commentaries.

In 1774 or 1775, Dr. Remmett settled at Plymouth. Dr. Samuel Musgrave, who on the death of Dr. Huxham removed from Exeter to Plymouth, had then but recently quitted that town for London, and Dr. Colwell, a man of high scholastic attainments, but of retiring habits, and devoted rather to the elegancies of classical literature than to the study or practice of his profession, was left in possession of a position for the duties of which his pursuits and inclinations in many respects disqualified him. Dr. Spry and Dr. Remmett hastened to supply the deficiency. Dr. Remmett, though not brilliant, was safe, and in his attentions to the sick was indefatigable. With little originality of mind, he compensated for that want by a thoughtfulness which stood him in good need at the bedside. He thought slowly but accurately, and what he read he pondered and made his own. Dr. Remmett soon succeeded in obtaining the esteem and confidence of his fellow townsmen, got into good business, and for many years was one of the leading physicians in that part of the county. In conjunction with Mr. Samuel Fuge, he originated the Plymouth Medical Society, of which he was president in 1794

and on the establishment of the Plymouth Dispensary in 1798, he was named physician extraordinary to it. He became an alderman of Plymouth in 1812, and a magistrate for Plymouth Dock in 1821.

Dr. Remmett died on the 25th May, 1823, aged 73, and was buried in the north aisle of St. Andrew's Church, near the great door. A good portrait of Dr. Remmett by Ball, a Plymouth artist, adorns the Plymouth Dispensary. "A Case of Chronic Hydrocephalus several times tapped," from Dr. Remmett's pen, is to be found in the *Medical Communications*, Vol. VI., page 425.

XXIII.—JOHN COLWELL, jun., M.B., was the son of John Colwell, M.B., a physician of Plymouth, by his wife, Catherine Roe, and was born at Bodmin, where his father was then practising, in 1743. After a thoroughly good scholastic education, he was entered at Trinity College, Oxford, as a member of which he took the two degrees in arts—A.B., 31st October, 1763; A.M., 27th June, 1766—when he entered on the physic line, and proceeded Bachelor of Medicine, 12th April, 1769. In April of the following year he was elected one of the Radcliffe Travelling Fellows, and in compliance with the requirements he spent some years upon the Continent. On his return to England, Dr. Colwell took up his abode at Plymouth, and became a candidate for medical practice, but after a few years he withdrew to his native town (Bodmin), where he died, unmarried, on the 28th June, 1817, aged 74, but was buried with his ancestors in the parish church of Totnes.

Dr. Colwell was an excellent classical scholar, a man of gentlemanly manners and of social habits, and was on terms of intimacy with Lord De Dunstanville, Sir William Lemon, Mr. Davies Gilbert, and all the best families in Cornwall. Having inherited a good patrimony, he was but little solicitous of medical practice, and I was informed by those who knew him well that he did but little at Bodmin. He obtained, however, considerable reputation by his treatment of typhus fever with small and frequently repeated doses of tartarized antimony.

XXIV.—JAMES GASKING, M.D., was born about 1752, and was educated as a surgeon, in which capacity (after becoming a member of the Corporation of Surgeons of London) he commenced his professional career at Plymouth. Having in the course of some years successful general practice at Plymouth obtained a moderate competency, he determined to extend his studies and qualify himself as a physician. With this view, he proceeded to Leyden, where teachers of high eminence occupied the chairs of the faculty of physic. The practice of physic and therapeutics was taught by Nicholas Paradys, one of the most elegant scholars and accomplished physicians of his time; anatomy, physiology, and surgery were in the hands of Sandifort; while pathology, or the theory of medicine, was given by Nicholas George Oosterdyk, the worthy successor in that chair of the celebrated Gaubius. Dr. Gasking graduated Doctor of Medicine at Leyden on the 10th June, 1789, and then returned to Plymouth to establish himself as a physician. At a subsequent period, with the view of yet further improvement, Dr. Gasking passed a season in Edinburgh, and, once more returning to Plymouth, continued thenceforward in the active exercise of his profession to the last.

Dr. Gasking was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, 2nd Feb., 1796, and an Extra Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London, 2nd June, 1809. He died in 1817, aged 64, and was buried in Charles Church, an inscription on a plain stone in the middle aisle of which commemorates him.

Dr. Gasking was a large man, tall and bony, and possessed great physical as well as mental energy. He wore a low-crowned hat with a wide brim, a plain drab suit, and top-boots—as though equipped for the saddle. In his manners he was the reverse of Huxham, who is said to have latterly aped the fine gentleman, for which variety of the human race

Gasking had the most unbounded contempt. He enjoyed a large share of practice, especially among the members of the Society of Friends and in the country, where he always went on horseback, at all hours and in all seasons, until a short time before his death, the result of a senile catarrh. He left to his widow several thousand pounds more than it is the lot of most provincial practitioners of medicine to accumulate, owing, probably, to his having had no children, and living secluded from general society; observing the maxim he once inculcated on Dr. Cookworthy when starting as a physician in Plymouth: "When you get a fee don't give back again to your patient fifteen shillings of it, in beef and port wine."

As a physician Dr. Gasking was eminently practical rather than scientific. In consultation it was "do this" or "do that," and he seldom troubled himself with a *ratio medendi*. He was, however, intelligent, acute, and discerning in the investigation of disease, and in the treatment decided and prompt and very commonly successful. He was wont to insist on the observance of a temperate diet, and his remedies were usually purgative and eccoprotic; and it is probable that the visit he paid to Edinburgh led to the more general use of purgatives in the treatment of several diseases by Dr. Hamilton, of that city, who, in his *Observations on the Utility of Purgative Medicines* (8vo, Edinburgh, 1805), page 114, writes thus:—

"About ten years ago Dr. Gasking of Plymouth passed a season in Edinburgh. I had the pleasure to be acquainted with him and I cultivated his friendship. At this time I had ascertained the efficacy of purgative medicines in the diseases of which I have treated. I conversed with Dr. Gasking freely on these subjects, communicating the observations I had made. Dr. Gasking frequently walked the Hospital with me. He observed a patient labouring under vomiting of blood, which I had been treating in the usual routine with cooling acidulous medicines and with different emmenagogues to no purpose. He requested me to open her bowels with calomel; he spoke with the decision which experience gives, and I followed his advice."

The patient obtained immediate relief.

An excellent portrait of Dr. Gasking, probably by Northcote, is in the possession of J. N. Bennett, Esq., of Plymouth.*

For much in the above sketch I am indebted to the late Dr. Cookworthy, who was a friend and *protégé* of Dr. Gasking.

XXV.—WILLIAM MAY, M.D. I have not succeeded in recovering any of the incidents of Dr. May's career at Plymouth. It was probably neither lengthened nor brilliant, for I am assured on good authority that it is impossible to trace the faintest remembrance of him at Plymouth. He was born at East Looe, in Cornwall, and received his general education in his native town. He served an apprenticeship to Mr. Rice, a surgeon at Looe, and subsequently, proceeding to Leyden, took his degree of Doctor of Medicine there the 16th May, 1797. On Dr. May's return to England he would seem to have tried his fortune in London, and was appointed physician to the Universal Dispensary. He held that office for a few months only, and in the autumn of 1788 fixed himself as a physician at Truro. In 1792 he removed to Plymouth, and in the same year published his short *Essay on Pulmonary Consumptions, including the Histories of several remarkable instances of Recovery from the most alarming stages of the Disorder, by an improved mode of Treatment*. (8vo, 107 pages. Printed by B. Haydon, of Plymouth, 1792). The author dates his dedication from Broad Street, Plymouth, and on the title-page describes himself as a "Member" of the Royal College of Physicians of London. He was really an Extra Licentiate of the College, and was admitted as such 5th June, 1788.

* We hope shortly, by the kind permission of Mr. Bennett, to present our subscribers with a lithographed copy of this portrait, and we shall be glad to be informed of any other portraits of the medical worthies of Plymouth, the loan of which may be obtained for the purpose of illustrating Dr. Munk's interesting and valuable biographical articles.—EDITOR *W. A.*

SOME NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF THORNBROUGH.

BY E. T. P. SHEWEN.

SIR EDWARD THORNBROUGH, G.C.B., of Bishop's Teignton Lodge, near Chudleigh, co. Devon, Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, was born at Plymouth Dock, 27th July, 1754. He was the only son of Commander Thornbrough, R.N. (buried at South Stoke, near Arundel), whose ancestor, John Thornborough, between 1593 and 1641, held successively the bishoprics of Limerick, Bristol, and Worcester.

This prelate was "born in the parish of St. Martin's, Salisbury (Hatcher's *History*), and educated at the Free School of the city. In 1570 he entered at Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1577 he was presented by the Earl of Pembroke to the Rectory of Chilmark, Wilts, which he held until 1593. By the interest of his patron he was nominated one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to Queen Elizabeth. Fuller remarks that his goodly presence rendered him acceptable to the Princess, who in the choice of her attendants, as is well known, was often swayed by personal appearance." He held the livings of Brandsburton and Kirkby-Misperton, in Yorkshire; became Dean of York in 1589; was consecrated Bishop of Limerick in 1593, translated to Bristol in 1603, and thence to Worcester in 1616, which see he filled till his death, at the age of 94, in July, 1641.

"Thornborough [to continue Hatcher] like many other able men of his time was captivated by the visionary science of alchemy. He is said to have presented a precious extract to King James, reputed to be a great preservative of health and prolonger of life; and by such helps he was conceived to have added to his own vigorous vivacity, 'though,' observes Fuller, 'I think a merry heart, whereof he had a great measure, was his best elixir.'"

He wrote two treatises upon the Union of England with Scotland, and was also the author of some theological works.

He was twice married, and had, it is stated, by his first wife, (1) Sir Benjamin Thornborough, (2) Edward Thornborough, Archdeacon of Worcester, *ob.* 1645; and by his second wife was father of Sir Thomas Thornborough, of Elmley-Lovett, near Droitwich. According to an inscription in Worcester Cathedral, he had also a son William, a canon of that church. He had a brother and nephew, both apparently dignitaries of the Church, who bore the Christian name of his father, Giles. His son Edward and grandson John were among the clergy who suffered expulsion during the Commonwealth.

The bishop reposes in Worcester Cathedral, near a tomb having an inscription the meaning of which has never been satisfactorily explained. It is thus described in Thomas's *Survey*, 1736:—

"Under the first Arch, is a fair Alabaster Monument erected by Bishop Thornborough in 1627 fourteen years before his death. On the Tomb lies his Statue in his Episcopal Robes curiously carved, with an Arch or Canopy over him, on the top of the South side of which is this inscription

Denarius Philosophorum. Dum spiro spero.

And over against it on the North side

In uno 2° 3ª 4or 10 Non sperans sper . . .

Over his Head

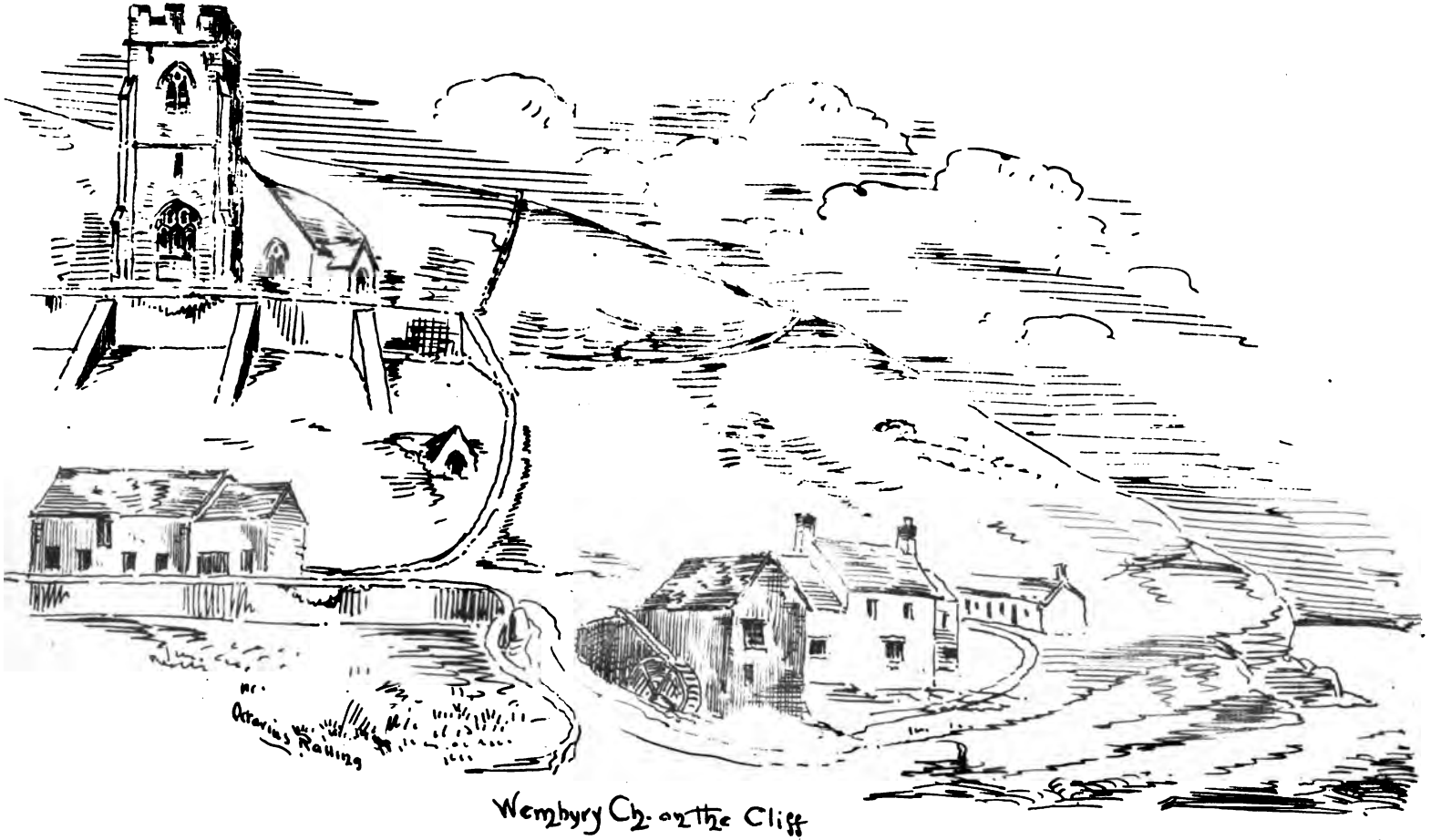
Qui dormis attolle
Caput quia in infirmi
tate Virtus, in Morte
Vita, in tenebris Lux.

Over his Feet

Mors nubecula trans
iens, laborum finis
Vitæ Janua Scala cœli
Mihi lucrum."

The descendant of the bishop, the old naval officer who died at South Stoke, left, besides the son who rose to eminence in his father's profession, two daughters, who appear to have inherited and to have transmitted the same taste for the sea.

The elder of these daughters married Thomas Parker, a surgeon of Gloucester, who was buried beside his wife in the cathedral of that place in 1802. By him she had two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter, Maria Ann Parker (at 21, in January, 1804), married at Stonehouse, Plymouth, 31st Jan., 1805, Daniel Shewen, of Thistleboon, near Swansea, Commander R.N., and had issue,



Wembury Ch. on the Cliff

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
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an only child, Colonel Edward Thornbrough Parker Shewen. Mrs. Shewen died at Mutley, co. Devon, 16th April, 1829, and is buried at Pennycross. The son of Thomas Parker was Captain Edward Thornbrough Parker, R.N., who, after a short but distinguished career, met an honourable death in the service of his country. Being in command of one of the four divisions of boats engaged under Nelson in cutting out the enemy's flotilla at Boulogne, on the night of the 15th August, 1801, he was shot in boarding the French brig *Etna*. Falling back into the boat, his body hung half over the gunwale, and would have been swept away by the current but for one of his midshipmen (? Gore or Bristow), who pulled him on board, only, however, to linger at Deal Hospital, where he died on 26th September following. He was unmarried, and in his 22nd year. In the despatch relating to this attack, Nelson said that it was with the deepest regret that he placed among the wounded the name of his "gallant good friend and able assistant, Captain Edward Thornbrough Parker." The sword of this promising young officer is now in the possession of his sister's eldest grandson.

The younger daughter of Commander Thornbrough married Lieut. Blaxton, R.N. The descendants of Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Blaxton are the only representatives known of this branch of Thornbrough.

Sir Edward Thornbrough, from his portraits, appears certainly to have inherited the goodly presence of his ancestor the bishop, and, since he attained the age of 80, probably also possessed some of the elixir referred to by Fuller. According to O'Byrne, he entered the Navy 20th June, 1761 (at the age of seven years), on board the *Arrogant*, 74, Captain John Amherst; attained the rank of lieutenant 16th April, 1773; took part in several of the operations connected with the War of Independence in America (where he was present as first lieutenant of the *Falcon* sloop, Captain John Linsee, at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and was wounded in a desperate boat attack upon an enemy's schooner), and for his dashing conduct as senior of the *Flora*, of 42 guns and 259 men, Captain William Peere Williams Freeman, at the capture of *La Nymphe*, French frigate, of 32 guns (pierced for 40) and 291 men, was promoted in August, 1780, to the rank of commander, and appointed to the *Britannia*, armed ship. He acquired post rank 24th Sept., 1781, and between that period and his promotion to flag rank, 17th Jan., 1801, he commanded the *Blonde*, 32, *Hebe*, frigate, *Scipio*, 64, *Latona*, 38, *Robust*, 74, and *Formidable*, 98. In the *Blonde*, which ship was ultimately wrecked in the Bay of Biscay, he succeeded 8th May, 1782, in compelling seven privateers, one of 24, three of 20, two of 16, and one of 12 guns, simultaneously to strike their colours, The *Hebe*, one of the finest frigates in the British Navy, he commanded from October, 1789. While commanding the *Latona* he distinguished himself by the ardour with which, in November, 1793, he went in pursuit of a French squadron, consisting of six ships of the line, two frigates, a brig, and a schooner; and by the important service he rendered to Lord Howe in the actions of the 28th May and 1st June, 1794. In 1795, being then in the *Robust*, he co-operated under Sir John Borlase Warren with the Royalists on the coast of France, and on the 12th October, 1798, he contributed to the capture of the French 74-gun ship *La Hoche*. one of a squadron commanded by Commodore Bornpart, and destined for the invasion of Ireland. The *Robust* on that occasion sustained a loss of ten killed and forty wounded. In February, 1799, Captain Thornbrough was nominated a colonel of Marines. On the occasion of his promotion as above to the rank of rear-admiral, he hoisted his flag on board the *Mars*, 74, and assumed command of the inshore squadron off Brest, where he remained during the war. On the renewal of hostilities he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Downs; he was ordered shortly after to take command of the squadron employed off the Texel; and in March, 1805, he became first captain of the

Channel Fleet under Lord Gardner. In the course of the same year he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral. In 1806 he was sent in the *Prince of Wales*, 98, with five ships of the line under his orders, to watch the port of Rochefort. He afterwards held a command in the Mediterranean, with his flag in the *Royal Sovereign*, 100, and from August, 1810, to November, 1813, and from April, 1815, to May, 1818, he commanded in chief on the Irish station and at Portsmouth. He was created a full admiral 4th December, 1813, and a K.C.B. 2nd January, 1815, a G.C.B. 11th January, 1825, and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, 30th January, 1833.

It is to be remarked that the wreck of the *Blonde*, stated by O'Byrne to have occurred in the Bay of Biscay, took place on the rocks that, from the circumstances, now bear the name of the ship, lying near Seal Island, off the south-west coast of Nova Scotia. Sir Edward, then Captain Thornbrough, constructed rafts, and succeeding in landing his men on the rocks. He was rescued by an enemy's vessel, but the Americans, to their honour, instead of detaining him, took him and his crew under a flag of truce into Halifax, in consideration of the humanity previously shown to the prisoners of war taken by him.

Although he was admiral at Portsmouth, he had not the fortune to fill that office at the naval post of his own county.

The naval education of William IV. was entrusted to Sir Edward, who was presented by the King with some plate—a centre-piece—and a handsome sword, bearing on one side of the hilt the arms of the Duke of Clarence, and on the other Thornbrough, *viz.*, Erminois, a fret gules, on a chief azure an anchor erect with cable or; crest, a fox passant proper. The centre-piece unfortunately passed into the hands of a nobleman, whose name is not known. The royal sword, together with the commission of Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom (a quaint document with the Privy Seal in yellow wax attached); parchments conferring the freedom of the cities of Gloucester, Londonderry, and Cork—the last enclosed in a silver box; and confirmation of arms and grants of supporters, are preserved, with the sword of his nephew, Captain Edward Thornbrough Parker, who fell so gloriously at Boulogne.

Sir Edward was thrice married, but left issue only by his first wife, Anne, second daughter of Edward Le Cras, a commissioner of the Navy, *viz.*, four daughters, who all died young, and two sons, (1) William Henry, died young, a lieutenant R.N., (2) Edward Le Cras, rear-admiral, who succeeded his father. She died at Exeter in 1801, and Sir Edward married secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edwin Jeynes, of Gloucester, who died *s.p.* His third wife was Frances, third daughter of Commissioner Le Cras, who survived him. He died, an Admiral of the Red, at his seat, Bishop's Teignton Lodge, 3rd April, 1834.

The monument in Exeter Cathedral bears the following inscription:—

"SACRED
To the memory of
SIR EDWARD THORNBROUGH
Admiral of the Red Squadron
of His Majesty's Fleet
Vice Admiral of the United Kingdom
and a Knight Grand Cross
of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath
Died April 3d 1834 in the 80th year of his age.

During a long life of active and meritorious service he stood foremost in the ranks of those who elevated the Naval Service in the Country to a preëminence it had not hitherto attained. He was whilst Captain of the *Hebe* frigate selected by the First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord Howe) as a fit Commander to instruct a Prince of the Blood in the duties of his profession; and the marked and distinguished manner in which his Royal Pupil (afterwards a Sovereign of the Realm) fulfilled them justified the selection. And his courage in the day of battle gave confidence to those who were under him; his strict attention to orders and his steady adherence to discipline, security to those who commanded him. History will record his public services. The filial affection of an afflicted son pays this tribute to his memory."

Edward Le Cras Thornbrough, only surviving child of Sir Edward, was the last male of a family that for three generations had furnished sailors for the defence of the Kingdom. He was born 1st March, 1795, and entered the Navy at an early age, attaining finally the rank of rear-admiral. Notwith-

standing the length and importance of his father's services, he appears to have been rather neglected than advanced by the Admiralty. He married in 1820, Emily Raikes, daughter of Daniel Garret, of Colt House, Honiton, but died without issue in London, 25th December, 1857.

NOTE: *Further genealogical information concerning this family will be gladly received by the Editor.*

Notes.

Nathanael Carpenter.—The healthy impetus which the establishment of the *Western Antiquary*, and its subsequent exertions in the cause, have given to the study of Devonshire bibliography, will, it is hoped, naturally lead to greater interest being taken in the lives and careers of all who, by their courage and ability, have added to the county's reputation. But there are some obscurer names on which it is almost equally desirable that further light should be thrown. One of these is that which heads this article. That Nathanael Carpenter was not only a person of no mean capacity, but that he was in some respects ahead of the average scientific knowledge of his day, is abundantly evident from the work on geography which is described below. He was a man who not only read, but thought for himself, and on more than one occasion he been brought to his notice. In some passages he generalizes in a philosophical spirit on facts that have dilates upon the variations in animal and vegetable growth brought about by climatic influences, instancing in one place, the "relation of some of our *Virginian* colony in *America:* who finde a great alteration in our Corne and Cattle, translated thither." His cosmographical observations are in general extremely just.

Of the life of Nathanael Carpenter very little appears to be known. He was a native of Devonshire, and a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. After receiving his education at the University, he seems to have met with some disappointment in his native county, which did not, however, stand in the way of the enthusiastic admiration which he felt for the West and all its products. He begins his address, "To my Booke," as follows:—

> "Goe forth thou haplesse *Embrion* of my *Braine*,
> Unfashion'd as thou art; expresse the straine
> And language of thy discontented *Sire*,
> Who hardly ransom'd his poore *Babe* from fire,
> To offer to the world and carelesse men
> The timelesse fruits of his officious pen."

Many parts of the book are written in a similar strain of dependency, and towards the end is an interesting autobiographical passage, couched in the hyperbolical language of the day:—

"The remembrance of some grievances seconded by mine inbred Nature, never taught to fawne on misprision, began to checke my officious pen, as guilty of too much weaknesse or adulation: when suddainly as in a vision there appeared vnto me my Mother *Oxford* vsher'd in by *Isis* and all his *Muses*, who with a discontented countenance and harsh language, seemed to chide me . . . ."

Oxford, in three pages of verse, twits him with the ingratitude shown by his native county, and urges him to pass the remainder of his days in her "flowry groves." Carpenter, in some extremely vigorous lines, repudiates the insinuations of his Alma Mater, and retorts on her the scorn with which she had aspersed his "native Earth." The whole of the dialogue is well worth reading, but is too long for quotation in these pages.

The most interesting passage in the book to Devon men is that in which he defends his native county against the thesis of the French philosopher Bodin, with whom he has many a passage-at-arms, that the inhabitants of mountainous regions were "*blockish* and *barbarous*." In order to controvert this statement, or as he says, "to checke Mr. Bodin's bold coniecture," Carpenter proceeds to "demonstrate that our mountainous Provinces of *Devonshire* and *Cornwall* have not deserued so ill, as to bee so sharply censured for *Blockishness* and *Inciuilty*." The roll of famous Devon names which follows may interest the reader, and I shall ask permission to quote it in full:—

"Wherein can any Province of Great *Brittaine* challenge precedency before vs? Should any deny vs the reputation of *Arts* and *Learning:* the pious Ghosts of *Iewell*, *Raynolds*, and *Hooker*, would rise up in opposition; whom the World knowes so valiantly to have displayed their Banners in defence of our Church and Religion. Should they exclude vs from the reputation of knowledge in State and Politicke affairs? Who hath not acquainted himselfe with the name of Sr *William Petre* our famous Benefactor, whose desert chos him chiefe Secretary to three Princes of famous memory? Who hath not known or read of that prodigie of wit and fortune Sr *Walter Raleigh*, a man vnfortunate in nothing else but the greatnesse of his wit and aduancement? whose eminent worth was such, both in *Domesticke Policie*, *Forreigne Expeditions*, and *Discoueries*, *Arts*, and *Literature*, both *Practicke* and *Contemplative* which might seem at once to conquerre both Example and Imitation. For valour and chiualrous Designes by *Sea*, who reades not without admiration the acts of Sr *Francis Drake*, who thought the circuit of this Earthly Globe too little for his generous and magnanimous Ambition? Of Sr *Richard Grenuille*, who vndertaking with so great a disaduantage, so strong an Enemy; yet with an vndaunted Spirit made his Honour legible in the wounds of the proud *Spaniard:* and at last triumphed more in his own honourable Death, then the other in his base conquest? Of Sr *Humfrey Gilbert*, Sr *Richard Hawkins*, *Dauies*, *Frobisher*, and *Captain Parker*, with many others of worth, note, and estimation, whose names

liue with the Ocean? In the Catalogue of able and worthy Land-Souldiers, whose eye would not at first, glance on my Lord *Belfast*, who lately deceased to the greate griefe of his Countrey, because in such a time which most requires his assistance? *Courage*, & *Wisdome*, which are often at odds, and seldome meet, in him shooke hands as friends, and challenged an equal share in his perfections. His wise managing of his affaires in *Ireland*, so well commends his owne *Loyalty*, and his Masters *choice*, that the whole Realme may truly be said for the most part to owe her present Peace to his industrie. Should I speake of Generous *Magnificence* and Fauour of *Learning*, shewed by Heroicall Spirits in the generall Munificence extended to our whole Vniversity; what Age or Place can giue a Paralell to renowned *Bodley*, whose name carries more perswasion then the tongue of the wisest Orator? His magnificent Bounty, which shewed itself so extraordinarily transcendent, aswell in erection of his famous *Library*, which he (as another *Ptolomy*) so richly furnisht, as other munificent Largesses exhibited to our *English Athens*, was yet farther crowned by his wise *choice*, as proceeding from one, who being both a great *Scholler*, and a prudent *Statist*, knew aswell how to direct as to bestow liberality. If *Founders* and *Benefactours* of private Colledges may find place in this Catalogue of Worthies, the sweet hiue and receptacle of our *Westerne* wits can produce in honour of our Country a famous *Stapledon* Bishop of *Excester*, and worthy Founder of *Exon Colledge:* whose large bounty was afterwards seconded (next to *Edm. Stafford* Bishop of *Sarum*, a *Westerne* Man) by the pious charge and liberality of Mr. *Iohn Peryam*, Sr *Iohn Acland*, and very lately by Mr Dr *Hakewill*, whose worthy Encomium, I (though vnwillingly) leaue out, lest I should seem rather to flatter then commend his Worth. But what needes he my poore Mention? His learned works published to the World, and his Pious Monuments bestowed on our House, spake in silence more then I can vtter out of the highest pitch of Invention. To all which I mighte adde Mr *Nicholas Wadham*, whose liberall hand hauing augmented the number of our Colledges with an absolute and compleat Foundation, haue left Muses enough to preserue his Name unto eternity. Had I the lik prieuledge to mention the liuing as the dead, we should not finde wanting out of the ashes of there generous *Heroes*, of our *Devonian* confines, many genuine and worthy Sonnes standing vp in their Fathers places, to shew the world a succession aswell of wits as of times. There would appeare at once vpon the stage our famous Dr *Sutcliffe*, the worthy *Dean* of *Excester*, whose magnanimous endeauours, aswell in his learned conflicts with pernicious *Romanists*, as in erecting a Colledg to oppose our sworne enemies, the *Iesuites*, will (no doubt) lengthen out the end of his declining age with Fame and immortality. I could offer to your admiration the Worth and Workes of our renowned *Rector*, Dr *Prideaux*, His Majesties learned Professeur of Diuinity in our Vniversitie, in whom the Heroicall wits of *Iewell*, *Rainolds*, and *Hooker*, as vnited into one, seeme to triumph anew, and threaten a fatall blow to the *Babilonish Hierarchie:* Insomuch that hee may iustly challenge to himselfe that glory, which sometimes *Ouid* speaking of his owne country;

> *Mantua Virgilium laudet, Verona Catullum,*
> *Romanæ gentis gloria dicar ego.*
> *Mantua Virgill, Verone Catullus* praise,
> I will the glory of the *Romans* rayse.

Neither want the lawes of our Land, out of this one source, sufficient props to defend their Countries and the Kingdomes right. The admired sufficiency of *Iustice Doddridge*, testified to the world by so large a report, and expressed in his incomparable skill in the Lawes (besides his indowments of Arts and other Learning, seconded by the deserued Fame of Mr *William Noy*) can hardly scape my pen, being so deeply dipped in the middle of my Natiue Countrey. I care not what enuy I stirre vp in others, so my mother *Excester Colledge*, which sometimes cherished in her bosome these two worthy Darlings, and since found her curtesie returned back with interest indulgently permit me this liberty.

"Besides these choice floures cropt from our *Hesperian* garden, no question but many more would be found out aliue or dead; whom fame, if not iniurious, cannot suffer to sleepe without deserued memory. I have hitherto touched such eminent wits and persons, of whom for their profession sake the *Church* or *Common-wealth* have greater reason to take especiall notice. Many inferiour faculties are yet left wherin our *Deuon* hath displayed her abilities aswell as in the former, as in *Philosophers*, *Historians*, *Oratours* and *Poets*, the blazoning of whom to the life, especially the last, I had rather leaue to my worthy friend, Mr *W. Browne;* who, as he hath already honoured his countrie in his elegant and sweete *Pastoralls*, so questionles will easily bee intreated a little farther to grace it, by drawing out the line of his *Poeticke Ancestors*, beginning in *Iosephus Iscanus*, and ending in *himselfe*."

The following is the title and collation of the copy of Carpenter's work in my possession:—

"Geographie | delineated forth | in two | bookes. | Containing | The Spherical and Topicall parts thereof, | By Nathanael Carpenter, Fellow of Exceter Colledge in Oxford. | The Second Edition corrected. | Ecclesiast. 1. | *Our generation commeth, and another goeth, but* | *the Earth remayneth for ever.* | Oxford, | Printed by *John Lichfield*, for *Henry Cripps*, and are to be sold by | *Henry Curteyne. Anno Domini*, MDCXXXV.

Small 4to. Title-page, one leaf; Dedication "To the Right Honourable William, Earl of Pembroke, &ca," two leaves (fourth page blank); Contents, four leaves; "To my Booke," one leaf; "Geographie," Book I., pp. 1-272 (A—R 8); "Geographie," Book II., Title-page, one leaf; blank leaf; Dedication "To the Right Honourable Philip Earle of Montgomerie, &ca," two leaves (last page blank); Contents, four leaves; "Geographie," pp 1-286 (A [for Aa]—Ss 7).

There is a folding Analysis of the contents of each Book, and there are also a large number of diagrams scattered about the pages of Book the First.

I will conclude by expressing the hope that from Mr. Boase the readers of the *Western Antiquary* may learn some further particulars of the life of this old Devonshire worthy.*

Calcutta. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

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Sir Walter Raleigh's House.—A correspondent, calling attention to the fact that the Raleigh House estate at Brixton Rise is about to be sold by public auction, writes: "Apart from the great need we in this suburb have of a public recreation ground or park, this venerable house is one of the most historical in the neighbourhood of London. It stands in the midst of a nobly-timbered park of twelve acres, and is in the best Elizabethan style of architecture. It was inhabited for some years by Sir Walter Raleigh. Here he entertained Queen Elizabeth, who was wont, on a fine summer's afternoon, to cause her barge to be rowed up the now hidden Effra, to pay her illustrious courtier a visit. There is danger that this most interesting spot may fall into the hands of the building contractors, and be lost to posterity. An effort, at least, should be made to save it; but, as we have no chairman of the Board of Works just now in the House of Commons, there is no one to speak there on its behalf. I trust that something may be done to save the home of the great Sir Walter from desecration."—*Western Morning News*, July 2nd, 1887.

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Samuel Taylor Coleridge.—The following interesting anecdote concerning him is reported by Caroline Fox in her *Memories of Old Friends* (1832, I., 122-3), who further states that it was not referred to by him in his *Biographia Literaria*:—

"When Coleridge was in Rome in 1815, a friend of his, a Cardinal and one of the Piccolomini family (of Wallenstein notoriety), came to him by night, and said, 'Get up and dress yourself, and jump into the carriage that's waiting.' In vain did the soporific Transcendentalist demand the reason; he was to dress first and know after. It then seemed that Buonaparte had written an order to the Pope to take up all the thirty or forty English then in Rome and put them in prison until further orders. Coleridge was to be sent direct to Paris, because he had written in the *Morning Post* some articles very offensive to Napoleon's dignity. Only a day and a half were allowed for the execution of the order, so the Pope told the Cardinal, 'If you can get your friend Coleridge out of the place to night, you may; but, guarded all round by French as I am, I can no longer protect him.' Accordingly Coleridge was despatched as an attaché to Cardinal Fesch, and was mightily amused at the great respect shown him throughout the journey. On reaching Genoa, he so delighted an American by his conversation, who had never heard anything like it since he left Niagara, that at all risks, and with many subtleties, he got him on board, and brought him safe to England."

This was related to Caroline Fox by John Sterling.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M D.

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Superstition in the Nineteenth Century.—The following advertisement appeared several times in the *Western Morning News* during the month of May, 1887:

"For Sale. Child's Caul, price £3. Apply M.8., *Morning News*, Plymouth."

To the majority of readers the above will probably be quite unintelligible, and those who understand it will be not a little surprised that the gross superstition of centuries ago should survive in these days of universal education.

Caul is apparently derived from the Latin word *caula*, a sheepfold, *quia caulibus tegebatur*. When a child is born with the natural membrane in which it is enclosed covering the face, it is said to be born with a caul. It is an ancient superstition that this is of favourable omen for the child, and especially a sure charm against death by drowning. The caul itself is supposed to confer privileges upon the possessor; hence the membranes are dried and preserved and sometimes sold for a large sum, or bequeathed as a valuable legacy. The caul was sometimes called lucky-hood. The French have an expression, "*être né coiffé*," to be born with a caul, or the commoner English equivalent, to be born with a silver spoon in the mouth, which shows clearly that this particular superstition is not confined to this country. It certainly is not a little surprising, in these days of board schools and free libraries, that the large sum of £3 should be asked and evidently expected for an utterly useless piece of dried membrane. EDWARD E. MEEKES, M.D.

Plymouth.

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Helston: Early Mayors.—I have recently had the privilege of inspecting a number of ancient deeds and other documents relating to various manors in the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, and these may probably be shortly offered for sale to the public. Some few of them relate to property at or near Helston, or Helleston

* **Nathanael Carpenter.**—This learned divine and philosopher, the son of John Carpenter, of Launceston, in Cornwall, was born at Northleigh, Devon, where his father was the rector of the parish, on 7th February, 1588-9. He matriculated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1605, and was a Fellow of Exeter College from 1607 to 1628. He was afterwards schoolmaster of the King's Wards in Dublin, and is believed to have died in that city in 1635. It would be waste of print to give any further account of Dr. Carpenter, as lives of him and of his father, written by Mr. William Prideaux Courtney, have very recently appeared in Mr. Leslie Stephen's *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. IX., 156, 161. Colonel Prideaux's article forms a very good local supplement to these lives, by setting forth more fully what Carpenter says in his *Geographie* about Devon and Devonshire men.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster. GEORGE C. BOASE.

burgh, as it is generally called, and among the witnesses thereto the following names of mayors, or provosts, as they are styled, of this ancient borough occur: Peter de Lesgre, 25 Edward I. (1295-6); John Gerveys, 16 Edward II. (1322-3); John Hou, 18 Edward II. (1324-5); John Lannorgh, 27 Henry VI. (1448-9); John Pearse, tanner, *circa* 16 Henry VIII. (1524-5). The last two are styled *mayors*. The name of the last occurs as a tenant, in an undated document. J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

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Early Trade Routes to the Continent.—In a chapter on "The Early Trade of Britain," in his *Cæsar in Kent*, the Rev. Francis T. Vine examines the subject of the trade in tin, which was exported from our islands to the continent in very early times. Diodorus Siculus, a Greek historian, who wrote about the year 8 B.C., informs us: "They who dwell near the promontory of Britain, which is called Bolerium, are singularly fond of strangers, and, from their intercourse with foreign merchants, civilized in their habits. These people obtain the tin by skilfully working the soil which produces it; this being rocky has earthy interstices, in which, working the ore and then fusing, they reduce it to metal; and when they have formed it into cubical shapes they convey it to a certain island lying off Britain, named Ictis; for at the low tides, the intervening space being laid dry, they carry thither in waggons the tin in great abundance. A singular circumstance happens with respect to the neighbouring islands between Europe and Britain; for at the high tides the intervening passage being flooded, they seem islands; but at the low tides, the sea retreating and leaving much space dry, they appear peninsulas. From hence the merchants purchase the tin from the natives and carry it across into Gaul, and finally journeying by land through Gaul for about thirty days, they convey their burdens on horses to the outlet on the river Rhone." That is to say, the tin was brought from Bolerium (Cornwall) to Ictis (the Isle of Wight), whence the passage to the continent was much shortened. Mr. Vine adds: "It has been contended that the island called Ictis could not have been that now known as the Isle of Wight, since Diodorus is speaking of the trade at the western extremity of Cornwall, from which that island is nearly 200 miles distant. But the similarity of the name Vectis or Ouictis with the Ictis of Diodorus renders it probable that the Isle of Wight is intended. There is no reason why the ore should not have been brought 200 miles by land in order to shorten the sea passage (a dangerous one, if from Cornwall) to the continent. If the merchants conveyed the tin thirty days' journey through the continent on horses, it was comparatively easy for the Britons to bring it the much shorter distance from Cornwall to the Isle of Wight by the same means of transit; and the words of Diodorus, conveyed it *across* to Gaul, rather imply that they adopted a short passage from Britain to Gaul. The secrecy, moreover, with which the trade in tin was carried on would compel the miners of Britain, if they desired to maintain their relations with both the Phœnician and Massilian merchants, to keep from each the knowledge of the trade carried on with the other, so that it would be necessary to negotiate with the merchants from Gaul at some port distant from that at which they sold to the Phœnicians. It is true that the Isle of Wight is not now connected with the mainland at low water, as Diodorus says Ictis was. But he also speaks of several islands along the south coast of Britain which were so connected. The only one now connected with the mainland at low water is a very small island, a mere high rock, called St. Michael's Mount, close to Penzance, in every way unsuitable for trading, and *so close* to the mainland that there would have been no object in the merchants transacting business there rather than on the mainland itself. It is evident that, in consequence of the changes in the coast, several islands, the Isle of Wight included, which once were more or less connected with the southern coast of Britain, have become now wholly separated from it. On the other hand, some which were formerly islands, such as the Isle of Thanet and Richborough (certainly once an island), are now connected with the mainland."

Mr. John R. Wise, in his work on *The New Forest* (London, 1867), pages 57, 236, speaks of an old British track (since a Roman road) across the New Forest to Leap, pointing directly to a continuation of the same road which passes westward of Carisbrooke to the south side of the island. And on this old road a large mass of tin has actually been found.—*Hampshire Independent.*

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Wide Range of Mercantile Enterprise in Taunton Three Centuries ago.—The occasions on which we are afforded an insight into the conditions and enterprise of our town in bygone ages are so extremely rare that an example of the manner in which some of them were engaged just 300 years ago will not fail to prove interesting at the present day. The following extract, exhibiting this to us and retaining the original spelling of the period, is taken from the pages of the celebrated Hakluyt, and is as follows:—

"A briefe extract of a patent to M. Thomas Gregory, of Tanton, and others for traffic between the riuer Nonnia and the riuers Madrabumba and Sierra Leona, on the coast of Guinea, An. 1592."

"In May, the 34 yeere of our Gracious Soueraigne Queene Elizabeth, a patent of speciall license was granted to Thomas Gregory, of Tanton, in the county of Somerset, and to Thomas Pope and certaine other marchants to traffique into Guinea from the Northermost part of the riuer Nonnia to the Southermost parts of the riuers of Madrabumba and Sierra Leona, and to other parts, as well to the South-east as to the North-west, for a certain number of leagues therein specified, which amount to an hundred or thereabout. Which patent was granted for the

terme of ten yeeres, as appeareth at large in the said patent recorded in the Rolles of her Maiesties Chancery." —Hakluyt's Collection of Early Voyages, Travels, and Discoveries of the English Nation, 1600, Vol. III., page 7.

It would appear from the above extract that a spirit of enterprise existed in Taunton at the close of the 16th century which may well bear comparison with that prevailing amongst us at the present time. A further point of interest attaches also to this extract from the fact that it imparts to us some additional information respecting a former worthy inhabitant, Thomas Pope, to whom the poor of St. Mary's stand indebted for the benefits they derive from what is called "Stringland's Charity." Beyond the bare fact of his benefaction, little or nothing has hitherto been known respecting this Thomas Pope, who now, however, comes before us in the light also of a spirited mercantile adventurer. As the name and date completely correspond, there can, I apprehend, be no question but that the Thomas Pope who in the year 1592 was associated with "Thomas Gregory, of Taunton," in obtaining a patent of special license to traffic for an extent of three hundred miles on the coast of Guinea, was the same Thomas Pope who one year previously (1591) made special benefactions to the poor of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton. In Savage's *History*, page 249, we find it recorded, in the matter of Stringland's Charity that "In the return of charitable donations made to the House of Commons in 1787, this benefaction is described as having been made in the year 1591 by Thomas Pope the elder, by deed, to the poor of the parish of Taunton St. Mary Magdalen, and that the clear annual produce of the land is said to have been then thirty pounds."

In Toulmin's time this charity yielded £45, as, in his *History of Taunton*, 1791, foot-note to pages 50-51, he states that "the estate called by the name of Stringlands," of which Thomas Pope was the donor, "produces £45 per annum."

There can, I think, be no question, though some doubt has been thrown on the point by our local historians, but that the almshouse at East Gate, bearing the name of "Pope's Almshouse," was founded by this Thomas Pope at the same time when he gave Stringlands to the poor of St. Mary's. A panel at present inserted in the building bears the following inscription :--

"POPE'S
ALMSHOUSES,
1591.
Rebuilt
1637."

Thus recognising that they were founded by Thomas Pope in the same year in which he gave Stringlands to the poor of St. Mary's, that is, a year before he embarked in his enterprise on the coast of Guinea. The "tradition" said to have been current "among some old people," that it was the gift of Mrs. Grace Portman, seems altogether unworthy of credit, and the date, 1637, assigned to the rebuilding of the almshouse must be regarded as a manifest error. Both Toulmin and Savage affirm that the cause of its being rebuilt was the damage it sustained when "great part of it was burnt" by "Goring's Crew" in the civil wars, 1645. According to the date now on the building, however, we are called upon to believe the marvellous occurrence that the rebuilding of the fabric preceded its destruction by eight years!

It is generally admitted that it was rebuilt by "one Pope," and there can be little doubt but that this pious work was undertaken by *the son* of the original founder, "Thomas Pope the Elder."

Taunton. JAMES HURLY PRING, M.D.

Queries.

[Correspondents replying to any of the following QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.]*

36.--**Fitch or Vetch Peas.**—In the 17th century particularly, fitch peas, as they were familiarly called, were extensively grown in England, and served as an article of trade. They were cultivated to some extent in the new colonies then springing up in New England, and not being in much demand there for fodder were shipped to England, freights back being light, and consequently cheap; indeed, anything that could help serve as ballast was sought for the return voyage, at nominal rates of freight. It would be interesting to know more about this trade. ALPHA.

Portland, Maine, U.S.A.

37.—**Bishop's Throne at Exeter.**—Can any of your readers inform me if there is any truth in the statement made by Defoe, in his *Tour through Great Britain* (1762, Vol. I., 349), that "at the dissolution of Episcopacy in King Charles Ist time (the throne) was taken down"? If so, how were the materials preserved, and when was it re-erected? IGNORAMUS.

38.—**Sand Glasses in Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset Churches** (IV., 240).—Sometime since I asked the question in these pages whether any of the churches in the western counties possessed examples of these curious time measures. Not having noticed a reply to the query, I would note that Puxton Church, Somerset, has, or had, one quite recently. This I gather from an interesting article on "Hour Glasses and Half Hour Glasses," in the June number of the *Quiver*, which contains several very good illustrations of these rapidly disappearing relics of the past. I would, therefore, again urge, if others are known in the western counties, that they be noted without further delay in the *W. A.* P. F. ROWSELL.

Exeter.

39.—**Sir Edward Seaward.**—Can any of your readers inform me who was this gentleman who was buried at St. Paul's, Exeter, in 1704, and on what occasion he was knighted? There were Seawards owning property at Broadhembury about the same time; also, in 1840, William Seaward owned De Bathe, in North Tawton, but sold it in 1848 to the grandfather of the late owner (in whose family it had been many years before), who sold it in 1877 to Sir Henry De Bathe, as recorded in a former issue. ANTIQUARIAN.

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40.—**Thomas White, of Sutton, Devon.**—Can any of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* give me the pedigree (or any particulars) of Thomas White, of Sutton, in the parish of Widworthy, Devon? He died 1838, and his will was proved April, 1839. J. ST. N.

London.

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41.—**Female Impostor.**—In a Newcastle paper I have seen a reference to a case which is stated to have occurred in 1746. A woman named Mary Hamilton was tried at Taunton for pretending to be a man, and for having married fourteen wives. It would appear that her object was to obtain possession of what little money each of these women possessed, the singular impostor then decamping and renewing the practice elsewhere, until the fourteenth victim discovered the truth three months after her marriage. Was this Mary Hamilton a native of Somersetshire, or was her connection with the county only that of its being the place where her misdeeds were at last brought to light? Where can a full account of the case be procured? QUERENS.

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42.—**Phillott Family.**—Is anyone in possession of a pedigree of this family? In 1822, Charles Phillott, Esq., of Bath, is quoted as owning the manor of Fordmore, in Plymtree; and the late Mr. Coryton, younger brother of Colonel Coryton, of Pentillie and Colebrooke Manor, Devon, married a daughter of the Rev. C. Phillott, of Frome, and Mr. J. J. Cleave, a barrister of the Inner Temple and an active magistrate for Monmouth (cousin of Mr. B. W. Cleave, of Crediton), married, in 1860, Matilda, only daughter of Captain W. J. Phillott, of the Bengal army. W. H. KELLAND.

Lincoln's Inn.

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"J. W. F., A.M.": (?) a Devonshire Writer.—In the catalogue of a Manchester bookseller I observe for sale: "Manuscript: An Antidote against Sinne, or A Serious caution against and perswasion to forsake that Vaine Conuersation wherin heretofore we have lived, and to Spend the rest of our Time not in the Lusts of the Sloth, but according to the Will of God. By J. W. F. (defaced) A.M. Oxford, 1657. Believed to be a Devonshire writer. Autograph. R. Loyde, 1766." I should like to learn who this "J. W. F." was. HIBYSKWE.

44.—**Coysgarne Family.**—I shall be much obliged for any information relative to this family. An estate near Truro, Cornwall, called Corsgarne, is stated to have belonged to it at one time, and Sampson Coysgarne, of Bristol, is said to have married Mary, daughter of the regicide John Fry, who, I believe, was of the Dorsetshire family of Fry seated at Ewerne Minster. I have also come across a Sampson and a Rev. M. M. Coysgarne in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1783 and 1802. Any further details tending to prove above statements will be esteemed.

Yarty, King's Norton. E. A. FRY.

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45.—**Pedlar Family.**—In an early edition of Burke appears a notice of the Pedlars of Hornlang, near Tavistock. Can your readers inform me whether any descendants of Mr. P. W. Pedlar are still living, and whether they are related to the Pedlars of Zeal Monachorum and Sampford Peverell. ANTIQUARIAN.

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46.—**Monosyllabic Surnames.**—When on a visit to Plymouth some two years ago, I was struck, in walking through the streets, with the number of monosyllabic surnames on the signboards of the different shops. The gentleman with whom I was staying, although long resident in Plymouth, had not noticed it. I give as examples such names as Prin, Prance, Hele, Bean, Spry. Can any of your readers give any notes on the matter?

Clontarf. THOMAS GALT-GAMBLE.

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47.—**Ashreigney = Ring's Ash or King's Ash?**—I believe the above-named place is locally known by the second form, Ring's Ash. The volume of Bishop Stafford's *Register* edited by your learned contributor, Prebendary Randolph, shows that in the time of that bishop it was known as Esse Regni, which would be equivalent to King's Esse or King's Ash. How, then, is the modern local name to be accounted for? I suppose the "Ring's Ash" of the note 4, page 7 of Bishop Stafford's *Register* is a printer's error? If not, perhaps I may appeal to the learned prebendary to solve the mystery of the correct derivation. HIBYSKWE.

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48.—**Kinsman Family.**—I should like to obtain some information, through the pages of the *Western Antiquary*, about the Devonshire family of Kinsman, who are, I believe, related to the family of Guise (Bart.), Gloucestershire. T. G.-G.

Clontarf.

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49.—**The Phœnicians on Dartmoor.**—Some time since I encountered a statement or, at any rate, a suggestion, that the names Belstone, Bel, Belliver, and Ham, borne by four well-known Dartmoor tors, were, as to the first three, derived from Baal, the sun god, and as to the fourth, from Ammon, another deity of the Phœnicians.

Also that the word "Tor" itself was equivalent to Tyre. Another work argues that Bel, or Belus, and Ammon were gods of the British, but I cannot discover any warrant for this somewhat bold assertion. It is common on the northern quarter of the moor to attribute ancient mine workings to the Phœnicians, who are by many supposed to have initiated the wild natives in the most approved method of streaming for tin. There is a tradition, too, in the neighbourhood of Okehampton that the summit of Belstone Tor once formed an altar to Baal (Baal stone). This eminence faces Cawsand Beacon, and catches the first rays of the sun immediately upon his clearing that huge rounded mass.

On the other hand, Professor Rhys, the great authority on the early ages of Britain, has, in his book, *Early Britain: Celtic Britain*, the following uncompromising statement: "There is not a scrap of evidence, linguistic or otherwise, of the presence of Phœnicians in Britain at any time"; and he even places the Cassiterides—so long fondly imagined to be the Scilly Islands, where the people of Tyre and Sidon sought for tin—"in Vigo Bay, on the coast of Spain"! Now if the tors above enumerated do not owe their names to British Gods (and it must be admitted that many of the Dartmoor heights *do* possess Celtic names), whence do these pagan-sounding titles emanate. JOHN LL. W. PAGE.

Cardiff.

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50.—**Richard Rose.**—Richard Rose, M.P. for Lyme Regis, elected in both parliaments of 1640, and sat either till decease or seclusion in 1648. *The Mystery of the Good Old Cause* states that he had "the house and furniture of one Bailey, the King's glazier, which he got thus. He and Mr. J. Trenchard went to several houses about the Strand to hire lodgings for Malignants, gave good rates, but would have the best furniture, and they, being members of the house, would secure them; Mr. Bailey was one Mr. Rose caused to be sequestered and got it to himself, for which he and Mr. Trenchard fell out; but Bailey, though an honest man, got not his goods again, which crosses the proverb." What further is known about this member? W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

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51.—**Kern.**—Finding in an old deed a person described as "Kern," apparently meaning a small farmer, I should like to know if anyone else has come upon the word in any manuscript with a similar meaning. F. B. J.

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52.—**Bachelor Family.**—*Circa* 1400 there were three men—perhaps brothers—in Devonshire, bearing the name of Bachelor or Bachyler. William, of Crediton (*vide* Episcopal Register of Edmund Stafford), Roger, Rector of Churchstow (*vide ibid;* also Oliver's *Monasticon Dioc. Exon*), and Walter, merchant, of Dartmouth (*vide* Historical MSS. Commission, 5th Report). Possibly of the same family was Walter, Vicar of Combe in Tynhide (*vide* Deanery of Trigg Minor). Are there any descendants of the name now in Devon, and can anyone give me further information, not in books referred to above? I propose compiling notes about this family, and should be glad to hear from anyone bearing the name of Bacheler, Bachelor, Batchelder, etc. F. BATCHELDER JAMES.

Rockbeare Manor, near Exeter.

Replies.

Gregory Clement (VI., 84, 106; VII., 42)—At the risk of repeating a little of what has been already said upon this subject, you will perhaps allow me a few remarks upon Mr. Rashleigh's last note. There can be, I think, no doubt whatever but that Clement was member for Fowey, and not for Camelford. The official Return expressly records his election, "*vice* Jonathan Rashleigh disabled to sit." So far as I am aware, the list of members of the Long Parliament given in Cobbett's *Parliamentary History* is the *only* authority for placing him at Camelford, and valuable as that list is for some purposes, it is, in many cases, very far from accurate. At all events, it cannot be set off against the official Return where the latter, as in this instance, happens to be definite. That a vacancy existed at Camelford which Clement *might* have filled is true. The original members for that borough—John Glanville and Pierce Edgecombe—were both disabled as Royalists in January, 1644. New writs were ordered in the place of both on December 21st, 1646, and on the 12th April, 1647, William Sey, the regicide, was elected, "*vice* Glanville," the other seat, for some cause or other, remaining unfilled. Two days later—on the 14th April—another writ was ordered, "*vice* Edgecombe," and if Clement was returned for Camelford it must have been then. But it is almost certain that this second writ to fill Edgecombe's seat remained, like the first, inoperative. Not only does no record exist of any return to it, but in the following year, 1648, as well as in 1652, William Sey is named as sitting the *sole* member for Camelford.

The difficulty as to John Upton I admit, and am very desirous of having it, if possible, cleared up. If Upton ever sat for Fowey—of which, so far, the only evidence would seem to be the *Parliamentary History*—he must have been elected at the same time with Nicholas Gold, and in response to the twofold writ of December 21st, 1646. But inasmuch as Gold sat alone in the early part of 1648, it is clear that Upton, if elected, must either have deceased or lost his seat through informality. There is no evidence in support of either surmise; on the contrary, if Upton were the John Upton, of Lupton, who sat for Haverfordwest in 1656 and 1659, he did not die until 1687. Mr. Rashleigh's previous interesting contributions upon this subject have almost convinced me—at all events, they show a strong probability—that no successor to

Jonathan Rashleigh, disabled in 1644, was elected until the return of Clement in July, 1648.

Mr. Rashleigh's statement, upon the authority of the *Parliamentary History*—that the writ of June 14th, 1648, was in consequence of the death of Gold—is not borne out by evidence. The *Commons Journals* give it "in the place of Jonathan Rashleigh disabled." Gold was certainly living in 1659, when he returned to Westminster with the rest of the "Rumpers." In the *Western Antiquary* for October, 1885, he is said to have been the same Nicholas Gold, or Gould, who was created a baronet in 1660 and died in 1664. I have no reason for doubting this identity beyond the singularity—which appears to require some explanation—that so notorious a "Rumper" should have been honoured thus early after the Restoration.

The *Mystery of the Good Old Cause* thus speaks of Clement: "Gregory Clements, Merchant in both senses; when he had been a member two months, protested he had scarce cleared the Purchase Monies, which was but £60, but said, Trading he doubted not would mend." I do not quite understand to what these "Purchase Monies" refer.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

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Dolly Pentreath (VII., 25-6).—About A.D. 1830, an old man went daily round Stoke selling fish from a donkey cart, and was the reputed grandson of the famous Dolly Pentreath. My mother mentioned the fact on different occasions, as he passed our window, and said he had affirmed it in reply to her question. I know his name was not Pentreath, and I fancy it was Jeffery.

WYVERN GULES.

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Fitz-Geffrey's "Life and Death of Sir Francis Drake" (VII., 14, query 7).—Sir Egerton Brydges' reprint at the Lee Priory Press, Kent, in 1819, is the latest that I know of. WYVERN GULES.

IN answer to this query, Professor Laughton writes: "It is not much to the question 7, on page 14, but your correspondent may perhaps not know that Fitz-Geffrey's works were privately printed for Mr. A. B. Grosart a few years ago; the exact date I do not remember."

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Napoleon at Plymouth (VI., 159, 198, 224, 275, 302-3; VII., 44).—My father (born May, 1793) sketched the emperor standing at the gangway of the *Bellerophon*, but of this hereafter. I allude to it because an artists' eye is trained to observe accurately, and his oral description of the scene in Plymouth Sound goes to confirm the testimony of Miss E. M. Stilwell (VI., 302) as to the presence of "countless multitudes of boats of all sizes; of the Rev. C. V. Le Grice (VI., 224), that "the sea appeared literally like dry land," and although the *Bellerophon* lay a mile within the breakwater the people stood on it at low tide to obtain a view; and of Miss Mary Boger (VI., 275): "The Sound was covered by one entire mass of boats filled with people . . . *so closely were they wedged together that no sea could be seen.* . . . It is impossible for anyone to form an idea of the scene unless he had been an eye-witness." The Sound being covered, though evidently a figure of speech, conveys to me the impression on the mind of a lady standing up in a boat and surveying a dense mass of human faces surrounding. My father said that the sea appeared to be covered with boats, and whence they all came was a wonder. My maternal grandfather, who was also there, said one might walk for miles over the heads of the people, without falling into the water, the boats were so tightly jammed together.

Mr. Robert Hunt's evidence varies (VII., 44), which can be accounted for, as he was *not quite eight years old* at the time, while Miss Stilwell was "*about eleven*," and young girls are generally in advance of boys of their years in their perceptives; moreover, her testimony accords with that of adults who were present.

Miss Boger remarked that "the peculiar glance of his [Napoleon's] eye, which seemed to fix on every individual, was exceedingly singular." Miss H. E. Lethbridge (VI., 302) alluded to Napoleon's "quick eye." My father told me that Napoleon's eye was keen, comprehensive, and searching, and, in illustration, there were two or three, I forget which, beautiful sisters, the belles of the neighbourhood, daughters of a Government official called Mac something, a Scotch name. Buonaparte soon singled them out, and enquired about them, remarking that they were very fine women. My father had this from the naval officer who satisfied the emperor's curiosity. He knew many naval men then, among them Edmund Boger, afterwards Admiral, I believe—and I mention this because my father (who, on account of the arms, thought we were Drakes of Ash) had a brother Edmund (who died in infancy), named, as he supposed, after his father's friend Boger, but he was never aware that his father's only uncle was called Edmund, an old-standing Drake name; the father of Sir Francis was so called.

To return to Buonaparte's portrait. My father, some years later, painted a portrait from his sketch, nearly the same as Eastlake's, and showing that they were similarly occupied and in nearly the same line of sight. I think it was Buonaparte's stillness that suggested my father's using his note-book and pencil. Not having had so close a view as Eastlake, he painted Napoleon's stockings as white silk instead of cotton, and rectified some details by Eastlake's picture. Count Bertrand, who was with Napoleon on board the *Bellerophon*, saw and admired the picture in America, and suggested some alterations, which my father accordingly made.

As my father has been now dead four years, and he was the last survivor, there can be no harm in publishing the following note, which he always considered strictly private while he lived:—

Note taken by H. H. Drake, from his father's words, 22nd January, 1867, in presence of R. M. F——, of Dorset Square, London:—

"J. P. DRAKE AND JOSEPH BUONAPARTE, EX-KING OF SPAIN.—When a young man, J. P. Drake went with the multitude in boats to see the Emperor Napoleon, a prisoner on board the *Bellerophon*, at Plymouth, and from recollection afterwards painted a full-length portrait of him, which he carried to America, where it was placed in the Academy Hall at New York, on view.

"One morning, before J. P. D. had shaved and properly dressed, the keeper or secretary of the Academy was announced in haste. He came to desire J. P. D. to go immediately to the Academy, as a gentleman wished to see him. Shaving and dressing were out of the question; time was everything.

"On reaching the front door he found an elegant carriage waiting for him, into which he got without observing to whom it belonged, and was driven to the Academy rapidly. On entering the hall he saw a gentleman standing before the portrait, with his hands clasped behind his back, whom he immediately recognised for a Buonaparte from his likeness to Napoleon.

"It was Joseph, ex-King of Spain and Naples, then passing as Count de Survilliers, just come on from his place near Philadelphia, accompanied by his daughter and the Prince de Canino.

"J. P. D. was introduced, and conversed with them some time (it was just after the death of Napoleon, and they were all in mourning), when Joseph abruptly asked what countryman J. P. D. was, and on hearing the answer, '*An Englishman*,' he broke out in a fury: '*An Englishman! Your ministers are scoundrels. They poison my brother.*' Continuing in this strain, his daughter intervened with an endeavour to soothe him. He then stamped his foot, and thrust her aside with a sweep of his arm, exclaiming '*Bah!*'

"J. P. D. urged that he was not responsible for the acts of the British ministry, when, to prevent more words, the secretary interposed, and the matter ended. From Joseph's expressions before Mr. Drake's arrival, it was supposed that he would have purchased the picture had J. P. D. not been an Englishman.

"On the following morning, Colonel Perkins and another gentleman called on J. P. D., apologising for Joseph, and hoping that publicity would not be given to the circumstance. J. P. D. readily concurred, and expressed his sympathy with Joseph in his late bereavement.

"Marshal Bertrand and Fouché, of the Police, had admired the picture before, and suggested little alterations which were made by J. P. D.

"There were present at this altercation, Joseph Buonaparte, his daughter, the Prince de Canino, the keeper of the Academy, and J. P. Drake, who has been requested to allow the anecdote to be published, but has uniformly declined from a feeling of honour."

London. HENRY H. DRAKE.

PS.—Since posting the above, an old foreign minister has told me that a gentleman took him, aged eleven, down from London to see Napoleon, and he confirms Mr. Robert Hunt's account. As all the witnesses were unimpeachable, it follows that Mr. Hunt and my old friend were not present on the particular day in question.

It may be worth mentioning that the Prince de Canino, above, was the son of Lucien Buonaparte, then living under the same style. The younger prince was born 1803, and died 1857, with a world-wide reputation as an ornithologist. He married his cousin Zenaida, daughter of Joseph Buonaparte, King of Spain—probably the lady above mentioned. H. H. D.

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Gay's "Beggar's Opera" (VII., 41, query 33).—This was performed in Exeter in 1728, only a few months after its first publication. It was not until twenty years later that the city possessed a building especially devoted to the drama, but theatrical and other entertainments were given at the principal inns. Allusion is made to the subject in my account of the "The Old Inns and Taverns of Exeter" (*Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, 1880). The Apollo Room at the New Inn in High Street (now Mr. Green's, draper), and a large room at the Seven Stars, in St. Thomas, were often engaged by companies of strolling players. The performance of the *Beggar's Opera* at the last-named hostelry was announced by the following curious advertisement in *Brice's Weekly Journal*, published in "Exon, Friday, November the 15th 1728":—

"*Being desir'd by several Gentlemen and Ladies of the Country.*

*** By the Company of COMEDIANS, at the Seven-Stars, near the *Bridge-Foot* in St Thomas's, this Evening, being Friday *November* the 15th, 1728, will be Acted (for the last Time this Season) the BEGGAR'S OPERA, written by the Ingenious Mr *Gay*, a Native of Devon. With all the Songs and Musick, as perform'd in the *Theatre-Royal*, *London*. And before the Play, at the earnest Request of divers of the *Gentry*, Mr Radford will perform his Agility, which is the last Time he proposes ever to do it in Publick. Beginning exactly at Six a-Clock. Prices Two Shillings, One Shilling, and Sixpence." R. DYMOND.

Exeter.

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Richard Sainthill, of Topsham (VI., 268, query 170).—Excepting with respect to some short biographical memoranda of individuals connected with Topsham, there is nothing relating to that place in Richard Sainthill's *Olla Podrida*. As that author's works were all printed for private distribution only, and are therefore not very common, this occasion may be taken advantage of to give a list of those articles of especial local interest contained in two other of his publications:—

1.—*Olla Podrida*. 2 vols., imp. 8vo, 1861-63.

Vol. I. "Coins of the Mint of Exeter." 180-198, 383-5, with five plates.

"Who was the Countess of Desmond?" in "The Desmonds of Kerry," 231-237 (*vide* work No. 2.

"Bradninch and its Antiquities." 292-308. From an antiquarian tour in the year 1823. First published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1825, II., 499-502, 580-584.

"Sainthill Family." 308-329. This and the preceding are included under the following title: "Biographical Memoir of Captain Richard Sainthill R.N. of Topsham. Published in the United Service Journal, 1 Jan. 1830 [32-37]; now republished from the original MSS. of T. Crofton Croker, Esq. to which is prefixed some heraldic information respecting the Sainthill and Yarde families; and a short notice of Bradninch House, and that of the elder branch of the Sainthill family"; with two plates of arms, two portraits of Capt. R. S. from drawings by Maclise, and a fac-simile of a letter to him by Lord Nelson in 1794.

"Papers relating to the sequestration of the Acland property in Devonshire, for the adherence of that family to King Charles I., with the Acland pedigree from the Visitation of A.D. 1623." 340-382. A portrait of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, M.P. for Devon, faces the title-page.

Vol. II. "Correspondence respecting Coins of the Mints in Devonshire, with Prof. Thomsen of Copenhagen; with Notes of those in Mr Thomsen's and the Royal Cabinet." 130-148. The list of coins (all Anglo-Saxon) extends to several pages.

"Coins struck at Exeter." 149-158, 176-7. Two full plates and part of a third.

"Armorial Bearing for Physicke of Devon and Lincolnshire, devised and granted by Monte Santo, Devon Herald, A.D. 1823." 231-2, with woodcut of arms. A facetious grant of arms by the author (Saint-Hill) to a young lady named Physicke.

"Sainthill Family." 233-5.

"Addenda to the Biographical Memoir of Captain Sainthill R.N. of Topsham" (in Vol. I.). 236-47, 251-4.

"John Tranckmore of Topsham." 248-50. An account of a remarkable sea deliverance, extracted from J. Janeway's *Legacy to his Friends* (1683), with additions by the author.

"Correspondence of R. Sainthill." 270-299, with portrait.

2.—*Numismatic Crumbs.* 8vo, 1858.

"Monument of Bishop Hall in the Church of Heigham, near Norwich." 58-72, with plate of tomb. He was Bishop of Exeter, 1627-1641.

"Extracts from the Close Rolls of King John and King Henry III. concerning Exeter." 95-114.

3.—*The Old Countess of Desmond.* 2 vols., 8vo, 1861-3.

The countess was a reputed centenarian, and is reported to have died in the year 1612 at the age of 140 years (Easton, in his *Human Longevity* (1799), 5, gives the age as 145). Sir Walter Ralegh affirmed that he "knew" her (*History of the World*, book 1, chapter 5, section 5). It may be recollected that a large portion of the forfeited Irish estates of the Earl of Desmond was allotted to Sir Walter by Queen Elizabeth.

In the Public Record Office (*State Papers, Ireland*, Vol. CXL.—quoted by Mr. Sainthill in II., 37-8) there is a document, dated May 12th, 1589, of "Articles to be answered by ye Vndertakers" of the property, the replies to which are stated to be in the handwriting of Ralegh. From one of these I extract the following: "Ther remayneth vnto mee but on olde Castle and demayns, wch Castle and demayns is yet in occupaciō of the old Countes of Desmonde for her ioynture." This was Inchiquin Castle, a view of which is given in Vol. II. There is much relating to Ralegh's Irish property in both volumes.

The Sainthill family belong to Devon, and were connected with Kentisbeare and Bradninch.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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Treasurers of Exeter Cathedral (VI., 244, query 143; 274, 302).—At the above reference I asked when the Bishops of Exeter ceased to be treasurers of the Cathedral church. Since then I have heard that after the death of Treasurer Nicholas Hall, D.D., in 1709, fourteen bishops held the office, the last one being Bishop Phillpotts, who died in 1869. Treasurer Hawker was appointed in 1871, and died in 1884. The present venerable and widely respected treasurer was appointed in 1885.

Exeter. JOHN NEWNHAM.

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Tannaby (VI., 261, query 173; VII., 16).—This curious expression has been so clearly explained by many correspondents in the last number of the *W. A.*, that I should not have attempted to add anything further on the subject, but that I find it implied in all their letters that the word is peculiar to Devonshire. It was, and may still be, quite as common in Cornwall, though the sound there is rather "tinoby." "Tino" = "that I know," I have also frequently heard, but never "tinovor," which must be a Devonshire form—though "to know *for*," meaning *of*, is a good Cornish idiom. The expression "to know by" is found in the Wembury petition to King Henry VIII. against the Prior of Plympton, which, speaking of a curate, says that "the parish never knew any otherwise than good and honest *by* him." EDMUND BOGER.

St. Saviour's, Southwark.

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The Harris Plate (VI., 42-3).—Mr. R. S. Kelly (Modbury, South Australia) thus writes:—

"I remember quite well when the Harris Plate was found at Brixton. I was only ten years old at the time, but anything of that kind always attracted my attention, even when I was quite young. It was some time—perhaps two or three years—before the ownership was settled, which had the effect of prolonging the interest which

people generally took in the matter. It was said at the time that the investigation of the case, in order to determine the ownership, cost Squire Harris more than the plate was worth; but of course that did not matter much: the satisfaction derived from securing the family plate covered all that. The particulars of the loss of the plate given in the *Western Antiquary* differ somewhat from the version current in the neighbourhood fifty years ago. It was said that the estate held at Brixton by Squire Splatt formerly belonged to the Harris family, and was occupied by a member of that family who was an officer in the army; that this gentleman was suddenly called upon to go to Ireland on duty in the latter part of the 17th century; that he and his confidential servant, who went with him, buried the plate in the garden before they left, and as both were killed or perished in Ireland all trace of the buried treasure was lost, until discovered by the men who were engaged in enlarging the potato cave, as stated in the *W. A.* It was also said that the garden belonging to the house at the time the plate was buried included the site of the potato cave. I fancy it was also said that there was a slight difference in the arms engraved on the plate from the arms borne by 'Squire Harris,' of Radford, at the time the discovery was made."

Genealogical Notes.

Periam Family.—Burke says that the grandmother of the first Lethbridge, Bart., was a Miss Periam, descended from Lord Chief Baron Periam. The present Sir W. A. Lethbridge confirms me in the statement that this is wrong, as the Chief Baron only left female issue. Mr. Lethbridge was descended from his brother.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C. W. H. KELLAND.

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Moon Family.—I am informed by the new baronet, Sir R. Moon, that he is not one of the Devonshire Moons, but Sir E. G. Moon, whose father was Lord Mayor of London in 1855, and created a baronet in that year, informs me that his father believed he was a younger branch of the Moons of Downe St. Mary, Devon, of which Lysons, writing in 1822, says, "supposed to be descended from a younger branch of the Mohuns." His ancestors [*i.e.* of Mr. James (it should be Thomas) Moon or Mohun] wrote their name (mentioned by Lysons) Mohun. This family of Moon can be traced pretty accurately at Downe St. Mary and Colebrooke up to 1650. In 1731, Edmund Moon, of Colebrooke, married Susannah Wreford, of Clannaborough, and his brother, John Moon, married Martha Wreford, of West Sandford. Mr. W. B. Langmore, F.R.C.S., brother of Mrs. Wreford, wife of Mr. S. Wreford, J.P. (descended from a common ancestor with the above Susannah and Martha Wreford), married, in 1844, Mary Anne, eldest sister of the before-mentioned Sir E. G. Moon, Bart. ANTIQUARIAN.

The Drake Family (VII., 38).—Dr. Pring may be pleased to know that he is not alone in taking interest in the old Devonshire family of Drake, and to read the following additions to the editor's foot-note in the 1810 edition of Prince's *Worthies*. William Drake (husband of Margaret Westover) died 18th November, 1636. His daughter-in-law Lætitia (*née* Baylie) was buried in Broxbourne Church, Hertfordshire (see M. I. Cussan's *Herts*, parts 9, 10, page 188). She had a third son, John, baptised 3rd December, 1667, and six daughters, Lætitia, Margaret, Susannah, Jane, Dorothy, and Mary. John Drake, son of her son William, is said to have married Sarah Anning, his father's servant, by whom he had a son and heir, John, but the validity of the marriage was disputed in Chancery. Katherine, daughter of this William, and named after her mother, Katherine Pennington, married Huysh (Chanc. B. and A., 1714-58, No. 17,211). I have a great number of pedigree notes, such as the one quoted, which have never appeared in print. WYVERN GULES.

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Sir Edmund Williams, K.T.S. (Vol. IV., April, 1885).—T. W. makes a slight error. Sir Michael Seymour, 1st baronet (1809), married, 1798, Jane, daughter of Captain James Hawker, R.N. Lady Williams was a grand-daughter of this gentleman, consequently niece, not sister, of Lady Seymour, and aunt of Mr. W. H. Hawker, J.P., of Burleigh, near Devonport, Devon.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C. W. H. KELLAND.

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Seymour Family.—Many people have made an enquiry to me privately as to whether the present respected Sir M. Culme-Seymour, of Tothill, is descended from a common ancestor with the Protector, Duke of Somerset, as the pedigree in Burke only begins with the Mayor of Limerick, 1710. I am enabled to give the exact steps from the Protector's father to the Mayor. (1) Sir John Seymour, died 1536, married Margery Wentworth, and had, with other issue, the Protector, Duke of Somerset (second son), and (2) Sir Henry Seymour (third son), died 1578, married Barbara Morgan *alias* Wolfe, and had issue, (3) L. J. Seymour, married Susan Powlett, and had, with other issue, (4) Edward Seymour, married Miss Ouley, and had issue, (5) Edward Seymour, married Miss Hartwell, and had issue, (6) John Seymour, Mayor of Limerick, who married Jane Wroughton, ancestor of Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., M.P. for Devonport 1859-63, and Rear-Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, third baronet, of Tothill, Plymouth, and 4, Grenville Place, S.W.

ANTIQUARIAN.

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Brockinge Family (VI., 299, query 191).—In answer to "Antiquarian," Christopher Brockins was a merchant, and M.P. for Totnes in 1604-11. His sister, Johan, married Christopher Kelland, of Totnes, merchant, who died in 1616. She died 1624-25, and Mr. Brockins' name is, I believe, mentioned in both wills. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

Pitman Family of Dunchideock.—I am enabled by the kindness of Sir Henry A. Pitman, of 28, Gordon Square, to give some steps in the earlier steps of this family not mentioned by Burke. Burke seems to be in error in saying that James Pitman, who died 1747, was the son of James and Eustice Pitman; according to the pedigree furnished by Sir Henry, he was the son of the Rev. John Pitman, of Alphington, and Dorothy, his wife, and grandson of John Pitman, of Kenton, patron of Alphington, who died before 1714. The grandfather of your indefatigable contributor, Mr. Winslow Jones, married Mary Pitman, daughter of a younger son of the above Rev. John Pitman. Sir Henry Pitman's paternal grandfather was a city merchant. He is believed to have descended from a brother of the above John Pitman, of Kenton, but this has not been proved.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C. W. H. KELLAND.

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Busk Family (IV., 178; VII., 44).—Mr. G. W. Thelluson was elected for Barnstaple at the general election of 1807, when the poll was: Thelluson (C), 264; Taylor (C), 173; Lord Ebrington (L), 161; Sir J. Miles, Kt., 2. Mr. Thelluson died in December, 1811. Mr. William Busk was elected in his place on the 16th January following, but defeated at the general election in October of the same year, the figures being: Sir M. M. Lopes, Bart. (C), 296; Sir Eyre Coote, K.B. (C), 218; W. Busk (LC), 152. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

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Hoare Family.—Lysons, writing in 1822, says Charles Hoare, Esq., now of Luscombe (half brother to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.), is *supposed* to have been descended from one of this family (*i.e.*, the Hoares of Rushford, in Chagford, settled there in the time of Richard II.) who had removed into Buckinghamshire. By the kindness of Mr. S. Hoare, the popular M.P. for Norwich, I am enabled to *prove* that not only the Hoares of Luscombe and Stourhead (Bart.), but also the Hoares of Annabelle (Bart.), co. Cork, are descended from a common ancestor, the Hoare of Rushford. The connexion arose in this way: William Hoare, of Edmonton, Middlesex, was a son of William Hoare, of Chagford, and Catharine, *née* Nott, of Lapford, his wife, had a son, Edward, who emigrated to Ireland, and was the great-grandfather of Mr. Joseph Hoare, M.P. for Askeaton in five parliaments, and was created a baronet of Ireland for his eminent services as advising counsel at Dublin Castle. Another son of this William Hoare and Catherine, his wife, was Henry Hoare, who died, early in life, in London, father of Henry Hoare, of Walton, in Bucks, an extensive yeoman, whose grandson, Sir Richard Hoare, a goldsmith, was Lord Mayor of London 1702, M.P. for London 1710-15, and knighted 1702. His younger son, Henry Hoare, of London, purchased Stourhead 1720, and had a son, Sir R. Hoare, who was Lord Mayor of London 1745-6, when he was knighted. His eldest son, Sir R. Hoare, was created a baronet 1786, and was the ancestor of the Hoares of Stourhead and South Tawton. Mr. Hoare, M.P. for Norwich, is the grandson of Mr. S. Hoare, of London, whose grandfather, Mr. Joseph Hoare, of Woodhill, co. Cork, was younger brother of Mr. Edward Hoare, of Dunkittle, co. Cork, grandfather of Sir Joseph Hoare, first baronet, of Annabelle. WILLIAM HENRY KELLAND.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Reviews.

Oxford (Historic Towns). By CHARLES W. BOASE. London: Longmans, 1887.

STEADILY this admirable series of historiettes is being augmented from most reliable sources. No better man could perhaps have been found than the Rev. C. W. Boase, of Exeter College, to write a short history of venerable Oxford, and well has he accomplished his task. It was no easy matter to compress into the compass of one of these handy volumes all that should be narrated concerning this ancient and world-famed city, but Mr. Boase has used his materials judiciously and well, and the result is a most valuable and interesting volume. We are first treated to a chapter on "Early Oxford," relating exclusively to the town, long prior to the establishment of the University; another chapter is devoted to the "Growth of the City," and then follows an account of the "University and the City," with all its attendant offshoots. A fourth chapter is devoted to "The Renaissance and the Reformation," a fifth to the "Stuart Period," the remaining chapters relating the growth of the city in later times, with, at the end, a general survey of the city of to-day. The work is full of interest, is compiled in a most attractive style, and merits all the encomiums that have been lavished upon it by reviewers.

Gloucestershire Biographical Notes. By JOSEPH STRATFORD. Gloucester: *Journal* Office, 1887.

We have here a goodly array of Gloucestershire worthies, although, as the author admits, by no means a "full roll." It is one of those books which, like Sam Weller's Valentine, makes us "wish there was more." But, nevertheless, the author has done well and wisely in confining his attention to some of the more prominent characters, and he has left for others, who follow in the lines he has laid down, still some work to do. We cannot too highly commend Mr. Stratford's work, and we are sure the information he has given in this work will be heartily welcomed by all who are interested in Gloucestershire history and its worthies. It may be noted that a previous work, published some twenty years ago, by the same author, *Good and Great Men of Gloucestershire*, has long been out of print; it has therefore been deemed advisable to give in the present volume, by way of introduction, a summary of the contents of the former one. In this list will be found the names of many well-known men, beginning with King

Lucius, the first Christian prince of Britain; then follow Sir Richard Whittington, the model merchant, William Tyndale, the Bible translator, James Baynham, the martyr, Bishop Hooper, martyr, and others who suffered for their faith; Sir Matthew Hale, Whitefield, Jenner, Raikes, Sturge, Keble, and others To enumerate all those of whom biographical notices appear in the present volume would require more space than we can give in a necessarily short notice of the work, but we can assure our readers that they will find in its pages the names of many men of "light and leading."

Edward, the Black Prince. An Epic Drama. By DOUGLAS B. W. SLADEN. London: Griffith, Farran, and Co., 1887.

A while ago we noticed several volumes of miscellaneous verse by this gifted author. We have now the pleasure to commend to our readers what may be considered, up to this, his most ambitious effort. It is, as he rightly describes it, "an epic drama," for it is highly poetical, and withal thoroughly dramatic. Of its fitness for stage representation we cannot judge. The history of Edward, the Black Prince, is well fitted for dramatic treatment, for in his day chivalry was at its zenith, and the author has chosen this period, as he says, "to depict the life and death, not only of the Prince, but also of chivalry, of which he was one of the most typical, as well as the last, exponents." There are unmistakeable evidences, all through the work, of the painstaking care with which the author has studied all the historical materials to which he has had access, and when we say that he has examined almost everything in the British Museum and at Canterbury Cathedral bearing upon his subject, our readers will be able to judge of the thorough investigation which has been undertaken. We have been much interested in the work, and must congratulate the author upon his manner of dealing with a subject so well worthy of his genius. We shall look, ere long, for another work of the same character, in which our Devonshire worthy, Sir Walter Ralegh, will be the principal character; Mr. Sladen being, we understand, engaged on an epic work dealing with the life and death of that prince of courtiers, and much-wronged man.

The Blood Covenant: a Primitive Rite and its bearing on Scripture. By H. CLAY TRUMBULL, D.D. London: George Redway, 1887.

This is a remarkable book, on a subject which up to this time does not appear to have been taken up with any fulness by any previous writer. Dr. Trumbull, whilst engaged in other work, was led aside from other studies to pursue investigations in this direction—the primitive rite of covenanting by the inter-transfusion of blood—and he has produced a work which will be hailed with satisfaction by many classes of readers. He admits that his work is only tentative and suggestive, rather than exhaustive; but it is clear that it indicates that the realm of true Biblical theology is as yet by no means thoroughly explored. Many interesting facts are narrated, a great amount of curious information imparted, and a wide field of research opened out which will certainly be followed by other students in this interesting branch of occult lore.

The Reliquary. Quarterly Archæological Journal and Review. Edited by the Rev. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A. (Vol. I., No. 3, New Series, July, 1887.) London: Bemrose & Sons.

This valuable journal retains its olden interest under its new editorship; the papers are all of a high order, and there is no lack of the best material. It is, as its title-page emphatically declares, "A Depository for Precious Relics —Legendary, Biographical, and Historical, illustrative of the habits and pursuits of our forefathers." Undoubtedly the *Reliquary* stands at the head of English archæological journals.

The Antiquary: a Magazine devoted to the Study of the Past. Vol. XV. January-June, 1887. London: Stock.

There are few more welcome periodicals to antiquarian students than Mr. Stock's excellent journal. As each half-yearly volume is completed, we place it on our shelves with great satisfaction, and frequently refer to it for information. It is a well-stocked storehouse of antiquarian and historical data, a treasure to those who possess it, and a work which ought to be taken by everyone who is interested in the study of the past. The volume before us is, as usual, full of valuable articles, is admirably printed, and tastefully bound.

Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society. Proceedings during the year 1886. New Series, Volume XII., Taunton, 1887.

This interesting volume has just come to hand, somewhat late, owing to a change in the manner of editing, which is now done by a committee instead of a single responsible editor. We gave such a full account of the proceedings of this meeting in our last volume, that it is not necessary now to do more than call attention to its appearance. The work is embellished with several interesting engravings, and also, with a carefully executed map of Yeovil, contributed by the President.

Bibliographical & Other Notes.

MISS M. S. GIBBONS, author of *We Donkeys in Devon*, etc., announces her third annual volume of sketches made by the way from Seaton to Plymouth, entitled *We Donkeys on the Coast of Devon.* As the scope of this tour is much more extensive than previous ones, the volume will necessarily be larger, and, as the number of copies will be limited, intending purchasers should send their names at once to the author, Wallingford, Budleigh-Salterton. The price of the book, including portrait of the author, is one shilling, post free. We cordially commend it to our readers.

READERS of *Temple Bar* will be glad to note in the August number of that magazine the commencement of Mrs. Parr's new story, "Loyalty George." To the inhabitants of this locality, "Loyalty George" will prove of more than usual interest, inasmuch as the scene is laid in a fishing village near Plymouth, and by all who know the south of Devon the spot will be easily recognised. It will be remembered that Mrs. Parr's first success, "Dorothy Fox," which appeared in *Good Words*, was a "local story," as also was "Adam and Eve," which latter novel dealt with events supposed to have happened in Polperro and the neighbourhood.

THE *Report and Transactions of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society for 1886-87* (Plymouth: Brendon) is just to hand, and besides containing a concise record of the meetings of the society, is enriched with several valuable papers by D. H. Scott, M.A. ("The Reproduction of Seaweeds"), E. D. Marquand ("Dartmoor"), Rev. S. Rundle, M.A. ("Cornubiana"), E. A. Atmore ("Lepidoptera of West Cornwall"), T. Cornish ("A Remarkable Hailstorm"), Mrs. F. Gough ("Sea Anemones"). The presidential address deals chiefly with Penzance and its institutions.

FROM Mr. J. Zaehnsdorf, of 14, York Street, Covent Garden, we have received "Catalogue No. 1 French," which deals in a most exhaustive manner with a select collection of choice works, choice as regards their literary value and equally choice as regards their binding. Mr. Zaehnsdorf is well known as a bookbinder of undoubted excellence and ability, and we feel sure that in this new departure he will find many supporters amongst his old patrons.

MR. J. ERSKINE STUART, of Staincliffe, Dewsbury, is engaged in the preparation of a work entitled *The Brontë Country*. It will treat exhaustively, not only of the physical features, but also of the antiquarian and general aspects of the country, either associated with the birth and upbringing of the Brontës or immortalised by their novels. It will be well illustrated. A chapter will be added entitled "Collectanea Brontëana," or "Riddlings from Brontë Bibliogaaphy." It promises to be a most interesting work. Price to Subscribers, four shillings. Names may be sent to the author at the above address.

MR. W. FRANK WESTCOTT, of Frankfort Street, Plymouth, has produced, in a very creditable manner, a Catalogue of the Exhibits at a Masonic Exhibition for Devon and Cornwall, held at Plymouth on June 27th and four following days. The catalogue is edited by W. J. Hughan, P.M., of Torquay, and contains entries of 1000 objects of interest which were gathered together at the Huyshe Masonic Temple, Princess Place. Although primarily of interest to Freemasons, it has special attractions for all who are fond of curious and out-of-the-way matters, and is besides a pleasing memento of a somewhat unique Jubilee event.

MR. JOHN SMITH, of Plymouth, is bringing out a revised edition of his handy little book, *The Eddystone Lighthouses and their History*. This handbook is on sale at the Smeaton Tower on Plymouth Hoe, and is well worth the small charge (twopence) which is made for it. It is illustrated with sketches of all the light-towers which have been erected on the Eddystone reef, and contains also portraits of Smeaton and Douglass.

IN our last number we announced, as immediately forthcoming, *Venning's Illustrated Jubilee Directory of 20 Parishes in East Cornwall*. This work has now been published, hailing from Callington, and will be found to contain a large amount of information, historical, antiquarian, and descriptive. As a local publication it has considerable merit, and besides being useful as a directory for that part of Cornwall of which it treats, it will be found of value to tourists and others who visit the eastern portion of the westernmost English county.

IN the *Western Figaro* for July 22nd will be found a very well-written sketch of Mr. J. R. Newcombe, the much respected and now deeply lamented lessee of Plymouth Theatre Royal. The sketch, "By one who knew Him," was written by Mr. G. V. Keast, and is in that talented author's happiest style. It is accompanied by a very fair portrait of "The Governor," as his most intimate friends were wont to style the genial histrionic veteran. Mr. Newcombe had been manager of the Plymouth Theatre for nearly half a century. Of him more anon.

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OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

WE this month give two interesting illustrative sketches from drawings by Mr. Octavius Ralling and Mr. G. Townsend, both of Exeter. The former furnishes a drawing of "Wembury Church on the Cliff." Wembury is a quaint little Devonshire village on a wild part of the coast, near the Mewstone. The church, as will be noticed, is perched high up on the cliffs, and is a commanding object from the sea. It is principally in the later style of English architecture, with the exception of the north aisle, which is of an earlier period, and is substantially built of granite. In the chancel is a curious monument to Sir John Hele, serjeant-at-law in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; and in the south aisle is a massive tomb inscribed to the memory of Lady Narborough, and dated 1678. There are also various monuments to members of the Calmady family, by whom the communion plate was presented, the Heles, and others.

Of the other sketch, "The Reputed Deathplace of Bampfylde Moore Carew," we are unable at present to give any notes, but the artist who furnished the drawing has kindly consented to supply some particulars for a future number. To both artists our best thanks are due. We may note in passing that Mr. Ralling designed and executed the very artistic and appropriate cover which embellishes Miss Gibbons's latest work, *We Donkeys on the Coast of Devon*, which has just reached us as we go to press, and which will be further noticed next month.

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WE regret the delay which has occurred in the issue of the present number to Subscribers. Many of our friends who attended the meeting of the Devonshire Association in the last week in July will divine the cause, and others may be made acquainted with the fact that the Editor met with an accident at Kitley on July 28th, which happily was unattended by serious results, but was nevertheless sufficient to hold him a prisoner for many days, during which this number should have been completed.

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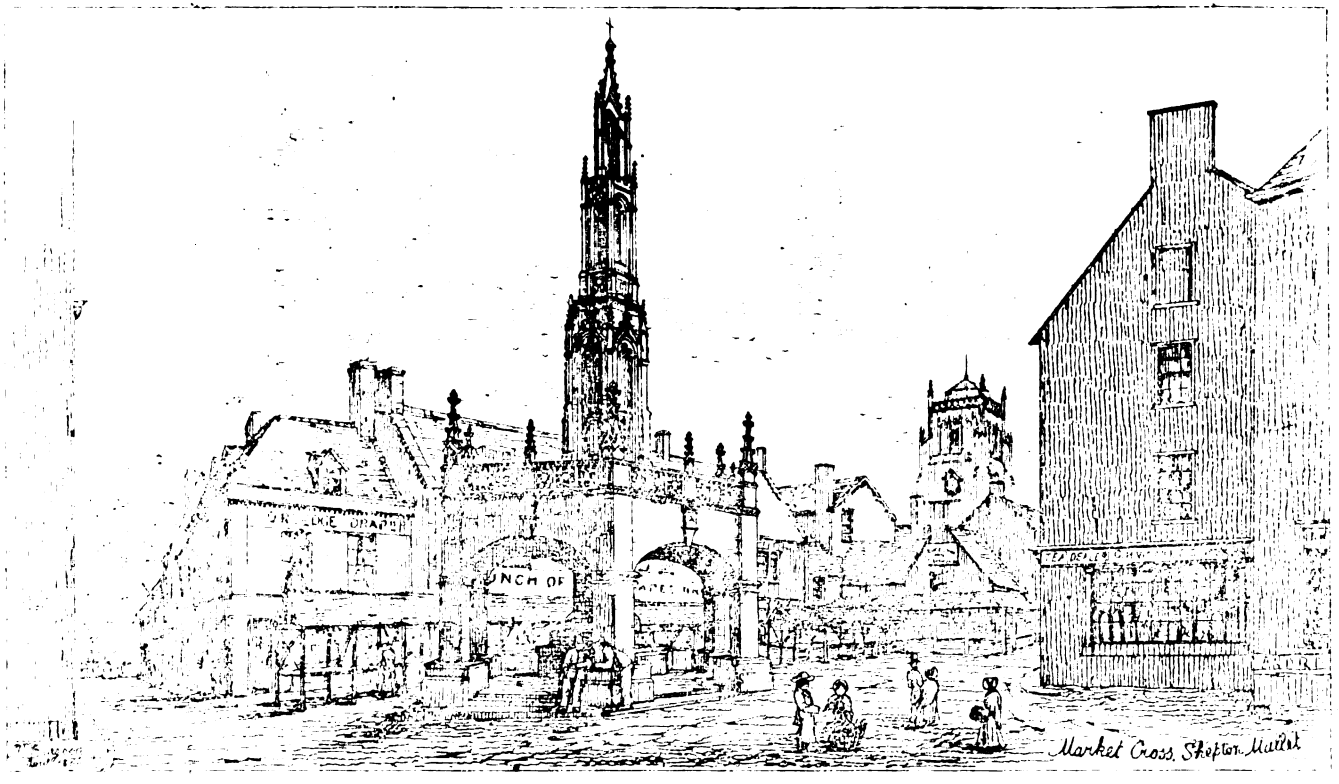
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.


Market Cross, Shepton Mallet

The Western Antiquary;

OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

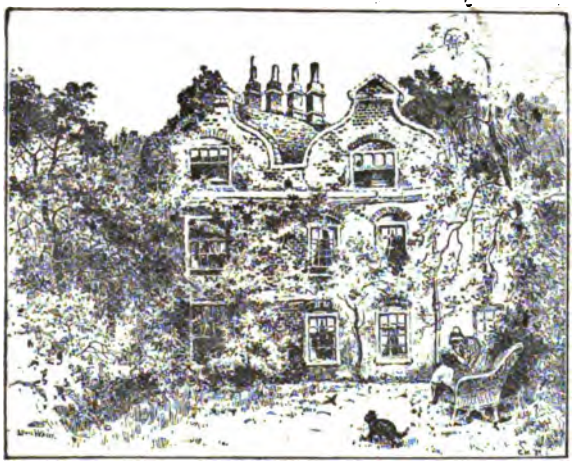
No. 4. SEPTEMBER, 1887. Vol. VII.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES OF SIR WALTER RALEGH.

BY T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

THE following remarks form a supplement to my paper bearing this heading, that appeared in the *Western Antiquary*, IV., 83-87, 109-112.

1.—BRIXTON RISE. According to a paragraph in the *Western Morning News* of July the 2nd, 1887—taken, I believe, from the *Standard*, and reprinted at page 61 of this periodical—a house at Brixton Rise, Surrey, memorable from the circumstance that "it was inhabited for some years by Sir Walter Raleigh," and where he on one occasion "entertained Queen Elizabeth," was about to be pulled down, and urging that efforts should be made to prevent its destruction. A similar but more extended account appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of August 6th, with a pretty woodcut illustration of the "Raleigh House," as it is there called. That "the old mansion at present existing cannot be supposed to have been built in Queen Elizabeth's time by Raleigh," but is of later date, the illustration fairly demonstrates; but this does not militate against the possibility of his having occupied an earlier mansion on the same site. There is a current local tradition that Sir Walter did at one time occupy the old house, but there is not a particle of evidence that he ever did so. There is good reason to believe the name was derived from Sir Walter's nephew, "Captain George Raleigh," who resided in this parish, and whose wife Judith died and was interred in Lambeth Church (*vide* Lysons' *Environs of London*, I., 285).



2.—ISLINGTON. When my paper was printed, in October, 1884, there was no proof of Sir Walter having resided in Islington, but I stated that there were several circumstances which pointed out its probability. Since that date the first volume of the *Middlesex County Records* (edited by Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson) has been issued; and the following quotation from page 110 will be found to convert the probability into a certainty:—

"17 December, 20 Elizabeth [1577].—Recognizances, taken before Jasper Fyssher esq. J.P., of Walter Rawley of *Islyngton* co. Midd. esq., and Martin Eyre of London gentleman, in the sum of fifty pounds each, and of William Pansfurthe, servant of the aforesaid Walter Rawley, in the sum of one hundred pounds; for the said William's appearance at the next Gaol Delivery. G.D.R., 23 Dec., 20 Eliz."

3.—THE COURT. Two days later is this record (110-11):—

"19 December, 20 Elizabeth.—Recognizances, taken before Jasper Fisher esq. J.P., of Thomas Cobham of Goldinge Lane co. Midd. esq. and John Rigges of Davis [*sic*] Inne London gentleman, in the sum of forty pounds each, and of Richard Paunsford yeoman, servant to Walter Rawley esq. of the Court (*de curia*) in the sum of one hundred marks; for the appearance of the said Richard at the next Session of the Peace co. Midd., to answer to such matters as may be objected against him. G.D.R., 23 Dec., 20 Eliz."

This entry has been pointed out by Mr. E. Gosse (*Memoir of Raleigh*, 5-6) to be a very important one, inasmuch as it proves clearly that in 1577, previous to his campaign in Ireland, Sir Walter was attached to the Court, whereas his admission to the latter has been usually assigned by his biographers to the period after his return from that country in 1581.

4.—DURHAM HOUSE. The *Middlesex County Records* (279) testify to a robbery that took place at Durham House during the last year of Sir Walter's residence there :—

"1 April, 44 Elizabeth [1602].—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. in the night of the same day, Thomas Nicolls yoman and John Moore taylor *alias* John West yoman, both late of London, broke burglariously into the dwelling-house of Sir Walter Raleighe Knt., in the said parish, and stole therefrom two linen 'pillow-beeres [pillow-cases] . . . fitted with silke and golde,' worth ten pounds, a linen 'cushinge cloth' adorned with silk and gold worth five pounds, and a diaper table cloth worth forty shillings, of the goods and chattels of the said Sir Walter Raleigh."

They were evidently professional thieves, as on the same date true bills were found against them for two other burglaries in the same county.

5.—BROAD STREET. A notice of this residence was omitted from the previous list. On the return of Ralegh from his last voyage to Guiana, and prior to his re-committal to the Tower on August 10th, 1618, "it had been determined that he should go to his house in Broad Street," and he arrived there on Aug. 7th (Edwards, *Life of Ralegh*, I., 666). It is extremely probable that Lady Ralegh resided here at the time of Sir Walter's release from the Tower in 1616, but of this I can cite no evidence.

[By the courtesy of the publishers of the *Illustrated London News*, we are enabled to reproduce the woodcut (on the previous page) to which Dr. Brushfield refers.—EDITOR.]

TOTNES CHURCH.

BY EDWARD WINDEATT.

AMONG the many documents of interest in the British Museum there is only one MS. of especial interest relating to Totnes Church, and which will be of interest to readers of the *Western Antiquary*. It is a parchment roll, and is "Add. Roll, 24-705."

It will be seen to be a Petition from the Mayor and Burgesses of Totnes to Cardinal Pole, and is as follows:—

"To the most Reverend ffather in God
the Lorde Cardynall's grace.

"Humbly besechen your most honorable grace the Maior and Burgesses of the Town of Totnes in Devonshire That Whereas the parish Church of Totnes aforesaid was lately appropryated to the lately dissolved priory of Totnes The said prior being there person and patron founde a vicar there payeing hym by hand eight pounds yerely in money the which vicar mought at all tymes resorte to the priores table for meate and Drinck finding him wood for his necessary provycõn wth manye other comodites towards his mayntenances. And sith the dissolvinge of the said pryory he hath but only eight pounds by the yere and is theren charged wt the payment of Tenthes subsidies and other ordynary Dueties. And also there was there three chauntrye preists erected and founded in the said parish Church administering in the East of the said pishe (the parish beinge wyde large and populous containing above xiiij houslyng people) honestly and laudably served tyll the time of the Dissolution of the said priory and of the surrender of the said Chauntries Sythens which tym the said pishe hath been destytute of sufficient mynysters to their grete discomforte. And sithens the time it hath pleased Almighty God to have restored unto the Church the Devoute and most godly service to the grete joy quyetness and comfort of all good Xtians there inhabiting We have traveled to get to be our vicar one Sir John Bowdon an honest preist both of learning and conversacon and never was defyled wt any heretycall opynions who being of the aige of thre score yeres and above And that no man is hable to serve such a cure unlesse his lyving be augmented for he must nedes have a preist daily to helpe hym to serve so grete a cure Wherefore it may please yor honorable grace of yor habundaunt goodness having as now the psonage in yor hands which is valued clyerly at xiiij*li* xij*s* x*d* ob of rent paiable to yor graces hands as appereth by the pticulars hereunder wrytten to graunte the same to be ever our ppetuall Rectory or psonage In such sorte and forme as it was at the tyme and before the first appropryacõn thereof to the said house or pryory of Totnes And that the pson there for the tyme being be bound to be

contynually resident and Dwelling upon the same and to fynd a preist under hym by the appoyntment of the ordynarie of the Diocise wt the consent of the Maior and Burgesses of Totnes aforesaid for the tyme being which shall have yerely for his solary and waiges out of the said psonage viij^{Li}, quarterly to be paid by even porcõns for that one preist onely shall not be hable to serve and discharge so grete a cure And yor orators shall in respect and consideracõn of the prmysses not onely pay and discharge theis pencõns hereunder wrytten wch be payable and are paid yerely by yor graces officers wtin the said towne of Totnes extending to the value of the said psonage or nere there about as by the particulars thereof shall appere But also dayly pray to god for your most noble estate long to contynue wt prosperous successe to gods glory.

The personage of Totnes is in value by yere ... ... Smm at path	xxiij*li* iij*s* vij*d* ob.
Deduccons Ffirst paied out thereof to the Vicar p ann o ...	viij*li*
Item to the Archdeacon for	ix*s* i*d*.
Item for quit rent to the pore lacerre house in Plympton o	vj*s* viii*d*
Smm o ... viii*li* xv*s* ix*d*.	
So remayneth cleer p Annu o ...	xiiii*li* vii*s*. x*d* ob.

pencons paid yerely to certeyn psons wtn the Towne of Totnes as foloweth dewe unto them as appereth by their patent.

Ffirst paid to Sir Willm Ascot prest by pencon out of one of the Chauntries in Totnes by yere o	vi*li*
Itm to Sir Willm Bowdon preist for lyke pencon out of one other of the said Chauntries by yere o ...	v*li*
Itm to Peter Holland by pencon out of the said pryory by yere o ..	xxvi*s* viij*d*
Itm to Thomas Bridgeman by pencon by yere	xl*s*
Sm̃ xiiij*li* vi*s* viii*d*.	
So remayneth there of the value of the said psonage above the pencons	xiiii*d* ob

JACO EXON." [Seal cut out.]

In pencil:—
"? James Turberville Bp. of Exeter 1556-1560."

In Willis's *History of the Abbeys*, Vol. II., page 68, we read that in 1553 there remained only £3 6*s*. 8*d*. in charge in annuities on the Priory of Totnes, and nothing in pensions; and amongst pensions to incumbents of chantries, 1553, we find: "To William Riscotte [Ascott in the Petition] £6 to William Bow don £5 to Christopher Canon Incumbent of of St Mary's £5." Cannon ceased to be incumbent in 1551.

In the additional supplement to Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon* is a list of vicars of Totnes, and in the list appears John Bowdon, referred to in the Petition. John Okeford was the previous vicar, presented by King Edward VI., 1551. The entry is: "*John Bowdon* on Okeford's privation July 10 1554 Pat Q Mary." Okeford was deprived, no doubt, for being a Protestant. Bowdon was succeeded by *Thomas Wright*, June 20th, 1561, Pat. Queen Elizabeth.

It will be observed there is no date to the Petition, but it is signed by Turberville, Bishop of Exeter, and originally had his seal affixed, no doubt to show his approval and to prove the correctness of the statements it contained.

The pencil note on the Petition as to the date of Bishop Turberville being Bishop of Exeter can hardly be correct. He was appointed early in 1555, consecrated at St. Paul's, London, 8th September of that year, but, it is true, did not reach Exeter till early in the ensuing March. As to the date of the Petition, it may have been either 1555 or 1556. Turberville was deprived of the see of Exeter, 18th June, 1559.

It would appear that the hope of the annuitants dying off must have led the corporation to petition for the grant which, if they obtained, was not much use, for the accession of Queen Elizabeth must have upset matters again; for certainly the living of Totnes does not possess so much as £23 3*s*. 3*d*. endowment at present, or did not a few years since, the tithes being the private property of the Duke of Somerset.

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IT is satisfactory to find that my article on the Broad side Ballads of Devon and Cornwall has been the means of eliciting the publication, in your last issue, of Mr. A. F. Robbins's most interesting communication. The object of this note is to point out that the ballad he quotes, *viz.*, "A Western Wonder," is not the same as "The West-Country Wonder" to which I drew especial attention. This will be evident enough from the title of the latter, quoted from Hazlitt's *Early English Literature* (1867), 158:

"The West-Country Wonder, or William the Servingman's good Fortune in the Marriage of an ancient Lady, whom he got with child when she was threescore and six or seven Years of Age, tho' she had ne'er been with Child before, to the Joy of her, and the Admiration of others. Printed for J. Blare on London-bridge. With one cut."

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

DR. J. W. NIBLOCK.

BY W. H. H. ROGERS.

IN June of the present year I sent the following note to *Notes & Queries*:—

"In Colyton Churchyard is a tombstone bearing the following inscription:

"'In Memory of Mr. Henry Pulman, who for many years kept a reputable Boarding School in this Town. He died July 3rd, 1826, aged 63 years. This Stone is erected by his grateful Pupil, Josebh White Niblock.'

"By this we see that Dr. Niblock probably had the first rudiments of his education from this country schoolmaster, and there is evidence that the Doctor used often to visit the little town where his earliest schooldays were spent. In an *English and Latin Dictionary* (second edition), published by A. J. Valpy, and sold by Longmans & Co., date 1836, its author is announced on the title-page as the Rev. J. W. Niblock, D.D., F.R.S.L., F.S.A., Head Master of the London High School. In the preface to this book, Dr. Niblock says:—

"'It is now about thirty years ago, that the Author of this Work, when called as a learner, to compose Latin (first at School, and afterwards at College) had but too frequent occasion unavailingly to lament (in common with others his associates) the want of sufficient means of attaining that desirable object, consistently with *pure Latinity*. This regret has been much increased, while engaged (for more than a quarter of a century) in the arduous, but "delightful task" of instructing youth. With the exception of the following pages, no attempt has been made, by any Scholar, to roll away this stone of reproach to our age and nation. Strange to say, whatever be the size and price, or however modern the edition, no *English-Latin* Dictionary has yet been published, but what is grossly culpable or defective, in the following particulars,' etc.

"This is dated from 'London High School, Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, October, 1836. Perhaps some correspondent may be able to supply further particulars of the career and date of death of this learned schoolmaster and pioneer in educational literature, which will be esteemed."

No reply to this communication appears to have reached *N. & Q.*, but a few days since the following interesting account was sent me, which I place at your disposal:—

"No. 18, Summer Hill, Dublin,
"*June 8th, 1887.*

"W. H. H. ROGERS, Esq.,
"Colyton, Devonshire.

"Sir,

"I have just read with much interest in No. 75, June 4th, of *Notes & Queries*, your few remarks as to my late friend and schoolmaster, the Rev. Joseph White Niblock, in which you mention you would be glad of any further particulars relating to him, the time of his death, etc. I will give you them, as I knew him; they are not very full, or particularly interesting—at least, in the modern sensational view, which seems to have taken the place of the quiet gossip of our sires. However, you will assume that we are chatting together in the sanded parlour (if there be such a thing left) of some old-fashioned inn, or 'public,' in Devonshire—or other part of England; on the table a jug of 'home-brewed,' and the familiar 'churchwardens' punctuating the conversation.

"I first knew Dr. Niblock, as I best recollect, sometime about the years 1834-35, when I was living in London with the rest of my family, of whom the head was my father, the late Capt. Henry Compton, of the Royal Navy (one of Nelson's oldest and most distinguished officers).

"I had been for some time at the 'London High School,' as it was termed, at Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, which was at first presided over by the Rev. John Walker (son of a distinguished Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, who founded the sect called the "Walkerites," now termed "Separatists") and the Rev. Mr. Maturin (a relative of Maturin, the celebrated author of *Melmoth*, *The Wanderer*, *Bertram*, etc.).

"Walker was unfortunate in his venture, and Dr. Niblock, who had previously been the head of a school at Walthamstow, in Essex (I forget whether he had any Church preferment there or not), came to town, and entered on the management of the school, under its old name of the 'London High School.'

"Tavistock House afterwards became the abode of Charles Dickens, and in one of the school-rooms, called 'the Octagon Room,' Dickens gave his private theatricals.

"I remained with Dr. Niblock for about four years, and, in the year 1836, during the summer holidays, being then a boy of fourteen, I assisted him in the compiling of the *English-Latin Dictionary*, and he presented me with a copy of it, with the inscription on the fly-leaf, in his autograph, 'To a young but useful co-adjutor, from the author.'

"Things did not go very well with the Doctor at Tavistock House, and about the year 1837-38 he removed, with a remnant of his pupils, to a house in, I think, Euston Place, on the New Road, near the corner of Upper Gower Street; and I left him in the year 1839, on the return of my family to Ireland, to which country my father belonged.

"The Doctor and I kept up a correspondence for some little time, and I had hoped to see him in Ireland, but I afterwards lost sight of him, and have reason to believe that he died sometime between the years 1844 and 1847, having previously lighted upon evil times, which I fancy affected his mind.

"The Doctor was a very fine, portly, and handsome man, realising quite the picture of a divine of the old school, and a thorough Churchman.

"He was a very perfect Latinist, more than a Greek scholar, and abhorred 'a false quantity.'

"He still kept to the good old-fashioned practice of 'flogging,' now euphoniously termed 'corporal punishment,' and gave it with considerable force of arm, and a hearty good will.

"He certainly was a little eccentric, and this may be attributed to an accident he met with while bathing either in Plymouth or Portsmouth harbour, by diving down on a sharp rock, which entered his head. He used to say that his brain 'was taken out and washed.'

"He was a plain liver, liked an old-fashioned dish, such as bacon and beans, and enjoyed a tea with such accompaniments as he used to term 'castles of crumpets, mountains of muffins, and towers of toast'!

"He was a good walker, and used to invite my father to join him in walks, saying in his note, 'Come and walk and talk.'

"He was either a very simple man, or affected to be so (which, if it was the case, did not do anybody any harm). An instance of this: he was an Oxford man, and, on one occasion, passing the evening at our house in London, one of my brothers asked him, before his going home, if he would have a glass of punch. 'Punch, dear Sir (he always called people, 'Dear Sir,' or 'Dear Madam'), What is punch'? My brother speedily informed him by mixing for him a remarkably good brew of the mixture in question, which he very heartily enjoyed; but we always had very strong doubts as to an Oxford man being ignorant of punch.

"The Doctor had two sons and two daughters. One of the daughters married a nephew of the Duke of Wellington (the first duke), either a Lord —— Wellesley or the Hon. —— Wellesley. One of the sons was an officer in the Indian army, and died on his passage home.

"I have now, I think, told you all I recollect of Dr. Niblock, and if there is anything strikes you as to which you would like to ask a question, pray do so.

"I have purposely addressed yourself, because I don't think the editor of *Notes & Queries* would print the half of this, if any of it.

"I may add that the Doctor's family were Irish, either from the county of Antrim or the county of Down.

"I remain, Sir,

"Yours truly,

"FRANCIS COMPTON."

In conclusion, I may add the name of the schoolmaster under whom the learned doctor imbibed the rudiments of his education is still well preserved in our local annals of literature, in the works of the late genial author of the *Book of the Axe*, who was a descendant of the same family. The tombstone, which was moss-grown, with the inscription almost illegible, I have had thoroughly cleansed and set upright; that so the memory of one of whom tradition still speaks,

> "That he was kind; or, if severe in aught,
> The love he bore to learning was his fault,"

may yet be preserved for a few more years.

P.S.—Pendant to the foregoing, the following further notes have reached me from Mr. Compton:—

"*August 10th, 1887.*

"Referring to our correspondence in June last relative to the late Dr. Niblock, it has just occurred to me that I omitted to mention where he was educated. His schoolmaster was the late Dr. Valpy.

"The death, the other day, aged 75, of Henry Mayhew, the author of *London Labour and the London Poor*, etc., recalls to my mind reminiscences of the 'London High School' before Niblock became Head Master. Henry Mayhew and his brothers, Horace and Augustus, were pupils there with me, when it was conducted by Walker and Maturin. Henry was called by the boys 'Popjoy,' and, in conjunction with another pupil, established a weekly magazine, called *The London High School Pupil's Magazine*, which had but a short existence. Mayhew's father, a solicitor, was one of the visitors at the school, in conjunction with Mr. Burton, an Irish merchant, of London, and uncle to Sir Frederick Burton, Director of the British National Gallery.

"These latter notes, of course, are rather outside reminiscences of Dr. Niblock, but I was just led into them, having been a pupil at the old 'London High School.'"

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The Spanish Armada.— Following up the suggestion made in *W.A.*, No. IX., Vol. V. (February, 1886), the Editor has addressed a letter to the Plymouth daily papers proposing that, on the occasion of the anniversary of the defeat of the Armada, which falls in the summer of 1888, an attempt should be made to celebrate that event in a manner befitting its importance and the close connection it has with the West of England and the famed Devonshire worthies. Numerous press comments have been made on the proposal, and a series of letters have appeared from gentlemen who are in sympathy with the movement. The Editor will be glad to receive communications from any of his correspondents who have suggestions to offer, or who are willing to render help, either as members of a provisional committee or otherwise.

CORNISH PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS.

II.—GRAMPOUND.

BY W. P. COURTNEY.

THE borough of Grampound is situate but a mile or two from that of Tregony. They are united in position, and not alien in character. Though Tregony often came before the notice of the public for the venality of its electors, its notoriety for corruption could not rival the evil repute of Grampound. Many constituencies had been brought before election committee after election committee; some of them, like Cricklade and Shoreham, had been thrown into the adjacent hundreds; but, down to 1832, Grampound alone, of all the English boroughs, could boast that it had been disfranchised. This unenviable privilege was the result of the facility its constitution afforded for the easy exercise of corruption on an extensive scale. Charters had been granted to this little town by more than one monarch, but for some time before its extinction it exercised its corporate privileges only by prescription. A mayor, eight aldermen, a recorder, and a town clerk comprised the corporation, and as soon as the mayor was chosen from among the aldermen, he selected two of his aldermanic colleagues, called *eligers*, to join with him in nominating eleven freemen. These fourteen worthies formed a jury, made presentments, and created freemen, whose only qualification was the payment of scot and lot. By this body of magistrates and freemen combined, about fifty in all, were two members for parliament elected until 1821, when, by the grace of Lord Liverpool, an act was passed for disfranchising the borough and transferring its two members to the county of York.

Grampound was called into parliamentary life by the ministers of the young King Edward in 1552-3, but its first member of distinction, Sir Thomas Smith, a secretary of state in two reigns, was elected in the reign of Mary. This Essex knight was a warm sympathiser with the Protestant party, and during the rule of that queen he remained in the background. His colleague in this Cornish borough was William Smithwick, presumably one of the Cheshire family of that name.

Sir Thomas Smith's successor—like himself, a knight from the eastern counties—Sir Thomas Cornwallis, of Broom, in Suffolk, was imbued with zeal for the old religion, and, as member of Queen Mary's privy council, played a prominent part on the stage of public affairs during her reign. At the accession of Queen Elizabeth, the senior member, Sir John Pollard, was the bearer of a name of high honour in the county of Devon, and connected with many of the leading Cornish families. From his father, a son of the illustrious judge, whose "knowledge in the laws and other commendable virtues together with a numerous issue [he had two and twenty children] rendered him famous above most of his age and rank," he had inherited the manor of Combe Martin, near Ilfracombe, but he disposed of his estate piecemeal. A still worse fate befell his associate in the representation, for on the 29th of October, 1566, a new warrant was ordered "for a burgess for Grampound in place of Christopher Perne, reputed to be lunatick." Had this motion been adopted as a precedent for future ages the House of Commons might have been deprived of some of its most useful members. Many a reformer whose views have gradually met with general acceptance would, under the authority of a similar motion, have been in imminent danger of expulsion from parliament, through the fanaticism of those opposed to all improvement.

Native and stranger were strangely commingled in the roll of Grampound's representatives throughout the reign of Elizabeth. Slyfield and Hussey (1572) were both names unconnected with the county of Cornwall, Slyfield being the head of the family of that name which resided at the picturesque old house of Slyfield Place, in Great Bookham,

Surrey. He is commemorated as a "Stout esqvier," but his glories paled before those of his wife. She is described in her epitaph as a "dame of famous race," who had descended from the Paulets and the Capels, was connected with the Sydneys, and was "nigh" to the Gaynsfords, "the gentell Moyles and Finches," as well as the Arundels, Whites, and Lamberts.

William Stoughton (1584) was the eldest son of a groom of the chamber to Henry VIII., and as his father had married a Surrey heiress he was seated at Worplesdon in that county. Charles Trevanion (1584), on the other hand, ranked among the most powerful squires within the limits of Cornwall.

Thomas Cromwell (1586-1588), a senator who also sat for Fowey, showed his zeal to his sovereign by moving in February, 1587, a vote of thanks to her majesty for having done "justice upon the Scotch queen," but decency prevailed, and the proposition was allowed to drop. In the parliament of 1588, this native of another shire shared the representation of Grampound with Richard Sayer, who came from that pleasant parish on the banks of the Fal in which Lord Falmouth's noble seat of Tregothnan is situate.

A combination of like character happened in the parliament of 1593. The senior member, Richard Edgcumbe, one of the ancient family who are seated at Mount Edgcumbe, went up to Westminster with a stranger, one Edward Jones, perhaps the Edward Jones who in 1597 represented Penryn, and was then described as of Gray's Inn. In the last two parliaments of Queen Elizabeth's reign, not one of the four members of parliament had any connection with the county save that of the accident of sitting for a Cornish borough. One of them, Sir John Leghe (1597), came from the eminent family which then, as now, dwelt among the charming woods of Stoneleigh, in Warwickshire, whilst his colleague, Robert Newdigate, recalls the name of the upright and consistent Conservative, the member for Warwickshire, who has had the courage to sever himself more than once from his party. After less than four months of existence the parliament of 1598 was dissolved, and in its successor of 1601 the members for Grampound were Sir John Gray — probably the gallant soldier who was knighted at Cales in 1596—and John Astill, a barrister of Gray's Inn.

During the rule of the first Stuart several names of distinction, both within and without the county, are found in the roll of Grampound's representatives. It was the first borough for which William Noy, then but twenty-seven years old, but even then a lawyer well-read in precedents and records, found a seat in parliament, and for it he sat from 1604 to 1611. Ten years later this same constituency introduced into parliamentary life a young member, also twenty-seven years of age, who for many years stood side by side with Noy in the cause of freedom, but, unlike him, continued to fight for it even to the death. This was John Hampden, the unassuming country squire from Buckinghamshire, whose name is thus connected with an obscure borough which survives in memory only from the corruption of its voters. Hampden's youth had been given up to sports and pastimes, to the pleasures which were practised (to use the words of the sedate historian) by men of the most "jolly conversation"; but, in a sudden, about 1619, he exchanged these frivolities for "extraordinary sobriety and strictness."

A Kentish man, plain Mr. Francis Barnham on his first election as a Cornish representative, and afterwards, thanks to the favour of King James, exalted to the honour of knighthood, sat for Grampound in 1604 and in 1614. He patronised literature in a lordly way, and was connected by marriage with that great Kentish race, the Lennards of Chevening, two of whom had previously represented constituencies in this, the extreme western county of England.

The west-countrymen chosen by the voters of Grampound during this reign belonged to the principal families of the west. Thomas St. Aubyn (1614) was the head of that honour-

able family. John Mohun (1624) supported the cause of the royal candidate for the representation of the county, at a future occasion, with such turbulence as to compel his elevation to the peerage, for fear of the consequences that might come to him; and Sir Richard Edgecumbe (1624) directed the fortunes of a house honoured in Cornwall for many centuries. Sir Robert Carey (1621) was the adventurous knight who announced the death of Elizabeth to the Scotch king.

The last parliament of King James passed away, and his successor issued his writs for another general election. Mohun was again the choice of the electors of Grampound, but Sir Samuel Rolle, the colleague of this turbulent cavalier, inclined to Puritanism and to the cause of the opposition. Fierce was the contest which raged in the borough at the election of 1626. Three candidates wooed the suffrages of the voters, and the committee of privileges was called upon to decide which was the choice of the electors. One of them, Mr. Edward Thomas, was declared duly elected; another, Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, whose stately eloquence was usually exerted against the Court, but with a moderation of manner rendered still more marked by contrast, preferred to sit for Old Sarum; and the election of the third claimant, Thomas St. Aubyn, was declared void, and Francis Courtenay stepped into his place. After a few months of fitful existence the parliament was dissolved, and for nearly two years Charles ruled England without any check from his subjects. When his necessities forced him to summon another House of Commons, the members for Grampound were both of them subject to the influence of the Court. The senior, Henry, Lord Carye, who had previously represented Tregony and St. Mawes, had for father the poverty-stricken courtier, already mentioned as representing Grampound, who hurried from the palace of a dead sovereign to carry the news of his accession to her regal heir. Lord Carye knew many foreign languages, and translated into English many works in French and Italian. The junior member, Sir Robert Pye, an auditor of the Exchequer and a correspondent of Buckingham, founded the Berkshire family of Pye, which in the darkest days of English poetry had a poet-laureate for its chief.

To the short parliament of 1640 three members were returned—Mohun, Trevanion, and Coryton—all of them favourable to the royal cause, but Mohun seems to have been rejected by the House. John Trevanion came from a race proverbial for loyalty to its monarch, and met with his death-wound whilst fighting for the royal cause at the siege of Bristol, in 1643. William Coryton, his colleague, had long been the leading supporter of Sir John Eliot in his opposition to the payment of the royal loans, but had deserted him for the Court. At the second general election in 1640, Coryton again found favour in the eyes of the voters, but on this occasion he preferred to represent another Cornish constituency which had chosen him for its own, and surrendered his seat at Grampound to Sir John Trevor, whose marriage with a Trevanion had given him great influence in the constituency. The other representative of Grampound in the Long Parliament rejoiced in the singular name of James Cambell. His family had risen to fortune in the trade of London; his father was one of its aldermen, and both his grandfather and his uncle had held the office of Lord Mayor. Although he had married Theophila, the daughter of that energetic Cavalier, John, Lord Mohun, he took his place among the Roundheads in this parliament, but he acquiesced in the Restoration, and received a baronetcy in 1661. Whatever faults Richard Cromwell's parliament of 1659 may have possessed it had the merit of being largely composed of persons of position in their several counties. Thomas Herle and Robert Scawen, the choice of Grampound, held large estates in the county, and were amply qualified, from their property and family connections, to share in the government of the country.

For many years after the restoration of the second Charles, the confidence of the constituency was placed in the chief Cornish squires of the neighbourhood. Eight times within less than forty years was John Tanner, a country gentleman from an adjoining parish, and four times was one of the Herles of Prideaux and Landew elected for the borough. On one occasion (1660) Hugh Boscawen, the head of the house of Tregothnan, was returned as its member, but the freeholders of the county had chosen him as their own, and the suffrages of the many had greater charms for him than the favours of the few voters of Grampound. Charles Trevanion (1661-1679), Sir Joseph Tredenham (1679), Walter Vincent (1690), John Buller (1692), and Francis Scobell (1699-1708), one and all of them possessed lands and houses in Cornwall sufficient to qualify them for the honour which they obtained. Scobell, a barrister of the Middle Temple, who had previously represented Michell, had more than one altercation with his fellow-members during his parliamentary career. The disputed return for the borough of Tamworth involved him in "some words" with a Sir William St. Quinten, and matters proceeded so far that Scobell challenged the other disputant, and was with difficulty prevented from prosecuting the matter to the death. From 1660 to 1702 there was but one member for Grampound who was unconnected with the county, and that was Robert Foley, a grandson of the opulent iron manufacturer of Stourbridge, who made the fortunes of the family; and he, no doubt, was indebted for his seat to the Court influence that he had obtained through his marriage with a sister of Lord-Keeper North. If the lands and the seat of Hugh Fortescue, of Filleigh (1695), were situate in the county of Devon, he could boast that his wife was the only daughter of Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothnan. If the life of Sir William Scawen (1698-1702) had been passed in amassing wealth in the city of London, his family had long been resident in Cornwall, and his father had been a member for Grampound. James Craggs (1702-13), the unhappy man who killed himself during the South Sea troubles, through grief at his son's premature death and the accusations of corruption which hung over their heads, relied for his influence with the electors upon his daughter's marriage to an Eliot of Port Eliot. Early in the 18th century this happy alliance with the local aristocracy of the west came to an end. The seats which had hitherto been filled by Cornish squires or their connections became the property of the placeman and the borough-monger. Andrew Quicke (1713-15), a simple squire from Devonshire, should perhaps be deemed an exception to this general rule, but for many years he had no colleague in this exception. A long string of members, most of whom possessed names which have passed into oblivion, and filled offices which have gradually been abolished, became connected with Grampound. Thomas Coke (1710-15) discharged the duties of Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Anne, and was occasionally entrusted with a royal message from the sovereign to her faithful Commons. John West (1715-22), afterwards Lord Delawarr, served as lieutenant-colonel of the Horse Guards and clerk of council extraordinary, contriving throughout life to obtain, without grace of person or keenness of intellect, many official posts more lucrative than onerous. Though the burden of these posts was not of a sufficiently arduous character to disturb his happiness, they made far greater demands on his time and his business qualities than a commissionership of trade exacted from Sir Charles Cooke (1715-21). A second West made this borough a stepping-stone to his advancement in his profession. This was Richard West (1721-22), a lawyer who afterwards rose to be Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and is remembered now through the fact that his only son, a poet cut off almost in his youth, drew to him, during his short life, the attachment of the cold and sensitive poet Gray. Lord Hartington (1722-27), afterwards the third Duke of Devonshire, a man of plain

exterior but sound common sense, did not disdain to hold an office of profit under the Crown; while Humphrey Morice (1722-32), a scion of the Morices of Werrington was of sufficient eminence in the financial world to be elected a director of the Bank of England, and Thomas Hales (1734-41), subsequently a Kentish baronet, found emoluments, if not occupation, in the clerkship of the Board of Green Cloth.

(*To be continued.*)

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BIOGRAPHIA MEDICA DEVONIENSIS;

OR,

Collections towards a History of the Medical Worthies of Devon.

BY WILLIAM MUNK, M.D., F.S.A.

PART VII.

XXVI.—

WILLIAM WOOLLCOMBE, M.D., was descended from a family which for some centuries had been settled at Plympton St. Mary. Our physician, however, was born at Plymouth in 1773, and was the third son of Mr. Thomas Woollcombe, a surgeon of considerable reputation in that town, who had distinguished himself by some contributions to the *Philosophical Transactions*. The future Dr. Woollcombe received his preliminary education at the grammar schools of Tavistock and Plympton. At the age of fifteen he was taken home, and his medical education was commenced by an apprenticeship to his father. In 1793 he went to Edinburgh, and during a residence there of three years devoted himself with much assiduity to the attainment of a thorough knowledge of his profession. He graduated Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh, 24th June, 1796, and took puerperal peritonitis for the subject of his inaugural dissertation—*Dissertatio Medica Inauguralis de Peritonitide Puerperarum*. Dr. Woollcombe then visited London, and, with the view of adding practical tact to the theoretical knowledge he had acquired at Edinburgh, was for one winter session a diligent attendant on hospital practice, and a pupil of Dr. Willan at the Public Dispensary.

In April, 1797, Dr. Woollcombe returned to his native town, and became a candidate for practice. In the following year a dispensary was established at Plymouth, and the knowledge Dr. Woollcombe was known to have acquired under Dr. Willan, of the practical working of such an institution, pointed him out to the governors as the most fitting person for the office of physician. This was a circumstance most favourable to his advancement, for it not only brought him into immediate contact with the most influential persons in Plymouth, but at the same time opened to him an ample sphere for improvement in the practical part of his profession.

Dr. Woollcombe entered on the duties of his office with alacrity, and his time, as yet but little occupied by private business, was for some years almost wholly devoted to attendance on the the sick poor. He soon attained to great skill in the recognition and treatment of disease, and his rapidly increasing fame among the lower orders introduced him in time to an extensive and lucrative private practice. After a few years he took the lead even of Dr. Remmett, and we are assured, on indisputable authority, that for some considerable time before his death his practice was more extensive and lucrative than that of any of his predecessors at Plymouth.

In 1808, Dr. Woollcombe published a small volume entitled *Remarks on the Frequency and Fatality of different Diseases, particularly on the progressive increase of Consumption. With Observations on the Influence of the Seasons on Mortality.* (8vo, London). This little work is characterised rather by plain good sense than by any originality of treatment or brilliancy of conception. The subject, though of the utmost importance, is statistical and meteorological, and scarcely admits of other treatment than that which the author adopted.

Dr. Woollcombe's hours of recreation from his professional pursuits were devoted to

genealogy and heraldry, and it is not, perhaps, too much to say that no man of his time had a more extensive and accurate knowledge of the genealogy of the two western counties. The last editions of Prince's *Worthies of Devon* and of Risdon's *Survey* owe much of their value to his notes and addenda.

Dr. Woollcombe was cut off suddenly, in the prime of life and vigour of intellect, on the 23rd of May, 1822, aged 49, and was buried with his ancestors in the family vault at Plympton St. Mary.

Immediately after his interment the governors of the Plymouth Dispensary assembled and voted that a tablet commemorative of his work and their gratitude should be placed in the principal room of the institution which he had so long and so ably served. The inscription is as follows:—

"This Tablet is erected
MDcccxxii
to the memory of
WILLIAM WOOLLCOMBE, M.D.
In grateful acknowledgment of his truly eminent services
as one of the earliest and most zealous
Patrons of this Dispensary.
An intelligent and active Counsellor in the
details of its original establishment and
in every stage of its progress during twenty years
a wise and vigilant guardian of its interests
as well as unwearied in a liberal and
cheerful application of his professional
talents towards accomplishing the benevolent
purposes of the Institution and rendering
it a blessing."

At the same time, Lord Morley, with several other noblemen and gentlemen, raised a large sum of money, without the knowledge of Dr. Woollcombe's family, and erected to his memory, in St. Andrew's Church, a handsome monument by Westmacott. The inscription, which gives, it is said, a very just character of this estimable man, is as follows:—

"WILLIAM WOOLLCOMBE, M.D.
Died on the 23 of May 1822 aged 49 years
and was buried at Plympton St. Mary.
His humanity, skill and liberality
in the discharge of his professional duties
were not less eminent
than his general knowledge
his sound and discriminating judgment
and the peculiar mildness and benevolence
of his character.
His loss was deplored as a public calamity
In this his native place and the surrounding country.
The numerous friends
In whose hearts his memory is fondly cherished
Express their sincere and affectionate regret and gratitude
By inscribing this monument with his name."

(*Vide* Moore's *History of Devon*, page 611.)

XXVII.—EDMUND LOCKYER, M.D. This promising physician, a native of Plymouth, the scene of his brief professional career, was born in 1782. After a good scholastic education he was sent to Edinburgh, where he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine, 24th June, 1805. His probationary essay on graduation was on St. Vitus's dance—*Dissertatio Medica Inauguralis de Chorea*. Whilst at Edinburgh he applied himself with great enthusiasm to the study of botany, chemistry, and geology, the latter of which subjects became a passion with him rather than a mere amusement, and in it, had his life been spared, he would probably have ranked among discoverers. On leaving Edinburgh, Dr. Lockyer proceeded to London, and attended hospital practice there, and on the 27th of March, 1809, was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. He then settled in his native town, where his abilities and varied attainments and extensive family connexions opened to him a prospect of considerable professional success. In 1810, when only twenty-eight years of age, he was elected Mayor of Plymouth, and in 1813, and again in 1815, he was appointed one of the presidents of the Plymouth Philosophical Institution. In each of these years he delivered a short course of lectures at the Institution—the first on mineralogy, the last on geology. Of the latter, two lectures were delivered in March, but in November Dr. Lockyer requested, on account of ill health, to be excused the remainder of his course. Shortly after this, at a meeting of the Medical Society, he became suddenly incoherent, and was never again able to attend to business. He had frequent attacks

of mental excitement, and died of abscess in the brain on the 2nd December, 1816, aged 34. The Philosophical Society, on receiving the intimation of Dr. Lockyer's decease, at once adjourned its meeting, as a tribute of respect to his memory. Dr. Lockyer was a fellow of the Linnæan and a member of the Wernerian Society. He was also one of the physicians to the Plymouth Dispensary, to which office he was elected in 1812.

XXVIII.—Michael Allen Prynn, M.D., was born in the west of Cornwall, and was educated as a surgeon apothecary, in which capacity he commenced business at Polperro, in his native county. On the death of his father shortly afterwards, he inherited an independence, when he determined to extend his studies and take a degree in medicine, With this view, he proceeded to Edinburgh, where, in 1805, after the statutable residence of three years, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine—*Dissertatio Medica Inauguralis de Dyspepsia.* Dr. Prynn then returned to the West of England, and about the year 1808 settled at Plymouth Dock, now Devonport, being the first physician who had fixed his residence there. His character as a man and as a physician was deservedly high, he was well read in the literature of his profession, and was superior to those jealousies and animosities which too often harass and impede the progress of the young practitioner. His career was cut short by an early death towards the end of 1814. A good likeness of Dr. Prynn by Dillon, a miniature painter and engraver at Plymouth, was published in the early part of 1815, and from the general respect entertained for the doctor's memory, met with an extensive sale.

XXIX.—Joseph Fox, M.D., was born in Cornwall, and educated as a surgeon apothecary, in which capacity he exercised his profession for a short time at Falmouth. Having by marriage and his profession acquired a small independence, he decided to remove to London and try his fortune as a physician. To qualify himself for that position, he went and studied for a time at Edinburgh, and on the 1st of February, 1783, was created Doctor of Medicine by the University of St. Andrew's. Shortly after this, Dr. Fox settled in London. He was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London, 30th September, 1788, and on the 30th April following was elected physician to the London Hospital. Dr. Fox was admitted a fellow of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, 6th March, 1792. He soon got into extensive business in the city, and in the spring of 1800 was compelled by his increasing private engagements to resign his office at the London Hospital. Having accumulated a fortune more than adequate to the supply of all his wants, Dr. Fox shortly after this relinquished his practice in favour of Dr. Frampton, and quitted London. He retired to Falmouth, but was drawn ere long from the privacy he courted, by the solicitations of numerous frends, who, anxious to avail themselves of his practical skill, at length prevailed upon him to resume the exercise of his profession as a consulting physician, but at fees far higher than had been customary in that neighbourhood. Notwithstanding these limitations, Dr. Fox became more occupied than he desired, and, anxious for repose, he removed to Plymouth, where he limited his exertions to a small and select circle of friends and acquaintances. He died at Plymouth, 25th February, 1832, aged 73.

XXX.—George Bellamy, M.D., was born at Plymouth about the year 1773, and was educated for his profession in London, at the United Borough Hospitals. In 1793 he entered the Navy, and served in it for several years. After participating in Lord Howe's victory, he was captured off Brest in June, 1794, but was shortly after restored to liberty, when he joined the *Garland.* He was next appointed to the *Bellerophon*, Lord Nelson's flagship, and warmly engaged at the battle of the Nile, and saw much active service in the Mediterranean. He received a medal with

two clasps for Lord Howe's action and the battle of the Nile. He was created Doctor of Medicine by the University of St. Andrews, 9th January, 1802, and on the 17th February, 1813, was admitted an Extra Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London. Dr. Bellamy was placed on the retired list in 1817, and settled in his native town, Plymouth, where he practised for many years. He survived to extreme old age, and died at Plymouth, 11th October, 1863, aged 90.

XXXI.—SIR GEORGE MAGRATH, M.D., F.R.S., was born in the county of Tyrone, and was bred a surgeon, in which capacity he entered the Navy and saw much and varied service, and was flag medical officer to Lord Nelson during his command in the Mediterranean. He was created Doctor of Medicine by the University of St. Andrew's, 13th February, 1822, was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London, 25th June, 1822, and a Fellow of that college, 9th July, 1847. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1819, and was knighted 16th Sept., 1831, by William IV., to whom, when Lord High Admiral, he had held the office of physician. Sir George Magrath, on being placed on half pay, settled as a physician at Plymouth, and continued in practice to the last. He died 12th May, 1857.

* * *

ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(Continued.)

XXV.—"HENRY MAYOU grants to the Store of St. Saviour and St. Edmund of Kyngesbrigge (*instauro Sancti Salvatoris et Sancti Edmundi de Kyngesbrigge*), a rent of two shillings annually, payable at the four principal Quarter-Days, in equal portions, from a certain tenement of his in the said Town, situated between the Tenement of Peter Nichol, on the South, and the tenement of Richard Herynge on the North; the said rent to begin to accrue from and after the death of Joan, the Grantor's wife, and to be applied to the maintenance of the said Store for ever, into whosesoever hands the said tenement may fall. If the said rent should fall into arrear, in whole or in part, the Wardens of the said Store for the time being might enter on the said tenement, or any part thereof, and distrain for the amount due. And after the death of his said wife, the said Wardens for the time being were to provide for the anniversary of Grantor himself, and of his wives, to wit Matilda, Joan, Ydonea, and Joan, on the five days next after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, for ever. They were, also, to provide that the said five names should be inscribed on the Roll, and prayers offered for their souls on every Sunday in the year for ever. And if the said Wardens should neglect their duty therein, Grantor's heirs and assigns were to retain the said two shillings in their own hands until the said anniversary should be duly kept and the said names enrolled.—Witnesses: John Radewille, Portreeve of Kyngesbrigge, Walter Dabera, William Sormunde, Thomas Bovy, John Duraunt, Richard Heringe, Thomas Spynnere, John Pipard, and others.—Dated at Kyngesbrigge, on Monday, the morrow of the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope, 8 Ric. II." [13th March, 1384-5].

The Seal remains; but the device is mutilated past identification, and only "AOVV" (part of Grantor's name —[M]AOW—remains. A John Mayovu, of Ermington, occurs in Bishop Stafford's *Register*. A William Radwyll is mentioned in the Will of William Credy, Rector of High Bickington, in 1406.

XXVI.—"John Duraunt, of Kyngesbrigge, grants to Sir Nicholas Cor, Rector of Wodeleghe, and to Sir John Duraunt, Vicar of Miltone, all his messuages, lands, and tenements in the Town of Kyngesbrygge; to have and to hold the same in peace, by hereditary right, for ever, of the Capital Lords of the Fee.—Witnesses: William Sormunde, John Radewille, John Crakye, John Neubolte, John Hogge, and others.—Dated at Kyngesbrigge,

on the Monday next after the Feast of All Saints, 11 Ric. II." [4th November, 1387].

The first letter of this Rector of Woodleigh's name has been totally obliterated. It was a "C," however, as is proved by an entry in Bishop Brantingham's *Register*.

"*Vicar* of Miltone" is puzzling; no one called Duraunt occurs, at that date, as Vicar of Milton [Abbot], or as serving in the capacity of Vicar at Milton [Damarel]. I suppose that South Milton must be meant, though it was, then, only a Chapel of [the Vicarage of] West Alvington.

XXVII.—"Joan atte-Lake-by-Totnes, grants to Margery her daughter, Widow of Roger Crockere, all her tenement in Kyngesbrygge, situate between the tenement of Richard Wyteleghe, on the South, and the Cemetery of St. Edmund the King, on the North, together with all other her lands and tenements, and the rents and services thereof, in Kyngesbrygge; to have and to hold the same, with the buildings thereupon, the closes, meadows, orchards, dovecotes, and all thereto pertaining, to the said Margery and the heirs of her body born in lawful wedlock—of the Capital Lords of that Fee, quietly and peaceably, by hereditary right, for ever.—Witnesses: John Prideuel, Walter Koc, Thomas Hayward, John Paghe, Richard Herynge, and others.—Dated at the Lake by Totnes, on the Thursday next before the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, 12 Ric. II." [19th December, 1388].

The Seal is curious and perfect; it represents the "Lamb and Flag." Note the Lady's name—"Johanna atte Lake *prope Tottoniam*"—and the place of date—"apud la Lake *prope Tottoniam*."

Notes.

Dr. Musgrave.—With reference to the interesting and valuable contributions on the medical worthies of Devon by Dr. Munk, the July number of the *W.A.* contains that of Dr. Samuel Musgrave, who seems to have fallen into the hands of the caricaturists of his day. I have before me some fragments of the *Oxford Magasine* for 1769, with three curious illustrations of the doctor's career. One is "Dr. Musgrave prescribing for Brittania who is in a deep Consumption." Another, "The Chevalier D'—n producing his evidence against certain persons," and that of "A new Flying Machine upon Dr. Musgroves Plan that moves with ye same Rapidity as Mr. Moones Machine without horses." As these old magazines are not always accessible, a reference to the caricatures may not be without interest to the readers of the *W.A.*, in connection with Dr. Munk's contributions. G. T.

Exeter.

* * *

Bampfylde Moore Carew, King of the Beggars.—Robert Goadby, a printer of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, who died in 1778, was the author of the life of Bampfylde Moore Carew. His "new Edition corrected and improved" (1812) contains an engraved portrait of Carew, a vignette in the title-page, and two full-page illustrations in octavo, from designs by Craig, the well-known illustrator of popular books of his time.

Goadby opens the life of this notorious character thus: "Mr Bampfylde Moore Carew was descended from the ancient family of the Carews, son of the reverend Mr Theodore Carew, of the parish of Brickley, near Tiverton, in the County of Devon; of which parish he was many years a rector, very much esteemed while living, and at his death universally lamented. Mr Carew was born in the month of July 1693; and never was there known a more splendid appearance of gentlemen and ladies of the first rank and quality at any baptism in the West of England, than at his: the honourable Hugh Bampfylde Esq. who afterwards died of an unfortunate fall from his horse, and the honourable Major Moore, were both his illustrious godfathers, both of whose names he bears."

The Rev. Mr. Carew had a numerous family, all of whom he educated in a tender and pious manner; and at the age of twelve our hero was sent to Tiverton School, where he gave promise of future service in some honourable profession. The young men at Blundell's at this period were much addicted to field sports, and maintained for their pastime a pack of hounds, Carew being a sort of leader in these diversions. As was not unusual in such cases, the hunting expeditions brought upon the young sportsmen complaints from the neighbouring farmers of injury to land and crops. On one occasion a deer was chased, and the farmers laid heavy complaints to the master of the school. On enquiry being instituted, Carew and his companions were so severely threatened that, for fear, they absented themselves from school. This was the turning point in Carew's career, for, happening to fall into the company of some gipsies, he became so pleased with their mode of life that he abandoned the school and his friends.

His exploits in this new course of life were wonderful. He has imposed upon the same company three or times a day, under different disguises and with a different tale of distress. Sometimes a distressed clergyman, now a shipwrecked sailor, a footman, an old woman, and so forth, as occasion dictated. He was a man of strong memory and pleasant address, and could assume the manners of a gentleman with as much ease as those of any other character. At the decline of the old king of the beggars, Clause

Patch, Carew was elected their king, and remained faithful to them to the last, after a service of forty years.

We see in the career of this man a melancholy instance of misused talent, an exhibition of a living lie, and we may have a charitable hope that he repented of his evil life, as is suggested in the conclusion of an edition of his "Life" by Keys, of Devonport, who says that, having been promised help by Sir Thomas Carew, of Haccombe, on retiring from mendicant life, the reflection of the past "so continually wrought upon him that they occasioned a severe bodily illness, on recovering from which he voluntarily yielded his regal authority. He died July 6th, 1759, in the 66th year of his age, and the fiftieth of his travels. His wife died before him. His daughter survived both, and was married to a gentleman of rank."

Visiting the village of Bickleigh a year or so ago, the cottage shown in the illustration in the August number of the *W. A.* was pointed out as being the house where Carew died, and it is said that he was buried in the church. Perhaps some of our correspondents may know if there is a memorial of him in Bickleigh Church. G. T.

Exeter.

[We hope in a future number to give a portrait of this notorious character, reproduced from a scarce copy in an early edition of his life. —EDITOR.]

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Luck and Horse Shoes.—A recent writer in *All the Year Round* contributed an interesting paper on this subject, from which we have made the following excerpts:

"Horse-shoes are surrounded as it were with a halo of superstition, and in all times an awe seems to have been felt of them. Where, however, to begin with an account of them and where to end, is a matter somewhat difficult to decide, the subject being so rich in folk-lore. It is considered, even in the present day, particularly lucky to find a horse-shoe that has been lost; and a horse-shoe nailed over a door is said to be effectual in keeping out the Evil One and his earthly satellites—witches and warlocks. This superstition possesses a firm hold on many rural districts, and may be seen in the horse-shoes that are nailed over stable and other doors. It has been suggested, and apparently with some reason, that in ancient Pagan times the horse-shoe may have been a recognised symbol in serpent-worship, and hence may have arisen its common use against all manner of evil. The resemblance is obvious, more especially to the species of harmless snake which is rounded at both ends, so that head and tail are both apparently alike. It stands to reason that in a snake-worshipping community such a creature would be held in high reverence. Even in Scotland, various snake-like bracelets and ornaments have been found, which seem to favour this theory, and at a very early period both snakes and horse-shoes seem to have been engraved as symbols on sacred stones. They are constantly nailed upon houses, stables, and ships, as a charm against witchcraft, in Scotland, England, and Wales, and especially in Cornwall, where, not only on vans and omnibuses, but sometimes even on the grim gates of old gaols, we may find this curious trace of ancient superstition. The charm of the horse-shoe lies in its being forked and presenting two points. Thus Herrick, in his 'Hesperides,' says:—

> 'Hang up hooks and shears to scare
> Hence the hag that rides the mare,
> Till they be all over wet
> With the mire and with the sweat;
> Thus observed, the manes shall be
> Of your horses all kept free.'

Even the two fore-fingers kept apart are thought to avert the Evil Eye, or prevent the machinations of the lord and master of the nether world."

Nottingham. J. P. B.

Another correspondent writes: "With regard to horse-shoes, a notable instance is that of Lord Nelson, who had one nailed to the mast of the *Victory*."

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Treasure Trove.—The intimation conveyed in the newspapers that buried or otherwise hidden treasures have been brought to light always arouses the curiosity of the readers thereof, and there is often a desire expressed that something more might possibly have been communicated on the subject. There is always a mystery attaching to such treasures. Mr. T. F. Thiselton Dyer has furnished some information on this interesting subject to the July number of the *Leisure Hour*. It contains a local reference, and extracts from it may therefore be worthy of a place in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*. Mr. Dyer says:—

"The practice of burying treasure, and of secreting in out-of-the-way corners hoards of various kinds, has existed in most countries from a remote period. From time to time, the interest attaching to this fact has been greatly stimulated by the unexpected manner in which discoveries have been made. The rare circumstance, too, of rescuing from oblivion and decay costly and unpurchasable relics of the past naturally excites curiosity and conjecture as to their antecedent history. When, moreover, we recollect how many and varied were the reasons which induced our forefathers to consign their treasures to the simple security of burial, we are at once brought in contact with some of the most interesting and eventful characteristics of social life in days gone by. Few persons, perhaps, are aware in how many causes the custom of depositing treasures of various kinds in the earth, or other hidden places, has originated. A careful enquiry occasionally unravels a striking piece of romance. It is acknowledged that times of trouble will account for many of the treasures which were so carefully secreted in bygone times. It was only natural that their owners, when liable at any moment to have their homes molested by reason of evil disturbances, should take every precautionary measure within their power to preserve their belongings. Not many years ago, for instance, a small find of silver coins was made in Derbyshire, the latest coin discovered being a shilling of

the year 1641. It has been suggested, therefore, that these coins were hidden away in the ground in the year 1642, at the outbreak of the Civil Wars. It was on the 25th August, 1642, that the King set up his standard at Nottingham, and in September, upon the assembling of the Parliament's army at Northampton, he marched away to Shrewsbury, passing through Derbyshire. It has been considered probable that the owner of this scanty hoard buried his money for safety's sake, on the approach of the King's army and Prince Rupert's troops, about September in the year 1642, in which secreted spot it remained undisturbed until accidentally brought to light in the year 1879, the possessor either having lost his life in the Civil Wars, or else being unable to identify the locality where he had concealed his goods. In the same way, some years ago, as the foundations of several old houses in Exeter were being removed, a large collection of silver coins was discovered in the brickwork. The money found dated from the time of Henry VIII. to Charles I., or the time of the Commonwealth. The explanation offered at the time was the disturbed state of affairs during the middle of the 17th century." J. P. B.

Nottingham.

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"In ye Year of our Lord 1629, Divers Godly Persons in Devonshire, Somersetshire, Dorcetshire & other places, Proposed a Remoue to New-England, among whom were two Famous Ministers, viz. Mr John Maverick (who I suppose was somewhat advanced in Age) and Mr John Warham (I suppose a Younger Man) then a Preacher in ye City of Exon, or Exeter, in ye County of Devon. These good People met together at Plymouth, a Sea-port Town in ye sd County of Devon, in order to Ship themselues & Families for New-England; and because they designed to liue together after they should arriue here, they met together in the New Hospital in Plymouth and Associated into Church Fellowship, and chose ye sd Mr Maverick and Mr Warham to be their Ministers and Officers, keeping ye Day as a Day of Solemn Fasting & prayer, and ye sd Ministers accepted of ye Call & Expressed ye same; the Revd Mr John White of Dorchester in Dorcet (who was an active Instrument to promote ye Settlement of New England, and I think a means of procuring ye Charter) being present & Preaching ye fore part of the Day, and in ye latter part of ye Day they performed ye work aforesaid.

"This people being too many in Number to come in one Vessel, they hired one Capt Squeb to bring them in a large Ship of 400 Tons; they set Sail from Plymouth ye 20th of March 1629-30, and arrived at Nantasket (now Hull) ye 30th of May 1630, having a Comfortable tho' long Passage, and having Preaching or Expounding of the Scripture every day of their Passage, performed by their Ministers."—From *Annals of the Town of Dorchester*, by James Blake, 1750. Boston: Clapp, 1846.

[It would be interesting to trace to what foundation the "New Hospital in Plymouth" mentioned above refers. —EDITOR.]

✠ Queries. ✠

[Correspondents replying to any of the following QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.]*

53.—**George Peele.**—I have a copy (reprint 1809) of "Merrie Conceited Iests, Of George Peele Gentleman, sometimes Stvdent in Oxford. Wherein is shewed the course of his life, how he liued: a man very well knowne in the City of London, and elsewhere." The original bears no date. In a note at the end the following particulars of this notorious character are given:—

"George Peele was a Native of Devonshire, from whence being sent to Broadgate's Hall, he was (about the year 1573) made a Student of Christ Church College, Oxford; and in 1579, was admitted to the degree of Master of Arts. After this he removed to London, where he became the City Poet, and had the ordering of the Pageants." "This person," says Wood, "was living in his middle age, in the latter part of Q. Elizabeth's reign, but when or where he died I cannot tell, for so it is and always hath been, that most poets died poor and consequently obscurely, and a hard matter it is to trace them to their graves." He certainly died in or before the year 1598, as "Meres in the second Part of his Palladis Tamia, or Wits Treasury," printed in that year, mentions the cause. A list of his poetical pieces is given in Ritson's *Bibliographia Poetica*. Nash termed him "the chief supporter of pleasance, the Atlas of Poetrie, and *primum verborum artifex*."

I shall be glad if any of your readers can give me the place and date of his birth, and other particulars of this man, who was evidently of note in his day and generation. BIBLIOGRAPHER.

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54.—**Dartmouth Rock, Plympton.**—This name must certainly be a corruption, possibly due to a misunderstanding on the part of the Ordnance surveyors. Can any of your readers supply the real name and explain the variation? A VISITOR.

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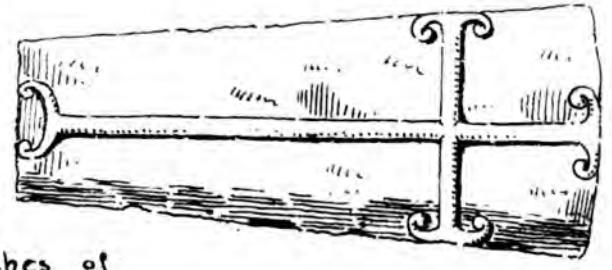
55.—**Wyke Parker.**—In Westcote's *History of Devon*, under the head of Parker (I think), page 538, it is stated that a certain Wyke Parker was executed at Heavitree for killing someone in a fray at Crediton, at about the age of 24. I am rather curious to know the particulars of the case. Wyke proved his father Edmund's will in 1691, but the administration of effects was granted to his half-brother George, 16th October, 1693; which looks as though the tragedy occurred between these dates. Wyke was alive on the 20th July, 1693, as I have a bond of that date signed by him in my possession. Wyke was half-brother to Thomas Parker, my grandfather five times removed, and as I am engaged in writing a family memoir I am interested in the catastrophe. Could you or any of your readers supply me with what I want, I should be extremely obliged. F. T. W.

London.



Looking down on Top.

Sketches of

Stone Coffin containing Human Remains discovered at Cowick Barton near Exeter.

General Sketch

Cowick Barton near which Coffin was found.

Sketched by Octavius Rolling, Archt. Exeter.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

56. **The Calmadys and Dartmoor.**—The chief character in *Queen of the Moor*, by Frederic Adye, is a Miss Calmady, who was the titular "Queen of the Moor," and whose residence, in the novel, was at Tor Royal. Can any of your readers inform me if the Calmadys ever had any real connection with this place, and if there is substantial foundation for any of the incidents recorded in that very interesting work of fiction. KEARLEY.

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57.—**The Strachleigh Family.**—During a recent visit to Ermington, in the church of St. Peter, I copied the following inscription from a brass plate:—

"Here lyeth buryed ye body of William Strachleigh, of Strachleigh, Esquire, who dyed the xxi day of July in the year of or Lorde God 1583 and Anne his wife ye daughter and heyre of John Gould of Dou [this word I do not know or understand] Esquire and Christia there only daughter and heyre who maryed with Christopher Chudleigh ye Sonne and heyre of Sir Richard Chudleigh Knight by whom she had issue, John Strachleigh, John, Robert, Elizabeth, Elizabeth, Marye and Anne."

Above this inscription are the arms of the Strachleigh and Gould families.

I shall be glad to have the history of the Strachleigh family. Strachleigh House is situated between Ivybridge and Lee Mill Bridge, about a mile and a half from the former and half a mile from the latter. Part of the house was destroyed several years ago, but the main part is standing and being used as a farm-house. It was built in the shape of an E, but the part remaining is thus, E, the lower part of the E being destroyed. It formerly belonged to the Bulteel family, who removed to Flete some fine oak doors. Now it is in the possession of B. J. P. Bastard, Esq., of Kitley. The house is not in good condition at present. S. H. HOLMAN.

Lee Mill, Ivybridge.

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58.—**Lydia Bridge, South Brent.**—Miss Gibbons, in her interesting book recently issued, referring to this, suggests that the name is a possible corruption of "Lethe." Without commenting in any way on this, I should like to ask how old the name is in its modern form, and also in what other forms, if any, the name occurs in ancient documents. W. S. B. H.

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59.—**The Drama in Exeter.**—Can any of your Exeter correspondents furnish information on the following bibliographical query: *The Mountain Maid*, a drama, performed at Theatre Royal, Exeter, March, 1836. The author was said (in a contemporary Exeter paper) to be Mr. Clarke, a gentleman who had resided two or three years in Exeter, and who had been a lecturer on the subject of railroads. It might be interesting to know what success attended the production of this play, and if its author produced any other dramatic works, with other particulars. RALSTON INGLIS.

Glasgow.

60.—**Æther Rock = Hey Tor (?).**—In the *Tour through Great Britain* (edition 1762) the following statement occurs on page 342 of the first volume: "About two miles from Ilsington stand two very high Rocks called Æther Rocks from whence a very extensive view of Torbay and the country for several miles round." Hey Tor Rocks are here evidently meant, but how are we to understand the curious name applied to them?

QUERENS.

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61.—**Ancient Pulpit in Princetown Church.**—There is in Princetown Church an old oak pulpit, said to be of 14th century work. It has carved figures of the Evangelists, and is evidently of early date. As the church was only erected in the early years of this century, the pulpit must have been transported thither from some other sacred edifice. Is there any authority for the statement that it came originally from Exeter Cathedral?

M. Y. Y. T.

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62.—**Tor Royal, near Princetown.**—What is the origin of this name, as applied to the mansion erected near Princetown, which figures so prominently in Frederic Adye's *Queen of the Moor?* I presume it was so named in honour of the royal owner of that part of the moor, from whom, I presume, Princetown also takes its name.

KEARLEY.

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63.—**Cudmore Family of Loxbeare Manor.**—Are any of your readers in possession of a recent pedigree of this family? Lysons says that D. Cudmore, Esq., of Loxbeare Manor, died in 1723. The Rev. R. P. Cudmore, of Queen's College, Oxon, and North Woolwich, believes that his father, the representative of a younger branch which had emigrated to Ireland, is of this family. I observe that Susannah, daughter of Edward Cudmore, and wife of John Davie (ancestor of Mr. G. C. Davie, J.P., of Bishop's Tawton), was buried at Fremington, 1694, and Anne Cudmore (of Chawleigh) married William Kelland, of Loosebeare *alias* Loxbeare Manor, in 1765.

ANTIQUARIAN.

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64.—**Avery Family.**—Can any of your readers inform me where a pedigree of this family is to be found? Robert Avery, Esq., of Hooker's, was buried at Cruwys Morchard, 1745. Richard Avery, Mayor of Barnstaple, appears in Westcote, and Mr. Joseph Avery, of Hartland, appears as owning land at Bulkworthy in 1885. Moreover, the present Mr. W. Avery, of Barnstaple, has been six times mayor, first in 1847. ANTIQUARIAN.

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65.—**Wimpey Family.**—Can any of your correspondents inform me where a pedigree of the Wimpeys can be found? Lysons, 1822, says that the manor of Bratton Clovelly was in litigation between the heirs of the late Wimpey family. They are also described as sometime owning the manor of Chulmleigh. W. H. KELLAND.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

66.—**Johns Family.**—Where did this family spring from? Mrs. Prudence Johns in 1810 was lay impropriatur of Frithelstock. I observe that in November, 1885, Mr. J. W. Johns was elected M.P. for North-east Warwickshire. This gentleman was defeated in 1865 by Lord Hillingdon (cousin of Mr. Miils, late M.P. for Exeter) for Northallerton, and in 1868 by Mr. Hotton, son-in-law of the second Baron Teignmouth, for the same place. His mother was a Miss Avis, and so was the first wife of Mr. J. C. Clarke, late M.P. for Abingdon, a native of Exbourne, Devon. Were they of the same family, and is Mr. Johns one of the Frithelstock Johnses? ANTIQUARIAN.

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67.—**Stuart of Hartley Mauduit.**—Can any of your readers tell me what connexion this family had with Devon? I find that Sir S. Stuart resided for some time at Countisbury, and was buried there in 1816.

ANTIQUARIAN.

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68.—**Thorold of Burston Manor.**—In some old papers it is stated that Sir John Thorold resided at Burston Manor, 1700, which he acquired by marriage with the heiress of Chamberlain, but Burke says that Sir John Thorold, seventh baronet, *temp.* 1710, married Miss Sampson. Possibly he may have been one of the extinct baronets. Burston Manor is now a farm belonging to Mr. Joseph Langridge Lowdell, of North Brixton, London.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C. W. H. KELLAND.

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69.—**John Tanner.**—Can any of your readers give me any information about John Tanner, of Court, Cornwall, who sat for Lostwithiel in three parliaments from 1689. He was, I suppose, the lineal ancestor of Mr. E. Fearnley Tanner, J.P., of Hawson Court, Buckfastleigh, one of the most active and respected of our Devonshire magistrates. ANTIQUARIAN.

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70.—**Seal of the Prior of St. Michael's Mount.** Can any of your readers give information as to this seal—supposed to have been in the possession of the late Dr. Oliver—or can they refer to an engraving or drawing of this seal. J. P. ST. AUBYN.

Temple, London.

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71.—**Tarr.**—Does this name still exist in the West of England? My friend Mr. George J. Tarr, of Rockport, Massachusetts, U.S.A., tells me that he has put up a monument in his parish churchyard at Rockport, a facsimile of the original one. The inscription thereon says it is placed there in memory of his ancestor, one Richard Tarr, who came from the West of England (the old stone stated this distinctly) to Boston, and afterwards settled at Rockport in 1685. His death occurred in 1725.

New York. HARRY HEMS, M.S.A.

72.—**Charles Church, Falmouth, or St. Charles the Martyr (?).**—In a local paper of the 17th August is an account of the wedding of the eldest daughter of the Mayor of Falmouth, and this, it is stated, "was solemnised yesterday in the church of St. Charles the Martyr," Falmouth. May I, then, ask if that is the correct name of the church? We know how, in the earlier half of this century, Charles Church, Plymouth, came to be erroneously styled "St. Charles" or "St. Charles the Martyr," and how difficult it was found by a former vicar to eradicate the mistake. Is it, then, the fact that Falmouth church is generally known as St. Charles the Martyr, and, if so, is that its correct dedication? HIBYSKWE.

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73.—**Sir Moris Ximenes.**—Can any of your readers inform me when this gentleman received the honour of knighthood? He owned East Wonford House in 1822, and also Ringwell Manor, in right of his wife, the widow of E. Cotsford, Esq., M.P. for Midhurst, who died 1810, and was buried at Clyst St. Mary. ANTIQUARIAN.

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74.—**Ram of Ringmore.**—Are any of your readers in possession of a pedigree of the family of Ram of Ringmore? Are they identical with the Rams of Ramsfort, co. Wexford? W. H. KELLAND.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

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75.—**Shobrooke Family.**—Tradition records that the Shobrooke family came from Shobrooke, *temp.* William I., and in 1696 John Shobrooke, of Lapford Court and of Rudge Arundell, was buried at Lapford. Is anyone in possession of a pedigree of this family? ANTIQUARIAN.

✣ Replies. ✣

Nathanael Carpenter (VII., 59).—An appreciative contemporary note of this Devonshire worthy will be found at page 25 of Risdon's *Survey of Devon* (1811). He is there stated to have been born at Uplime, but, I presume, erroneously, in the light of Mr. G. C. Boase's note.

Exeter. J. S. ATTWOOD.

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Richard Sainthill (VI., 268; VII., 67).—Though scarcely pertinent to the original query, it may be worth while to note here that two monumental inscriptions in Bradninch church, together with the arms and a pedigree of the Sainthill family, are given at pages 17-19 of Dr. Oliver's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, Vol. II. Risdon (*Survey, s.v.*, Bradninch, page 88), says, "in this parish is *St. Hill* seated, a name descended of the Norman line, who is steward of the Stannaries, and one of the masters of the chancery." J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

St. Giles in the Heath (VII., 14, query 4). —This church was "restored" in 1878. When measuring the church, I came to the conclusion that its original plan consisted of a chancel and nave only, with a west tower; all of equal width. Early in the 16th century the chancel and nave were widened, and a south aisle added, this aisle lapping over the tower about half its width to the west. I enclose a tracing of the ground plan of the church, by way of explaining its arrangement. J. P. ST. AUBYN.

Temple, London.

[We regret not being able to reproduce this plan, but we shall be pleased to send it to any correspondent who is interested in the matter.—EDITOR.]

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Ashreigney (VII., 64, query 47).—I did not know (but it is likely enough), that the above-named place is locally known as Ring's Ash. In my edition of Bishop Stafford's *Register* I give, in index order, the modern and generally accepted name of every place, adding, either within brackets or in a foot-note, the antient (and variable) spelling of the MS. Ashreigney occurs four times in the Register, and my notes show how it is spelt in each instance, *viz.*, "Ryngesaysch" and "Esse Regni" in Vol. I., folio 49b and 101 (page 7 of my book), and "Esse Regny" twice in Vol. II. (page 142). I never heard of the place being called "King's." The name comes from the antient family of "de Reigny"; and I may refer your correspondent to Pole's *Collections* (page 423), where he will find that John de Reigney held the manor, anno 27 of King Henry III., and Richard, his son, after him. There is no printer's error in my note, and it may be regarded as certain that "Rynges" (the "Ring's" of to-day) is simply a corruption of "Reigny's."

Ringmore Rectory. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

I APPREHEND there is no misprint in Prebendary Randolph's book in regard to this name. The two forms can be explained thus: (1) Ashreigney = King's Ash; (2) Ashreigney, the latter syllables being pronounced *à la* Devonshire, *ringy* (instance *Tingmouth* for Teignmouth, etc.) = Ringy or Ring Ash. J. S. ATTWOOD.

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The Phœnicians on Dartmoor (VII., 64-5, query 49).—Polwhele states that a Phœnician coin was found at Teignmouth some years since. If this could be traced and examined, it might throw some light on the statements repeatedly made, on most slender grounds, that the Phœnicians visited Devon and Cornwall in their search for tin.

Plymouth. ROBERT BURNARD.

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Animal Names of Points on the Cornish Coast (VI., 194, query 124); **Rame Head** (250).—I must take exception to the statement at the latter reference by N., that Ptolemy mentions the Rame Head by the name of *Kriou Kephale*. My reason for doubting that the Rame Head is spoken of by Ptolemy is that, in a paper by Mr. R. N. Worth, entitled "The Ancient Recorded Topography of Devon," printed in the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, Vol. XVII., page 352, that gentleman says:—"The only entries in Ptolemy that can have to do with this part of England are: Vexala Estuary, Hercules Promontory, Antivestæum, Damnonium, Bolerium, Ocrinum; outlets of the Rivers Cenion, Tamarus, Isaca, and Alænus; and the towns of the westernmost people, the Dumnonii, Voliba, Uxela, Tamare, Isca Dumnoniorum, and Second Augustan Legion."

As will be seen, Rame Head does not occur among these, and so plainly identifiable a point as *Kriou Kephale* certainly would not be omitted by Mr. Worth in a paper seeking to establish the position of the places mentioned by Ptolemy.

Probably your correspondent has seen the Rame Head marked as *Kriou Kephale* on one of the maps attached to some edition of Ptolemy's *Geography*, which, of course, are all of mediæval or later origin. It would be interesting, however, if N. would point out the date of the edition whence he quoted the name, and say who is supposed to be the author of the maps in it.

H. SHARROCK.

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Dr. Arthur Bury (VI., 180-3).—Richard Incledon-Bury, Vice-Admiral of the White, married Miss Jane Chichester, of Hall, and died in 1825. He left two daughters: Penelope, died 1875, having married the Rev. J. Russell, of Swymbridge, afterwards of Black Torrington, who died 1883; and Lucy, married *circa* 1817, Stephen Bencraft, of Barnstaple, who died 1862. The Bury estate fell to Mrs. Bencraft, Coleton to Mrs. Russell, who sold it to the late Sir W. Williams, Bart., of Tregullow, and it is now the property of his grandson, the present baronet. Bury was sold to George Langdon, sen., Esq., of Ashford, who sold it in 1877 to Mr. Roger Densham, whose family (according to Kelly's *Devon*, 1883) had been tenants on the estate for several generations. Dennington, which also belonged to Admiral Bury, was sold by Colonel Bury-Russell in 1879 to Mr. S. A. Sands, of Nottingham, who resold it to the Rev. W. H. Thompson, of Exmoor.

ANTIQUARIAN.

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THOUGH Admiral Bury was not the representative of the family, it is a mistake to suppose that he was not related to the Burys. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir A. Chichester, third baronet, of Raleigh and Youlston, and sister of Mrs. Incledon, of Buckland, married Thomas Bury, of Coleton. The Mr. Thomas Bury, whose widow left Admiral Bury the property, was the son of the above marriage; he was therefore the admiral's first cousin once removed. If, as Lysons supposes, Sir Thomas Bury, of Exeter, was of this family, the present representative of the Burys would be W. B. Fortescue, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Octon, Torquay, his ancestor having married Miss Wells, daughter of Sir T. Bury. W. H. KELLAND.

Southsea.

Snell Family (VI., 274).—I am assured by Mr. A. O. Sillifant that he possesses no information *re* the Snells beyond that recorded by Lysons. ANTIQUARIAN.

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Phillott Family (VII., 64, query 42).—In Lysons' *Devon*, 1822, we see, under Plymtree, "the manor of Fordmore belongs to Charles Phillott, Esq., of Bath"; and a reference to Kelly's *Titled Classes*, 1886, will show that "George Edward Coryton, of Liss Plass, Hants, married in 1844 Louisa, daughter of the late Rev. C. Phillott, Rector of Frome; and John Jones Cleave, J.P., Monmouthshire, married in 1860 Matilda, only daughter of the late Captain W. J. J. Phillott, Bengal Army. In answer to numerous private enquiries, I am enabled to state that the Phillotts are supposed to be descended from the Foliots of Warleigh, near Plymouth, and that Fordmore now belongs to the Rev. J. Slater, of Happisburgh, Norfolk, John Slater, of Trowbridge, and Thomas Slater, of Portishead, their mother being a daughter of Charles Phillott. Another of the family is the Rev. H. W. Phillott, Minor Canon of Hereford, of Staunton-on-the-Wye, Herefordshire.

ANTIQUARIAN.

IN answer to Mr. Kelland:—

Joseph Phillott, of Bath = Ann Lothbury, b. 1710, d. 1810
(A strong Jacobite.)

Joseph (Physician) = Miss Farr | Charles | Henry | James

1 Charles, Vicar of Frome = Frances Penrose

William
Lucy, unmarried
Louisa=R. Fuge, Esq.
Harriet, unmarried

Frank, Edward, Louisa=Coryton, Esq., Charlotte=Rev. Griffiths, Ellen = Rev. C. Penrose, and others who died young.

William = ...

William, Bombay Infantry; Matilda=J. J. Cleave; Charles, R.N.; Lieut.-Col. Frederick, Welsh Fusiliers; Susan = ... Foster; Lucy, unmarried.

Charles (owner of Fordmore = Ann Wright

Johnson = Mary Elizabeth Fuge, Ally, unmarried, Marianne = T. Slater, several children.

Johnson = M. E. Fuge

Johnson. Brevet Major 10th Bengal Native Infantry, killed 1857
George Fuge, *e.s.p.*; Henry Wright, Chancellor and Canon of Hereford Cathedral = Fanny Phillott, d. of Richard Phillott

George Henry, architect.

Henry = Ann Haycock

Lieut.-Col. Joseph, 35th Regiment; General Henry, R.N.
Richard = Mary Margaret Ewer

Fanny = Rev. H. Wright Phillott

Mary, unmarried; Anne, unmarried; Fanny, unmarried; Vice-Admiral Charles George Rodney, unmarried

James, Archdeacon of Bath = (1) ..... King
(2) Lady Frances St. Laurence

By Miss King had Rev. John, Rev. James, Sarah = Rev. P. Gunning, Mary, unmarried

Staunton-on-the-Wye, Hereford. H. W. PHILLOTT.

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Cruwys Morchard (VI., 104, query 71).—In answer to "Querens," the parish church was repaired and the upper part of the tower rebuilt after the thunderstorm, in 1702. ANTIQUARIAN.

Martyn of Coldstone (VI., 14, query 20).—In answe to Mr. Strother, Lysons' *Devon*, 1822, says that Coldstone was the seat of the ancient family of Martyn. Possibly he may have been one of the younger branches of the Martyns, barons of Barnstaple, of whom Lysons says "younger branches are supposed to have continued the male line of the Martyn family." W. H. KELLAND.
Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

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Pearce Family.—Lysons, writing in 1822, says Thorne is now vested in the Ebbott representatives married to the Rev. John King, of Stratton, and Mr. P. Pearce, of Holsworthy. Mr. Pearce has been dead some years, and the property has descended to his daughter, married to Mr. Samuel Cory. In answer to numerous enquiries, the following is the pedigree of this family: (1) John Pearce, of Holsworthy, died 1696, leaving issue, (2) John Pearce, of Holsworthy, surgeon, married 1686, Elizabeth Doble, and died 1726, and had issue, (3) Edward Pearce, of Holsworthy, surgeon, born 1687, married Grace Edgcumbe, of Altarnun, Cornwall, and had issue, Parmenes, of Holsworthy, surgeon, and of Thorne, Devon, born 1723, died 1791, married Martha, daughter, of Daniel Skinner, of Rhode, who died 1794; and (4) Edward Pearce, of Camelford, cloth manufacturer, born 1725, married Honor Philp, and had issue, (5) Thomas Pearce, of Holsworthy and Camelford, banker, born 1750, died 1826, married Mary Price, and had issue, (6) Edward Pearce, solicitor, died 1839, married Mary Eliot, and had issue, (7) Edward Pearce, born 1817, died 1885, Clara Jane Palmer, and had issue, (8) Edward Robert Pearce-Edgcumbe, born 1851, married 1884, Clara Jane Constance Conybeare, and has issue; he contested Totnes in 1886.

ANTIQUARIAN.

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Dolly Pentreath (VII., 25-6).—Dr. Jago and Mr. Bernard Victor, in their attempts to prove that Dolly Pentreath was 102 at the time of her death, seem to lose sight of the fact that some evidence is necessary to substantiate the statement. The latter admits that there is no entry of Dolly's baptism in the Paul registers, and it is known that her burial register simply says: "1777 Dorothy Jeffery was buried December 27." Consequently, there is no proper evidence about her age, and it is not even averred that she herself was ever heard to say that she was 102. In 1772, according to a report made (see Dr. Jago's *The Ancient Language and the Dialect of Cornwall*, 1882 edition, page 10), Dolly Pentreath is then said to have been eighty-seven, and as she died in 1777, even by this account she would only have been ninety-two. The myth about the 102 seems to have been propagated by a passage in Hitchins and Drew's *History of Cornwall*, I., 228, where, by some mistake, it is stated that the old woman died in 1788. The matter is also referred to by Polwhele, in *The Language and Literature of Cornwall*, page 19, but he plainly says that the Cornish epitaph was written in 1778. This epitaph, which, as far as is known, was never

placed on the grave, is the sole authority for the 102 years. I do not think it is right that there should be such a constant repetition of the statement that Dolly Pentreath was a centenarian, for there is no evidence as to what her age really was at the time of her death.

GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

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Barley Bread (VII., 40, query 22).—The subject of the use and the discontinuance of the use of barley bread in the West of England is interesting, and the *Western Antiquary* would do a service by the collection of statistics on the matter. In Cornwall, up to 1846, when the Corn Importation Bill was passed, barley bread was common, being eaten by the poorer classes in the towns and by the majority of the people in the church towns and villages. The bread was generally baked under iron kettles, the loaves being known as kettle loaves, and when new was very palatable, but when stale was rough and dry eating. The late Mr. John Carne, the Eastern traveller, at one period of his career, was accustomed to preach in Wesleyan Methodist chapels in Newlyn and Mousehole, and was fond of taking his tea with some local member who would give him new barley bread and cream; sometimes there was heavy cake made with barley meal. Some barley loaves, however, were made in batches and baked in clay ovens. The price of barley and of barley bread should also be recorded. Barley in favourable seasons used to be a profitable crop, and a few instances have occurred, in congenial lands with a southern aspect, in which barley has been sown, matured, and gathered in the short space of six weeks (Hitchins and Drew's *Cornwall*, I., 557). It is surprising in these days, when there is such a demand for whole meal bread, that barley bread has not again come into fashion, as new barley bread or barley rolls supplied for breakfast would probably, when once introduced, be generally received with favour. The quartern loaf is also a subject which requires discussion, as it appears that what is called a quartern loaf in Cornwall is not at all the same weight as what is called a quartern loaf in London. Perhaps some correspondents will likewise give their experiences as to what is known in connection with a loaf as "the kissing crust," as there exists a disagreement on this as on most other important matters. When loaves are baked in batches and afterwards separated, the sides where the loaves have joined or kissed each other are by many people called the kissing sides or crusts. Others, again, apply the term only to tinned loaves, and to the portions of them which, with the heat of the oven, rise above the tin, that is, the rough or "crinkeley crankeley" part which is found between the main loaf and the upper brown crust.

GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

✠ Correspondence. ✠

To the Editor of the "WESTERN ANTIQUARY."

Sir,

Having finished bringing out my epic drama, *Edward, the Black Prince*, I determined to choose for my next subject the Elizabethan sea-kings, making Ralegh the central figure. Collecting materials for this has brought me down to Devonshire, where I learned that an "Armada Tercentenary at Plymouth" was planned for next year. I at once wrote off the letter, quoted herewith, to the *Western Morning News*, urging that so necessary a scheme, one indeed of national importance, must on no account be allowed to drop, and pointing out what it meant further, an immense influx of strangers and business into the town, and a visit from Royalty—always a matter of congratulation to the municipal dignitaries of a town.

THE ARMADA TERCENTENARY.

SIR,—On my arrival in Plymouth, I learned that an "Armada Tercentenary at Plymouth" has been suggested for 1888. I am writing, if you will allow me, in your columns to offer a few arguments and suggestions in favour of the scheme. In the first place, in these days of millenaries and centenaries, the Armada Tercentenary ought on no account to be neglected. In the second place, as the honour of that fray belongs *imprimis* to the men of Devon and the port of Plymouth, it is important that Plymouth should be the scene of the Tercentenary, and not to allow any other enterprising port to seize the opportunity on the strength of a much less intimate connection with the Armada. In the third place, such celebrations bring a vast concourse of visitors to a place; half the people in the three counties would be sure to visit the celebration, not to mention the concourse from London, which might be very large, for, the anniversary occurring in July, the season would be practically over, and people free to leave London. This would be capital for trade, especially the cab trade, the lodging and licensed victualling business, and the sale of books, photos, pictures, china, medals, etc., in connection with the celebration. In the fourth place, a little town like Heidelberg, of 20,000 inhabitants, was able in last August to get up a festival which lasted a week, and an historical procession with about two thousand figures in costume, and many allegorical cars—which was only over the foundation of a moderate-sized university; while little Ripon had a magnificent millenary historical festival last year; and these places had not a tithe of the resources of the Three Towns, with their scores of thousands of inhabitants and their vast shipping business. In the fifth place, such a tercentenary would certainly bring Royalty to Plymouth. The Prince and Princess of Wales could hardly refuse to come down for such an occasion, and it is highly probable that the Queen herself would wish to be present, since the greatest of her female predecessors on our throne was so intimately connected with the repulsion of the Armada. Last year the Emperor of Germany himself intended to have been at Heidelberg, and, when ill-health prevented him, sent the Crown Prince there for the entire festival. With such a precedent Plymouth might count on the presence of high Royalty.

And now as to suggestions for the celebration: 1.—With such a large garrison here and so many ships there would naturally be naval and military reviews, the former very likely being largely supplemented by the presence of the Channel fleet, and as many other ships as could be spared from their stations.

2.—There would be a grand historical procession with figures in costume and pageant cars to represent the various events with which Plymouth is connected—the Armada being the central feature of the procession, and other such famous events as the departure of the Black Prince for Poictiers, and Drake for Nombre de Dios, being included.

3.—A mimic Elizabethan town of wood and pasteboard, etc., might be erected in the Townhall, of such buildings as the Pelican Inn, the Globe Inn as it was in Drake's time, etc., and an exhibition formed of Armada relics, Drake relics, Ralegh relics, etc., including rare books and pamphlets of the time. This would, of course, be kept open for many weeks, in order to allow the payments for admission to make it a financial success.

4.—There might be an illumination of the harbour by the electric light torpedo-discovering apparatus of H.M.'s ships, such as was the crowning sight at Spithead the other day.

5.—There might be a ball or balls at which the procession-people would be present in their dresses, and any others who chose in Elizabethan dress also.

6.—I would suggest a unique feature not difficult to effect in a port with a number of large fishing vessels and hardy fishermen—an historical *sea-procession*, the smacks being boarded up and rigged to resemble the little craft in which their forefathers three hundred years ago routed the mightiest invading fleet the world has ever seen; several substantial prizes being offered by the Corporation or private subscription (say £100, £50, £40, £30, £20, £10) for the best counterfeit of ships such as Drake sailed round the world in, and those in which the Devon sea-kings won their famous victories. These little caravels, with crews in Elizabethan costume, sailing up the Tamar, would form an historical pageant unique in modern times, and be the fittest memorial of how the men of Devon saved England in her most imminent peril.—Yours obediently,

DOUGLAS B. W. SLADEN.

Tothill House, Plymouth, August 15th, 1887.

P.S.—A word about the immense profits the Heidelberg business people made out of their Quincentenary last August. Every room in the town was let. I was asked £4 10s. a week for two stinking little attics in a cobbler's house in one of the poorest streets; and the business done in jubilaüms mugs, medals, jubilaüms books and prints, photographs, keepsakes, etc., was incredible. Here, in addition to this, the coasting steamers would do an immense business in bringing excursions from all the seaports in the West of England.

In this letter I omitted a very important attraction, hardly less important than the procession of Elizabethan ships and the wood and pasteboard "Old Plymouth" in the Townhall, *viz.*, Elizabethan masques. Now some Elizabethan masques were most admirably performed at the Inns of Court during the Jubilee festivities, and those who performed them will have the experience and many of the stage properties. These they will doubtless be very willing to use again before a fresh audience, and such performances would be a most attractive feature in the festivities of the "Armada Tercentenary." They might be repeated several times, to enable everyone to see them. I hope that the energetic Borough Librarian will write to Mr. A'Beckett, asking if the masquers would promise their aid next year. I think the "Old Plymouth" in the Townhall ought to prove as attractive as the "Old London" in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

In writing my letter to the *Western Morning News* I missed a few smaller points. I said nothing about holding the Regatta or the Swimming Matches during the Armada week (or fortnight), while all the strangers were down here—and I believe that the swimming matches are unusually fine here. I said nothing about the peculiar adaptability of the winding streets of old Plymouth for picturesque decoration with bunting and greenery and triumphal arches; I said nothing about the Elizabethan houses of the great Devonshire families, some of which, like Buckland Abbey, are themselves almost monuments of the Armada, and which would make most attractive excursions during the festivities. And this leads me o a fresh point: people coming down here and making these excursions would see what an admirable centre Plymouth makes—what lovely and historical surroundings it has—and would be tempted to make a watering-place of it in subsequent summers. It would be a splendid opportunity of advertising its real attractions as a watering-place; and in this nineteenth century no town can afford to miss an opportunity of advertising itself. If Plymouth does not have an Armada Tercentenary, Tilbury, or the Isle of Wight, or some other place will, and reap the harvest which should have been Plymouth's.

Excuse a rambling letter—there is so much to say upon the subject.—I am, yours obediently,

DOUGLAS B. W. SLADEN.

Tothill House, Plymouth, August 19th, 1887.

Reviews.

History of Cirencester and the Roman City Corinium. By K. J. BEECHAM. Illustrated. Cirencester: Harmer.

LOCAL histories are multiplying in a most satisfactory manner. Our American cousins are busy in this highly important branch of literature, but happily historical researches are not confined to New England, for during the past few years many of our old English towns have for the first time had their chronicles gathered together and presented to the reading public. In the case of the work before us, which appears to be very carefully compiled, we have the history of one of the ancient Gloucestershire towns, proved to be identical with the Roman city Corinium. Mr. Beecham, the author, has found his task, although somewhat laborious, very congenial, and we are glad to see that his laudable efforts have been well supported by a large body of subscribers. This important factor has enabled the author to furnish, not only a full and graphic historical essay, but has allowed him to illustrate his work with many well-executed plans and sketches which highly embellish the book. Giving in the first chapter a lengthy sketch of "Memorable Events," from the earliest known periods, the author has advanced step by step through the "History of Religion," with an account of the various churches, to the "Local Government" from Roman days until the present time. He then furnishes a full and exact parliamentary history of the borough, following with a description of the town and its environs as at present, with notes on its public buildings and institutions. Particular attention has been paid to the Abbey Church and to the ecclesiastical antiquities of the town and neighbourhood, and lengthy details are given of the Roman occupation of Britain and the appearance of the ancient city here founded by them. Few people would imagine that the town of Cirencester has such a long and eventful history, but everyone who reads this book will rejoice that the ancient town has found such a worthy and painstaking historian.

Tourists' Companion to West Cornwall and the Scilly Isles. Edited by E. WHITFIELD CROFTS, F.R.S.L., etc. London: Stock, 1887.

A very useful little handbook for a very interesting district, and one which should have a ready sale. Mr. Crofts has adopted the co-operative principle in the production of his little volume, having enlisted the services of several well-known writers, who may be reckoned as

authorities in their several lines of research. Thus, Mr. Thomas Cornish contributes a chapter on "West Cornwall in Prehistoric Times," our valued co-worker, Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma treats of "Cornish Antiquities," giving some interesting notes from his list recently published in the *W. A.* He has also a chapter on "The Old Cornish Language." Mr. W. Roberts deals with the flora of the district, Mr. G. F. Tregelles with the fauna. Mr. W. Roberts has another chapter on "Local Celebrities," and Mr. J. S. Dunn one on "Mining." There are still other chapters, presumably by the editor, of a general character. The book is well illustrated and possesses a large amount of really useful information.

We Donkeys on the Coast of Devon. By M. S. GIBBONS. London: Simpkin, Marshall, 1887.

This is the third instalment from the pen of this talented authoress. Miss Gibbons is now so well known by her writings, the description of her various tours with her faithful donkeys and her dog Romulus, that many words are not necessary for introducing this little volume to our readers. Suffice it to say that the present work includes descriptions of many places of interest between Seaton and Plymouth, chiefly places on the sea-board, and that the notes are for the most part reliable and authoritative. The writer seems to have an especial fondness for churches and churchyards, for she spends a great deal of her time "on tour" amongst the tombs and the time-worn relics of the past. However, there is much to interest all readers, and everybody who takes any pride in old-world lore and is embued with a veneration for odd nooks and corners of picturesque old Devonshire should not fail to procure a copy of this book, which, by the way, is embellished with a very fair portrait of the writer. As we stated last month, the cover has been tastefully designed by Mr. Octavius Ralling, of Exeter.

History of Darlaston, near Wednesbury. By FREDERICK W. HACKWOOD. Wednesbury, 1887.

Some time ago we noticed the *Wednesbury Papers*, by Mr. Hackwood; the present is a companion volume, which was published by instalments in the *Midland Advertiser*. Darlaston is a small place, and the difficulty of obtaining accurate information as to its past history was considerable. Mr. Hackwood has, however, mastered the difficulties, and has furnished a little history of a little town which, if not quite up to the standard of some critics, will be found of great interest and some value. Moreover, it is the first history of the town ever attempted. It is needless to say that modern Darlaston occupies a fair share of the volume, and there are portraits of its principal men, including the talented author.

Notes of Travel in the Islands of Teneriffe and Grand Canary. By ISAAC LATIMER. Plymouth, 1887.

Most of our readers will remember the interesting series of letters which appeared in the *Western Daily Mercury* a few months ago, and which we are glad Mr. Latimer has been induced to reprint. The author of these letters has taken many trips abroad, and has in general furnished notes of his tours to the public through the agency of his paper. Mr. Latimer has an observant eye, a retentive memory, and, moreover, the gift of the "ready writer," as well as the wide experience of a long and busy life. By these means he is able to invest his subjects with more than ordinary interest, and in the present case he has produced a little volume that will be read with interest by stay-at-homes, as well as turned to practical account by those whose good fortune it may be to follow in his wake to the lovely climes which he has visited.

Bibliographical & Other Notes.

JUST as we are going to press we have received a most welcome addition to west-country literature in the shape of a bulky volume of nearly seven hundred pages, from the pen of our esteemed correspondent, Mrs. E. Boger. It is entitled *Myths, Scenes, and Worthies of Somerset*, the publisher being Mr. George Redway, of York Street, Covent Garden. We call attention to it here because we feel assured that many of our subscribers will at one procure a copy of so valuable and interesting a work, a detailed review of which must necessarily stand over to our next number. Our readers will remember that Mrs. Boger has contributed a series of very valuable articles to our various volumes, dealing chiefly with the philosophers of Somerset; some of these articles, or the substance of them, have been included in the present volume.

THE *Manx Note Book* for July contains a ballad which has been translated from the Manx language from a MS. in the possession of the editor, which will be interesting to west-country readers. It is entitled, in the original, "Dooinney Seyr V'ayns Exeter" (A Gentleman of Exeter). It has never before been printed, and we are glad to say that we have the editor's permission to reproduce it in the *Western Antiquary*, where we purpose it shall appear next month. It will be a welcome addition to the west-country ballads of which Dr. Brushfield treated in the introductory article to our last volume, and in which branch of literature so many of our subscribers take a warm interest.

WE have received several packets of pen and ink sketches of *Moravian Chapels and Preaching Houses*, from the editor, E. M. C. Wortley, Leeds. One lot consists of a series of sketches of "The Western Group of Moravian Chapels" and another of those of Yorkshire. The drawings themselves are very creditable, and they are accompanied with sheets of letter-press descriptions, which add much to their interest. We have had occasion to mention the series before, and shall look with interest for further instalments from the same source.

We announced some months since that Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Vivian was engaged in transcribing the *Marriage Licenses of Exeter from the Bishops' Registers*, with a view to their early publication. The first part of this work has just reached us, consisting of forty pages in double columns. It embraces all the entries from 1523 to July 1st, 1614, and will be continued at irregular intervals until the whole of the entries have been published. As the work is likely to become valuable for purposes of reference, and its cost is only five shillings per part, we trust that many subscribers will send their names to the editor, care of Messrs. William Pollard & Co., printers, Exeter, who have undertaken the production of the volume.

We have received the current numbers of the following magazines, which all continue their good work: *Manx Note Book*, *Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore & Legend*, *American Antiquarian*, *Bangor Historical Magazine*, *Century Illustrated Magazine*, *Library Chronicle*, *Parodies*, *Good Health*, *Hull & East Riding Portfolio*, *American Naturalist*, *Wesley Naturalist*, *Yorkshire Notes & Queries*, *Book Lore*, *Antiquary*, *Walford's Antiquarian*, *Gloucestershire Notes & Queries*, *East Anglian*, *Bedfordshire Notes & Queries*, *Northamptonshire Notes & Queries*, *Northern Notes & Queries*, and many others.

We regret to state that the *Red Dragon*, the only journal in Wales devoted to archæology and antiquarian matters, has ceased to appear. We should have thought that ample support could have been obtained in the Principality for such a journal.

We have received from Messrs. William Clowes and Sons (London) the first number of a new journal, *The Bookbinder*, which promises well. It is not a mere technical trade journal, but deals with the highest branches of the bookbinder's art, and is therefore, for that and other reasons, likely to prove of interest and value to book collectors and bibliographers, as well as professional bibliopegists. It is well edited and printed.

NOTES TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Finding of a Stone Coffin near Exeter.—In cutting a drain across a grass-field, and making a cess-pit from the old manor house known as Cowick Barton, the workmen, in excavating for the cess-pit, came across a fine and perfect stone coffin containing human remains. Some have conjectured them to be those of a prior of Cowick Priory, and others have thought they may be the remains of one of the ancient family of Courtenay; for it must have been not far from where the coffin was found that, in the twelfth century, the Priory of Cowick once stood, and remained more or less intact until the dissolution of religious houses by King Henry VIII. It was at first believed that where the coffin was found would prove to be the burial ground of the old priory, but on referring to Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon*, he describes the priory as opposite the Bonhay, that it stood on low ground, and suffered occasionally from inundations of the Exe. If this be so, it decides at once that the burial ground could not have been directly attached to the priory, as this ground is much too high for the river to reach, even in the highest floods that have been known in recent times. To account for the finding of the coffin in the locality, it has been conjectured that because of the inundations the burial place was removed to higher ground. This, of course, is merely hypothetical, and as far as I can discover there is not the least warranty for it. Dr. Oliver does not even hint at such a thing, nor is any removal alluded to in either Bishop Stafford's or Lacey's *Registers*—so that I think this hypothesis must be abandoned; but what does appear to be probable is that the place where the stone coffin was found was the site of a chapel attached to a mansion which stood near this spot. I conclude this to be the case, because on examining the ground it is found to consist of rubble, *débris* of building materials, pieces of encaustic tiles, lime rubbish, etc., etc., to below the depth where burial was made—just such *débris* as would be found had a building been demolished there. There is no doubt that, from the hollow sound where the ground is struck, other burials have been made here. On revisiting the locality, I found that the excavation from which the coffin was taken had been filled up, the drain from the house diverted, and a cess-pit made further away. This ground also consists of *débris*-pieces of mortar, and brick and green glazed floor-tiles were found amongst the rubbish. Round about this spot is a semi-circular mound of earth, over which the grass has grown apparently for ages; the earth of which this is formed seems to have been obtained from an excavation a foot or two in depth, over a considerable area, as if the remains of a building had been cleared from it. This is near a declivity which slopes at a rather sharp angle down to what is called the fish-pond. It would seem as if a house (as large as the present one) and a chapel attached had been removed from this dangerous spot—which must have continually slipped and crumbled away, and placed the building in continual danger—to higher and safer ground. EDWARD PARFITT. Exeter.

[The illustration given herewith is by Mr. Octavius Ralling, architect, of Exeter.—EDITOR.]

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Market Cross, Shepton Mallet.—For this illustration we are indebted to the kindness of the committee of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, through the Secretary, Mr. W. Bidgood, who was also the engraver. This town was visited by the Society in the year 1884, and some interesting notes appear in the volume of *Transactions* for that year. From these we gather that this fine market cross, which is the original structure, is kept well in repair, from property left for the purpose. The first notice of a market is in 19 Henry III., when Hugo de Vivon was given the right to hold one at his manor of Shepton every Thursday, and also a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Peter ad Vincula. This fine specimen of ancient architecture is worthy of a more extended notice, which we hope to give in a later issue.

Errata.—Article, "Some Notes on the Family of Thornbrough." *W.A.*, Part 3, Vol. VII., August, 1887. Owing to the fact that the author of the above (E. T. P. Shewen) is resident in New Brunswick, we were compelled to go to press before his corrected proof reached our hands. We note the following trifling corrections:

Page 56, column 2, line 4 from bottom: "*ât* 21, in January, 1804" should be "*at* 21," etc. Page 57, column 1, line 10 from bottom, after O'Byrne, "he entered," etc., up to end of paragraph, "30th January, 1833," should be quoted as an extract. Page 57, column 2, line 15 from bottom, "Commodore Bornpart" should be "Commodore Bompart." Page 58, column 1, line 15 from bottom, "post" should be "port." Page 58, column 2, line 31 from bottom, "The monument" should be "His monument." Page 58, line 7 from bottom, after "crest," read "on a naval crown."

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

REV. ARTHUR TRIGGS,

Minister of Trinity Chapel, Plymouth.

The Western Antiquary;

OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

No. 5. OCTOBER, 1887. Vol. VII.

ARMS OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

(IV., 111, 147, 168; V., 46, 286, 310; VI., 23, 156.)

BY P. O. HUTCHINSON.

THOSE who have interested themselves in the question as to whether the county of Devon, or the chief rulers thereof in early times, ever bore any badge, standard, or ensign armorial, or otherwise, proposed this query under the idea that, if any such recognised badge or otherwise had once existed, it might be desirable or not to re-establish its use. It is plain that a little historical research would be necessary before light could be thrown upon this question. Towards the end of my last article on the subject (VI., 156), I propounded nine points, all duly numbered, and expressed a wish that, if I had made any mis-statements, some correspondent would be so good as to come forward and refute them. Since that time some eight or nine months have elapsed, but no one has come forward. By further looking into the points raised, I am now able to refute two or three of them myself, and, in the cause of truth, I am anxious to do so. Such mines of knowledge as the pages of Hoveden, Florence of Worcester, Bracton, Dugdale, or Camden, among the ancients, may claim our respect; but more particularly may the contemporary charters of the great barons, with their seals impressed upon them, be accepted as authentic sources of information. Amongst the moderns there are few names greater in the field of archæological and heraldic authority than those of Mr. J. R. Planché, *Rouge Croix*, in the Heralds' College, and Mr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A. The latter gentleman communicated an instructive paper to the *Journal of the British Archæological Association* in June, 1874, "On Two Seals of the Ancient Earls of Devon," and it will be found at page 170. He there adduces a seal attached to the charter of foundation of the Priory of St. James, near Exeter, by Baldwin de Redvers, second earl after the Conquest, which charter, from internal evidence, and by the names of the attesting witnesses, was issued shortly before 1126. This earl married Adeliza; and as the names of the chiefs of this family are few, and are frequently recurring interchangeably, perhaps they may be the better identified by mentioning the names of their wives along

with them. A glance at the woodcut will show that the device exhibits a fabulous animal with wings and claws, the hinder quarters revealing the tail of a lion, and it is apparently preying on some smaller creature. In speaking of it, Mr. Birch says:—

"The seal may be described as being a representation of a griffin in combat with a dog, or other creature of similar character, and in the act of drawing from its opponent's mouth a long scroll or ribbon, while it holds down the vanquished quadruped with its talons. The legend is in Lombardic majuscule, and reads: 'SIGILLVM BALDOWINI COM[ITIS DE]VONIE.'"

As there is nothing more perplexing than the attempt to understand the intricacies of a genealogical tree, unless it is put in a tabular form, I have judged it best to give the early generations of the Redvers and Courtenay on

this principle. Like a map, it lays all the different parts before the eye of the enquirer at one view. This clearness is the more desirable here, inasmuch as there has existed some uncertainties in connecting the links satisfactorily, and of assigning to each individual his proper place on the said map. A subject of this sort is not light reading—it must be studied in order to be mastered. I have put it into shape by the aid of the charters from which the seals are taken, and some other ancient sources, and from the writings of Mr. Planché and Mr. Birch, which authorities I imagine to be unimpeachable.

The next seal I adduce is fragmentary, but the griffin—half bird with wings, and half lion behind the wings—is manifest enough. It is attached to a charter of Richard de Redvers, eldest son of Baldwin, mentioned above, and bears date about 1161. The charter is in the custody of the corporation of Newport, Isle of Wight, the earl having been one of the lords of that island. Here the griffin appears alone. It will be observed that in these two examples the animals have their heads turned to the heraldic sinister, which is contrary to the practice of modern heraldry—at all events in England; but this is of no consequence, as the laws of the science, which were so rigorously conformed to in a later age, had not then been digested into a system. It is the animal I am concerned for—not which way it looks.

The third I here give reverts back to the same device as that depicted on the first, but the attitude of the animals harmonises more with modern usage, in having their heads turned in the opposite direction—that is to say, to the dexter or more honourable side. It is affixed to a charter of William de Vernun or Vernon, younger son of Baldwin de Redvers who used the first seal shown, and is preserved in the Harley Collection, 55, D 22.

Mr. Birch gives it at page 173, in the article to which we have been already indebted. By the unexpected failure of all the elder branches of the family, this William, who married Mabel, became eventually the sixth Earl of Devon. Here are three ancient seals, all bearing the same device—the first being that of Baldwin, who married Adeliza; the second, of his eldest son Richard, the husband of Dyonisia; and the last, of his younger son William, who married Mabel. But, according to Mr. Planché, this is not all the evidence as regards the griffin. In the eleventh volume of the *Journal of the British Archæological Association* he has a very good paper, "On the Lords of the Isle of Wight." In speaking of Richard de Redvers, husband of Margaret, the younger son of Richard and Dyonisia (of the second seal), he writes at page 219:—

"And *à propos* of armorial bearings, this Richard the third [he means that he was the third member of the family named Richard, as the tabular pedigree makes clear, but he was the fifth Earl of Devon] is the first earl of his family who, according to Brooke and Vincent, bore the heraldic coat of de Redvers, *or, a lion rampant, azure.*" "I have not seen," he adds, "a seal of his eldest brother Baldwin [who married Avicia de Dol, and introduced the blue lion], but those of his father [second seal], grandfather [first seal], and great-grandfather [whose seal I am sorry I have not seen] exhibit a griffin," etc.

Pedigree of De Redvers and Courtenay.

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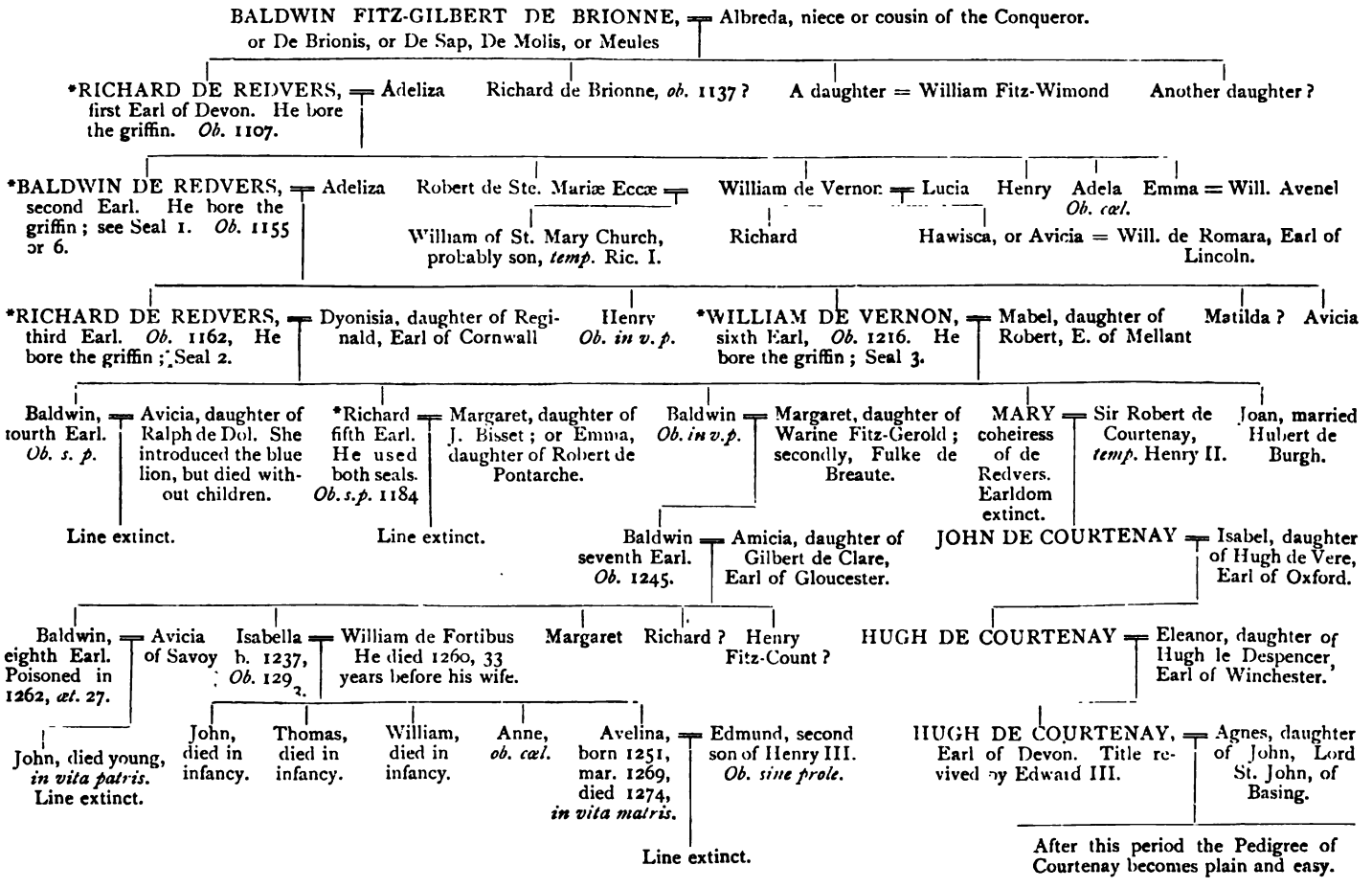
BALDWIN FITZ-GILBERT DE BRIONNE, or De Brionis, or De Sap, De Molis, or Meules
Albreda, niece or cousin of the Conqueror.
*RICHARD DE REDVERS, first Earl of Devon. He bore the griffin. Ob. 1107.
Adeliza
Richard de Brionne, ob. 1137?
A daughter = William Fitz-Wimond
Another daughter?
*BALDWIN DE REDVERS, second Earl. He bore the griffin; see Seal 1. Ob. 1155 or 6.
Adeliza
Robert de Ste. Mariæ Eccæ
William of St. Mary Church, probably son, temp. Ric. I.
William de Vernon
Richard
Lucia
Hawisca, or Avicia = Will. de Romara, Earl of Lincoln.
Henry Ob. cæl.
Adela
Emma = Will. Avenel
*RICHARD DE REDVERS, third Earl. Ob. 1162, He bore the griffin; Seal 2.
Dyonisia, daughter of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall
Henry Ob. in v. p.
*WILLIAM DE VERNON, sixth Earl, Ob. 1216. He bore the griffin; Seal 3.
Mabel, daughter of Robert, E. of Mellant
Matilda?
Avicia
Baldwin, fourth Earl. Ob. s. p.
Avicia, daughter of Ralph de Dol. She introduced the blue lion, but died without children.
Line extinct.
*Richard fifth Earl. He used both seals. Ob. s.p. 1184
Margaret, daughter of J. Bisset; or Emma, daughter of Robert de Pontarche.
Line extinct.
Baldwin Ob. in v.p.
Margaret, daughter of Warine Fitz-Gerold; secondly, Fulke de Breaute.
MARY coheiress of de Redvers. Earldom extinct.
Sir Robert de Courtenay, temp. Henry II.
Joan, married Hubert de Burgh.
Baldwin seventh Earl. Ob. 1245.
Amicia, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.
JOHN DE COURTENAY
Isabel, daughter of Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford.
Baldwin, eighth Earl. Poisoned in 1262, æt. 27.
Avicia of Savoy
John, died young, in vita patris. Line extinct.
Isabella b. 1237, Ob. 1292.
William de Fortibus He died 1260, 33 years before his wife.
John, died in infancy.
Thomas, died in infancy.
William, died in infancy.
Anne, ob. cæl.
Avelina, born 1251, mar. 1269, died 1274, in vita matris.
Edmund, second son of Henry III. Ob. sine prole.
Line extinct.
Margaret
Richard?
Henry Fitz-Count?
HUGH DE COURTENAY
Eleanor, daughter of Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Winchester.
HUGH DE COURTENAY, Earl of Devon. Title revived by Edward III.
Agnes, daughter of John, Lord St. John, of Basing.
After this period the Pedigree of Courtenay becomes plain and easy.

In a footnote to the above, he says that, according to B. Ferry (*Antiquities of the Priory of Exeter Cathedral*, Appendix, page 7), the one attached to his (Richard's, the same who married Margaret) confirmation charter, preserved in the parish chest of Christchurch, "is of green wax, and though much broken, exhibits a griffin segreant; but the inscription, as far as it is legible, shows this to be the seal of a Richard: 'S. RICARDI ✠ F.' It is most probably the seal of his father [second seal], the same as herewith engraved." It is here observed that this Richard (who married Margaret) sometimes used the device of the blue lion. This was rather singular, as he was a son of the earl who used the paternal sign of the griffin; and in doing this he discarded his inheritance, and adopted the emblem of his elder brother's wife. We have seen, however, that he occasionally employed what was probably his father's signet; hence he used both. Planché had not met with a seal of his elder brother Baldwin, "but those of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather exhibit a griffin." We have here a succession of four consecutive generations that did so during a period of one hundred years. Turning to William de Vernon, he writes, at page 220: "His seal shows us the griffin preying on a smaller animal, or, as the translator of Camden calls it, 'clenching a little beast.'" He alludes to the third seal above given.

In the face of all this array of griffins, it may be asked, What are the claims of the blue lion? Planché, speaking of the fifth earl, as already quoted, says: "He is the first earl of his family who, according to Brooke and Vincent, bore the heraldic coat of De Redvers, *or, a lion rampant, azure.*" In neglecting his paternal emblem, and making use of that of his sister-in-law, I can only suppose it to be a mere whim, done at a period when heraldry was in its infancy. But his use of it could not make it hereditary, for the tabular pedigree shows that he died without issue, when his line became extinct, and the lion died with him. And it may be further stated that, even if his elder brother Baldwin, who married the lady who imported it, had ever used this his wife's device, of which I believe there is no evidence, this fact would also have failed to have made it hereditary, for the pedigree reveals the circumstance that he also died childless. It was the deaths of these two brothers without offspring that made their uncle, William de Vernon, next heir, and he used the third seal with the griffin.

But there is another circumstance worth noting. Isabella, a great-grand-daughter of the said William de Vernon, born in 1237, married William de Fortibus, and had five children—three boys and two girls. As her elder brother was poisoned, and nothing authentic is recorded of others, she became the chief representative of the Redvers family. There is a combined seal of her husband's and her own, given in Mr. Birch's paper, which I did not think it necessary to reproduce here, emblazoned *baron* and *femme*, more in the established heraldic fashion—per pale, *baron*, a cross dimidiated; *femme*, a lion rampant. I mention this to show that, though she was a true De Redvers, she copied the whim (as I call it) of the aforesaid Richard. But her three boys died in infancy, according to the pedigree, and one girl single, and the other, having married a son of Henry III., died without leaving any offspring. She outlived her husband by 33 years, and all her children by near twenty, and being thus untrammelled, of an active disposition and an ardent temperament, she ruled over her vast possessions, scattered widely upon the southern slopes of the county, with absolute sway. It was this strong-minded lady who made Countess Weir, to spoil the navigation of the river Exe and spite the citizens of Exeter; and who, having been for some time annoyed by disputes about the boundaries of four parishes which are said to have met at one spot on the top of the range of hills rising between Sidmouth and Honiton, repaired

thither with a posse of her tenants, and throwing her gold ring into the middle of a muddy swamp (which I know well), declared that where the ring fell the four parishes should meet, and she warned them never to let her hear any more of their disputes. The place has ever since gone by the name of "Ring-in-the-mire," and is called so to this day. It was she who, according to the old legend, met the poor man at Seven Crosses, near Tiverton, carrying a heavy basket, which he said, in answer to her enquiries, contained seven puppies which he was going to drown in the river Exe, but rather, on being opened, proved to be seven new-born infants—and did n't she give him her mind? peradventure in the dialect of Chaucer, etc., etc.

When Isabella died, in the year 1293, she died childless, and the lion on her seal died with her. The next heir to her landed estates was William de Vernon, and he used the seal with the griffin, as given above; and this device naturally passed to his daughter and next heir, Mary, who was the wife of Sir Robert de Courtenay: and it was through this short and obvious channel that the griffin then went to the Courtenays. I wish my readers would look into this point on the tabular pedigree, because it is the very point at issue, and the one which, in my lengthy arguments, I have been trying to lead up to. It was the dying out of all the male heirs of the Redvers family that threw such extensive territories into the hands of the Courtenays. Mary did not inherit the blue lion, because she was not the offspring of, and was not descended from, any person who had used it. All who had used it were collaterals to her. Collaterals, however remote, if they are the next heirs, will succeed to real property, but not to titles or coat armour. Suppose the elder of two brothers has an hereditary title conferred upon him, and a grant of a new coat of arms: the patent is commonly made out as that it or they, or the title (speaking of one), is granted to him and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten. If he has a son, the son will succeed to both, and so on downwards indefinitely; but if he has no children, his younger brother cannot claim either, though attempts are sometimes made to do so, but he would succeed to his deceased brother's estate. Titles and armorial bearings go straight down, and not sideways, unless by some special grant from the sovereign. A consideration of these things will suggest that the claims of the blue lion are simply nowhere. Under such circumstances it seems sufficiently strange that the griffin should have faded into oblivion, and still more strange that the blue lion should have crept into the Courtenay achievement as one of the quarterings. I can only ascribe it to carelessness and want of attention. A few generations after the period of which we are speaking the blue lion had entirely ousted the griffin, as may be seen on the Courtenay tomb in the south transept of Exeter Cathedral, and over the mantel-piece in the parlour of the town house of the Earls of Devon, now the Institution in the Cathedral Yard, and in numerous other places.

It is to be regretted that modern heralds have not gone far enough back in looking into these questions. If they had, the blue lion would never have been put in the place of the griffin on the seal of the Justices of the County of Devon (see Index Number to Vol. V.), nor would the same anomaly have occurred in the design of the new seal of the Plymouth Institution (see *W. A.*, May, 1885, page 272). It may be contended, in extenuation, that the change took place inadvertently, at a time when the rules of heraldry were not settled, and that though it may have been an oversight at the time, it has existed now for so long, that it may as well go on without disturbance. This argument might suit some people; but others would say that it is only white-washing an error instead of removing it. But the chief evil lies in the fact that it is a deception. The blue lion on the Courtenay shield is intended to indicate the Redvers family, whereas the seals above indicate

something very different. On the tabular pedigree, an asterisk is placed at the head of every person who used the griffin; and the names printed in capital letters indicate the line of descent in the genealogical tree.

The accompanying woodcut will show the modern heraldic form and attitude of the griffin.

* * *

THE REV. ARTHUR TRIGGS AND HIS WRITINGS.

BY GEORGE C. BOASE.

THIS well-known preacher was born in the village of Kingston, three miles south-west from Modbury, Devon, 23rd April, 1787. His father, James Triggs, was a serge weaver and the clerk of the parish, and died 25th December, 1827. Arthur, the eighth child, served for some years as a boy on a farm; in 1804 he became an apprentice to a mason called John Lee, and after the age of 21 worked as a mason on his own account, and occasionally took his father's duty in the parish church. On 15th February, 1811, he married Mary, daughter of J. Blackler, farmer, of Scobbiscombe, by whom he had ten children. He opened a draper's shop at Kingston in 1812, but soon after, having a long illness, his business was ruined, and he again went to work as a mason. After a time he joined the Baptists, and having come to the conclusion that he was called to be a preacher, he delivered his first sermon in his brother's house at Bigbury, on 12th January, 1816, and commenced preaching in his own house at Kingston on 13th December. After this he preached in Ermington and Holbeton, alternately, for about five years.

He went to Plymouth for the first time on Whit Sunday, 21st May, 1821, and heard Robert Hawker, D.D., preach. On the Monday he preached for Mr. Denham, the minister of Rehoboth Chapel, being dressed in a green coat, yellow buttons, coloured handkerchief, and yellow waistcoat, which dress, combined with his strong Devonshire dialect, excited much curiosity. A Mr. Bowen, who had been a deacon of the Presbyterian chapel in Batter Street, Plymouth, but had removed to Stover House, near Ivybridge, now built for Mr. Triggs a chapel at Ivybridge, which he opened on 19th July, 1821, receiving a salary of £20 a year. He continued at Ivybridge to 22nd June, 1823, and on 28th March in the following year commenced preaching at Rehoboth Chapel, Plymouth; but after a time, quarrelling with his committee, he built for himself Trinity Chapel, which was opened on 5th October, 1828. About 1830 he acquired some knowledge of the Hebrew and Greek languages. His delivery, both before and after he came to Plymouth, was so rapid, and his quotations of Scripture so continuous and extraordinary, that many came to hear him simply to gratify their curiosity. No reporter could take down his sermons with any correctness at this period of his career. This retentive memory, however, only continued until 1847, after which time it greatly failed.

In April, 1841, he sold Trinity Chapel for £1200, and removed to London, where Zion Chapel, in the Waterloo Road, had been purchased for him. In this chapel he preached 1017 times, and then, having some disagreement with his people, he went to Gower Street, where another chapel had been purchased for him, in November, 1847. This chapel he also sold, and returned to Trinity Chapel, Plymouth, in December, 1854. However, he did not rest very long, for, quarrelling with the authorities at Trinity Chapel, he went back to London, and took up his residence in Merrick Square, Southwark, in April, 1856, from whence he removed 12th June, 1857, to 3 Angell Road, Brixton Road. For the last three years of his life he preached in Crosby Row Chapel, King Street, Southwark,

and here he delivered his last sermon, on 5th July, 1859, being the 10,103rd discourse which he had given. He died at his residence, 3 Angell Road, Brixton Road, Surrey, 10th August, 1859, aged 72, and was buried in Norwood Cemetery on 15th August.

His *Memorials*, which he printed, is an extraordinary work, full of visions, presentiments, judgments, special providences and revelations, and it is very difficult to form an estimate of his life or labours. He appears to have had many enemies, and his public career was not of a peaceful nature. Some of his admirers had his portrait drawn on stone by Dillon, quarto size, in 1830. Copies of this portrait were very recently on sale by Mr. John Kinsman, bookseller, Millbay Road, Plymouth.

Mr. Triggs was the author of numerous works, of which some account is given below. Many of these books, however, have not been seen, and persons in Plymouth possessing samples of them would be doing a service to Devonshire bibliography by sending verbatim copies of the title-pages, with their collation, publishing price, etc., to the *Western Antiquary*.

An Answer to Silvanus Gibbs, the Unitarian minister at that time at Devonport, and which was argumentative and unanswerable. By A. Triggs. 1834. 8vo.

War with Amalek, or the Western Luminary (as he has been styled) in a fog, chasing the porcupines into a bog. By A. Triggs. In verse.

Two letters to Jacob Butter. By A. Triggs.

A memorial of the loving kindness, tender mercies and sovereign grace of the Lord God of Israel, manifested both in providence and grace, towards the chief of sinners, Arthur Triggs, Minister of the Gospel, Trinity chapel, Plymouth. London: R. Groombridge, Panyer Alley, Paternoster row. Sold also at 16 Morley street, Plymouth, and by James Tyler, Crambourn street, Brighton, and all other booksellers. 1838. 8vo, 164 pages. 2/-

Zion's Songs, for Zion's children at Zion chapel, Waterloo road, London. Compiled by A. Triggs, Minister of the Gospel. Plymouth: W. B. Triggs, printer, George st. 1841. 18mo. Title, preface, and index, pages i-xx; Hymns, pages 1-276; Errata, 1 leaf.

A word of caution to the Church of God. A letter to Mr. Arthur Triggs, Minister of Zion chapel, Waterloo road. Being a few observations upon his Sermon delivered July 4th, 1841. By Thomas Oxenham, Guildford, formerly of Welwyn. London: E. Palmer and Son, Paternoster row. 1841. 8vo, 16 pages. 4d.

As the apple tree amongst the trees of the wood, so is my beloved among the sons. Solomon's Song, ii., 3. A Sermon. By A. Triggs. 8vo.

A sermon preached at Zion chapel, Waterloo road, London, 4th July, 1841. By A. Triggs, London. *The Penny Pulpit*, 1841. 8vo.

A Basket of precious fruits brought forth by the sun and presented to the saints of the Most High. Being remarks on the first twelve verses of the first chapter of the Ephesians. By A. Triggs, Minister of the Gospel, Zion chapel, Waterloo road, London. London: Richard Groombridge, Panyer Alley. Plymouth: W. B. Triggs, George street [printer]. 1843. 8vo. Title and preface dated from Laurie terrace, St. George's Cross, pages i-vi; A Basket, pages 1-196.

Eight sermons preached at Plymouth. By A. Triggs. 1843. 8vo.

Regeneration versus *Baptismal* [*sic*]. By A. Triggs. Plymouth: A. B. Triggs. 1851.

The Ark and its utensils. By A. Triggs.

The Prodigal. By A. Triggs.

Christ alone exalted; The love, power and demonstration of the spirit set forth, and the heart-experience of the children of God declared according to the scripiures. The last six sermons preached in Gower street chapel, London. By A. Triggs. New Series. Printed by W. H. Collingridge, City Press, 1 Long lane, London. 1855. 8vo, 76 pages. 6d. Preface dated from 34 Torrington street, Plymouth.

The second part of a memorial of the loving-kindness, tender mercies and sovereign grace of the Lord God of Israel manifested . . . towards . . . the late Mr. Arthur Triggs (written by himself), and who was for upwards of forty-two years minister of the gospel, chiefly at Plymouth and in London. To which is added a brief review of his life and ministerial labours, with an account of his last illness, sufferings and death. London: published and sold by the Widow, No. 3 Angell road, Brixton road, S.; Mr. S. Triggs, 8 Milton terrace, Stoke Newington, N.; Plymouth: W. B. Triggs, 32 George street. 1860. 8vo, 261 pages. 3/-

He left some works finished and unfinished in MS.

[The portrait of Arthur Triggs which we present to our readers is copied from one published in 1830 by C. G. Dillon, 6 Union Street, Plymouth.—EDITOR.]

ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(Continued.)

XXVIII.—

"RICHARD DEGHIERE, of Kynggesbryge, grants to John Rondel, of Sourleghe, and Joan his wife, a certain plot of ground in the Burgh of Dodebrok, sixteen feet long on the East side and twelve feet long on the West, lying between the King's high-way leading from the Market-House of Dodebrok (*de domo mercati de Dodebrok*) to the stream which divides Dodebrok from Kynggesbryge (on the North) and a house in the occupation of Margery Baudyn; to have and to hold to the said John and Joan, their heirs and assigns, with the appurtenances thereof, for their life, from the Capital Lords of that fee; rendering all due and accustomed services, and paying an annual rent to Grantor, his heirs and assigns, of two pence, on the four principal Quarter-Days, in equal portions. After the decease of the said John and Joan, the said piece of ground was to pass to their daughter Joan, for her lifetime, for the same services and rent. He, also, grants to the said John, Joan, and Joan, the advantage of using the gable of his house (*emolumentum gabeli domus mee*), in the occupation of the aforesaid Margery Baudyn, in case they should wish to build upon the said plot of ground; reserving to himself, his heirs and assigns, the right to re-enter on the premises, if the said rent should fall into arrear, and to hold the same till it should be paid.—Witnesses: John Lom, Portreeve of the Burgh of Dodebrok, Walter Gova, Robert Combe, John Crakya, John Redewille, and others.—Dated at Dodbrok, on Tuesday, the Feast of St. Peter-in-cathedra, 13 Ric. II." [22nd February, 1389-90].

One of the Seals is nearly perfect, and represents, apparently, a crown-of-thorns; the other has been removed.

XXIX.—"Richard Deghere, of Kyngisbrigge, grants to John Rondol, and Joan his wife, a certain messuage, and all that void piece of ground adjacent thereto in the Burgh of Dodebroke, lying between his messuage then occupied by John de Garnesye on the East, and the tenement of William Yurle on the South, and bounded by the high road on the North and West, to have and to hold the same, with all the appurtenances thereof, to the said John and Joan for their joint lives and to the survivor of them, reserving to himself and his heirs and assigns the right to enter thereupon and place a ladder thereon, or against the wall thereof, whenever it might be necessary to attend to the roof of the house occupied by the said John de Garnesye, and for any other necessary purpose. Also, he grants to the said John and Joan Rondol, in like manner, the right to place a ladder on his messuage aforesaid, or against the wall thereof, for like necessary purposes; and he provides that there should always be kept up an opening between the said premises, of fully three feet in width; reserving to himself, his heirs and assigns, an annual rent of two shillings sterling, to be paid on the four principal Quarter-Days, and an annual rent of one penny, payable to the Capital Lords of the Fee at Michaelmas, lessening by so much Grantor's own rent payable to the same, as well as all due and customary services. If the said rents of two shillings and of one penny should fall into arrear, the said Richard, his heirs and assigns, might re-enter the said premises and hold the same, without disturbance, for ever. On the decease of the said John and Joan Rondol the said premises were to pass to their daughter Joan for the term of her natural life, the same easements being reserved, on both sides, in her case also, as well as the same rents, as aforesaid. And the said John and Joan agreed to take down the existing buildings on the said lands and to rebuild and newly construct the same in a workmanlike manner within the term of six years from the date of these Presents.—Witnesses: John Lombe, then Portreeve of Dodebroke, Walter Gova, Robert in-the-Combe, John Crakye, John Bourynge,

Robert Perkyngis, John Thomas, and others. —Dated at Dodebroke Burghe, on the Monday next before the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, 13 Ric. II." [21st March, 1389-90].

The wax of the Seal remains entire, but the device, which appears to have included a Katherine wheel, is nearly obliterated. The Deed is endorsed, "Kyngysbryge —Dodbroke. A messuage in a voide place, payeing ijs. by yere."

XXX.—"Andrew Gove grants to William Gove, his father, his tenement at Kyngysbryghe, which he held by the gift and enfeoffment of his said father; to have and to hold the same, with the orchard thereto adjoining, for the term of his natural life, rendering the due and accustomed services and rent thereof to the Capital Lords of the Fee.—Witnesses: Robert Combe, Portreeve of the Burgh, John Craky, William Salcombe, Henry Vele, John Vele, and others.—Dated at Kyngysbryghe, on the Wednesday next before the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin, 15 Ric. II." [19th July, 1391].

The Seal is in fair preservation, and represents, apparently, a rude "G," the initial letter of the Grantor's name.

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CORNISH PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS.

II.—GRAMPOUND.

(Continued.)

BY W. P. COURTNEY.

DURING the closing years of the parliament which expired in 1741 one of the seats was held by Thomas Trefusis, a Cornishman from Constantine, who, like many other of his fellow-countrymen at this period, entered the Navy, and rose through the ranks to become a rear-admiral. His wife belonged to the opulent family of Addis, in St. Ewe, and his second daughter brought a handsome fortune to Sir John Rogers, M.P. for Plymouth, a family now represented by Lord Blachford. At the election of 1741, when the fate of Sir Robert Walpole was trembling in the balance, two opposing parties contended in a deadly struggle for the honour of representing this enlightened constituency. When the poll was over, the returning officer announced that 35 votes had been cast for Hales and his colleague, whilst only 17 had fallen to the lot of their two opponents, and declared that the choice of the electors had fallen on Hales and Trefusis, both of whom sought re-election in the interest of Sir Robert Walpole.* The rejected wooers, Daniel Boone, afterwards a commissary-general of the Musters, and William Banks, lost no time in petitioning the House of Commons, and as their political friends were in the ascendancy in parliament they were placed in possession of the coveted seats.

For Grampound, as for many of the Cornish boroughs, the members shifted as often as the sands of the sea on its storm-tossed coast. Boone and his companion were ruthlessly dismissed in 1747 for Lord George Bentinck, a colonel in the Foot Guards, and a Cornish colleague, and they also were rejected after the experience of one parliament for Merrick Burrell and Simon Fanshaw, the former being a governor of the Bank of England and the ancestor of the present Lord Gwydyr, and the latter a fortunate placeman, who filled in turn the places of clerk of the household to the Prince of Wales and clerk to the Board of Green Cloth. During these fifty years (1710-60) there were but three of the members for Grampound connected with it by local ties of family or property. One of them, Philip Hawkins (1727-39), came from an adjoining parish, and was the son of "the most wealthy attorney which this county ever produced" —wealth which the admiring historian estimated at one hundred thousand pounds. The second of them was Thomas Trefusis, of Penryn (1739-41), who adopted, as has been already mentioned, the Navy as his profession.

* The borough was controlled at this time by the Edgcumbes, who ranked among Walpole's stoutest supporters.

The memory of the third and last, Thomas Hawkins (1747-54), survives in his heroic death. Though he had not himself been attacked by the small pox, he resolved to be inoculated, thinking it to be his duty to extend the same benefit to all his neighbours in the parish. Several scores submitted to the operation, and all recovered from the attack except the bold and benevolent gentleman who first tried an experiment which was at that time almost unknown in Cornwall. Strange to say, the members for Grampound in the first parliament of the third George were Burrell and Fanshaw, the gentlemen who held the seats in his grandfather's last House of Commons. Even these tenacious senators, however, were not possessed of fixity of tenure, and had to yield their places at the next general election to others. In 1768 the borough was represented by Grey Cooper, then, and long after, the secretary to the Treasury, and by Charles Wolfran Cornwall, who, before that parliament ran to its close, became a lord of the Treasury. Then it was that Lord Chatham styled him "a very valuable and accredited instrument of public business . . . such men are not found any day." Later in his parliamentary career he was promoted by the Tory ministry to the proud position of Speaker, ousting Sir Fletcher Norton, who had made a vigorous speech to the king; but Mr. Speaker Cornwall was fond of strong drinks, and, if Wraxall can be trusted, sometimes forgot himself under their influence. From 1774 to 1780 both members were gentlemen who subsequently obtained seats in the House of Lords. The senior, Sir Joseph Yorke, had served at Fontenoy, and acted as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States-General—services for which he afterwards became Lord Dover; whilst the junior representative, Richard Aldworth Neville, succeeded to the title of Braybrooke.

Some time before this date, probably for forty, if not for fifty years, the borough had been under the control of the Edgcumbes, but a dispute, says Oldfield, in his *Representative History of Great Britain*, arose between the family steward and the voters "respecting the payment of gratuities *before* or *after* an election, 'whereupon the latter,' not thinking it proper to give *credit*, went in a body and offered the command to Lord Eliot." The history of the election of 1780 is told in plain language by Mr. John Nicholls, who some years later represented the neighbouring constituency of Tregony:—

"At that time Grampound with two other boroughs in the county of Cornwall was under the influence of one patron [Mr. afterwards Lord Eliot]; he was an opponent of the administration and as he wished to keep well with both parts of the opposition he gave the nominations for two seats to the Marquis of Rockingham and for two others to the Earl of Shelburne. The other two seats were kept by the patron for himself and a private friend. The price paid by the nominees for each seat was £3000."

Under this arrangement a Yorkshire baronet and a Kentish squire sat for this not immaculate borough for four years (1780-84), and when they departed their places were taken by Mr. John Somers Cocks, the third Lord Somers, whose mother was an Eliot, and Francis Baring, who founded the illustrious house of Baring, and before his decease was styled by Lord Erskine the first merchant in Europe. A second financial authority of high eminence in parliamentary life after the close of the great French war, Mr. Thomas Wallace, was accepted by its compliant voters at the election of 1790, though owing to ill-health he was unable to attend regularly in his place until late in the session of 1792. His colleague, Jeremiah Crutchley, was the Berkshire squire who afterwards sat for St. Mawes. The members returned in 1796, one of whom, Mr. Bryan Edwards, wrote a valuable history of the British West Indies, where he inherited enormous property, owed their seats to the nomination of the head of the Eliots. This wealthy West Indian proprietor is described by Speaker Abbot as "a heavy looking man," using language "very awkward and inelegant," but Wilberforce acknowledges that he found in Bryan Edwards a "powerful opponent of slave trade abolition."

It came to the knowledge of the fifty electors of Grampound, says the same candid Mr. Nicholls, "that although their patron only distributed £3000 among the electors he was in the practice of receiving £6000 at every general election from the two members returned. They therefore determined to sell through another patron, from whom they might receive the full sum paid by the two elected members." Their new patron turned out to be that veteran borough-monger, Sir Christopher Hawkins, who, on the death of Bryan Edwards in 1800, returned himself for the vacancy. He had been feeling his way in the borough even before the election of 1796, for Whitaker, the Manchester antiquary, who settled on the banks of the Fal, writes to him in 1794 a letter of congratulation on his doings at Grampound. "Fame indeed," says the reverend antiquary, "speaks loudly of your success. The borough by her report is all your own; and such a borough is certainly preferable to Tregony." The reason for this preference is set forth with genuine clerical cynicism: "The small number of voters in the one, and the vast number in the other pulls down the balance strongly in favour of Grampound. And from the continuance of Lord Eliot we may infer that a possession once obtained may last for forty or fifty years." If the influence of Sir Christopher Hawkins was not destined to last so long as this clerical jobber supposed, it remained unbroken for two parliaments more. At the general election of 1802 he was again returned, and brought in with him Benjamin Hobhouse, who in the next year became Secretary to the Indian Board and in 1805 was appointed the Chairman of Committee for Supply. In 1806 Hawkins was once more returned as the senior member, taking as his colleague on this occasion a Mr. Henry Fawcett, a gentleman described in the official return as of Portland Place, but he came (says Cobbett) from Hindostan, "that country so famous for breeding members of Parliament," the fact being that he had made a large fortune as accountant-general at Bombay.

(*To be continued.*)

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THE NAMES OF THE DARTMOOR TORS.

BY JOHN LL. W. PAGE.

BEFORE attempting to discover the sources whence the granite tors of Dartmoor have derived their strange nomenclature, it will be advisable, if not absolutely necessary, to refer to the early history of the south-western portion of our island—to the ages long before England was England, and, having traced the course of events, to the best of our ability, through the dark mists which enshroud this period, apply the information acquired, such as it be, to our subject. Save in rare instances, it is only by inference that any conclusion can be arrived at, and it may well be doubted whether any mountain district in Britain is more barren of authentic history than is the great western upland. What we know of Dartmoor prior to the Conquest, or even later, is at the best "a little trembling light much like a shade," and be it understood that the statements ventured upon in this paper are rather suggestions than actual assertions.

The first reliable information possessed by us as to the early inhabitants of south-western Britain is to the effect that they consisted of wild semi-nude Celtic tribes, invaders, it is generally conceded, from the land of the Belgæ. Whether they found the country uninhabited, or drove the aboriginal dwellers into the interior, is a point which need not be discussed here. That they existed upon Dartmoor is a well recognised fact; their hut circles, trackways, and tracklines are numerous, and to them is ascribed many of the ancient stream works wherewith the waste is seamed, though it is not easy to distinguish between their mining operations and those of later generations. "The last stream work," says De la Beche, "of which we can obtain information seems to have been that carried

on near Plympton St. Mary about the year 1808."

As is well known, the priests of this savage people were the Druids. There are those who maintain that this mysterious priesthood had no connection with Dartmoor. But that the Druids *did* erect their hypæthral altars on this weird wild tract, and worship their gods beneath the shadows of the tors, seems to me most probable. Who can gaze upon the circles of Scorhill Down and Sittaford Tor, and not view them as the work of that wonderful hierarchy who swayed the fierce Danmonii as no priesthood since has influenced a civilised people? With regard to rock basins, however, there is without doubt a good deal of—shall I call it?—misplaced enthusiasm. But, though I cannot fall in with the somewhat extravagant theory that every rock basin on the moor was hollowed for the lustral waters of the Druid, I am, on the other hand, unwilling to join the band of those scoffers at things Druidical who claim them *all* as the result of natural causes. It is surely scarcely possible that mere disintegration of the granite can have formed the perfect basin of Mistor Pan, or channelled the little gully or gutter which runs *in a straight line* to the edge of the curious and possibly artificial pile which it crowns. There are other basins on Dartmoor which from their perfect shape almost preclude the possibility of their formation by nature unaided by art, and their position, too, near the edge of the rock, is less in favour of a natural than of an artificial origin.

So much for the Britons. To them, several centuries before the Christian era, came the Phœnician colonists of Tartessus and Gades, seeking the tin of the Cassiterides or Tin Islands, as the Massilian Greeks and other adventurers named the Scilly Islands. Many, however, include the whole south-western peninsula under this term, and the Rev. J. James, in his *Essay on the Philosophical Construction of Celtic Nomenclature*, does not hesitate to assert that the Greeks applied the name to the British Islands generally. "It was probably at this period," says King, "that the first extensive settlements took place upon Dartmoor. The tribes who inhabited the uplands of Devon were hunters and shepherds . . . . . the caeth or serf was employed in watching the cattle of the tribe, or in streaming for tin, in return for which the use of metals in their implements of war was taught them by the Phœnicians. Bronze celts, and other indications of improvements introduced by the merchants of the East, have been found on the moor and its neighbourhood." Carrington (page 155 of his poem on Dartmoor) has given his view of the subject, in which he substantially agrees with the learned author above cited. Many an ancient stream work on the moor is pointed out as of Phœnician origin, and both Wales and Cornwall still preserve some faint tradition of the mysterious "red people." And it is suggested that the names of certain tors bear out the hypothesis that the Phœnician connection was a real one, and that the Druid worship incorporated with its own certain elements of the eastern theology; at any rate, Belstone, Bellever, and Bel Tors are thought by Polwhele to bear a Phœnician name—that of Belus or Baal, the sun god, and this may be the deity whom Diodorus describes in his third book as worshipped in a northern island over against the Celtæ of Gaul, and he speaks of a circular temple where the priests chanted the praises of Apollo. Rowe seems of opinion that the Apollo here referred to was none other than the aforesaid Baal or Bel of the Canaanites and Phœnicians, and adds, "we have still etymological vestiges of the name of this oriental divinity and remains of such similar temples among the wilds of Dartmoor." I have heard a tradition at Okehampton that an altar to Baal once crowned the summit of Belstone Tor (Baal's stone), while the remains of a sacred circle, which may or may not have been such a temple as that described by Diodorus, are still to be found on its western slope, and are known locally as the Nine Stones.

To all this may be added Mr. Fosbroke's note at page 578 of the *Encyclop. Antiq.*, where he states that the Druidical year commenced in the month of May, when a principal feast was made and a large bonfire kindled in commemoration of the return of warmth and of the sun. This was the "Beltine," or fire of Belus; and it may be remarked that the month of May is still known to the Irish under this name.

The connection of the Romans with Dartmoor is so slight that it may be passed over: certainly the name of no Latin god or hero can be claimed for any of its heights.

Early in the eighth century the Saxons became masters of the lowlands of Devonshire, the Britons retiring before them to their granite fastnesses. The invaders gave them the name of Welsh kind or strangers (*Wealhas*); *Wälsch*, the German word for foreigners, is still the term applied by that nation to Italians. In Alfred's will the counties of Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall all appear under the name, *Weal cynne*, or Welsh kind. Until 926, Exeter had its British as well as Saxon quarter, but in that year Athelstan marched through the west, expelled the unfortunate Britons, and made the Tamar the boundary of the province of the West Wealhas. What more natural than that the natives should betake themselves to the crags and morasses of their great moorland? There is an ordinance about the reign of this king, made between the Witan and the chiefs of the "Wealh" nation established among the Dunsettas, or mountain dwellers, wherein the Britons are called "Wealhas" and their territory the Wylisc. Wallaford, the road of the Wealhas or Welshmen; Wallabrook, the Welshmen's stream; the river Walkham, *Wealhas cwm*, the Welshmen's valley; and High Willhayse, *heagh Wealhas*, the Welshman's hill; are all traceable to the scornful epithet of the Saxon conqueror. It has been suggested, however, that these names may stand as memorials of ancient tin mines—the Cornish "huels," now called "wheals"; but although this may possibly apply to the three first enumerated, it can hardly be supposed that a tin mine would exist on the mountain top of High Willhayse, 2040 feet above sea level, and the highest point on the moor. There is much greater likelihood of the name being derived from the Celtic *welli*, a look-out: compare Brown Willy = *Bron Welli*, look-out hill, in Cornwall.

The Danes, too, knew the moor, at any rate the western borders; for in 997 they destroyed Tavistock Abbey and devastated the country to Lydford. But their connection with Dartmoor appears to have ended here, and as their mythology was practically identical with that of the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons, we have nothing to show that the place-names of the great upland owe anything to the Vikings. The notion that Grimspound was a Scandinavian fortress has met with very little support.

To summarise then, we find that the earliest dwellers on Dartmoor were Celts; that there are sufficient traces of hypæthral temples and other remains to support the theory that the Druids worshipped thereon; that it was not unknown to the Phœnicians; that the Saxon invader drove the aborigines to seek a refuge in its wild recesses; and that its borders were known to some extent to the Danish rovers. We may therefore, I think, be justified in expecting to discover many a Celtic word attaching itself in more or less perverted form to the cloud-capped tors, some few Druid and Canaanitish names, several of Teutonic origin, and a large number derivable either from local sources, the resemblance of the weathered granite to animal forms, or from the vernacular. A not inconsiderable number of names are of so uncertain an origin that it would be sheer waste of time to attempt a discussion of their etymology.

(*To be continued.*)

Notes.

Ralegh Ballad (VII., 20).—By a somewhat singular coincidence at or about the time the ballad of "Sir Walter Raleigh sailing in the Lowlands" was being published in this periodical, it was also in course of publication by the Rev. J. W. Ebsworth, in Part XVII., Vol. V., 418-421, of *The Roxburghe Ballads* (Ballad Society's publications), with introduction and notes; and a copy of the more modern version of "The Golden Vanity," printed at pages 45-6 of W. H. Logan's *Pedlar's Pack of Ballads & Songs*.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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Devonshire Men and Windsor Castle. — The Lysons, in their *Magna Brit.* (I., 172), tell us that a plague ravaged the country in 1348, carrying off one third of the people. This visited Windsor, and a large number of the workmen at the royal castle died of it. Writs were therefore issued (30th March, 1362) to the sheriffs of the counties of Devon, Nottingham, Derby, York, Salop, Hereford, and Lancaster, commanding them, under a penalty of £200 each, to send able and skilled masons and diggers to Windsor, to the number of 302, who were to be there on Sunday, the Utas of Easter, at the latest. Ashmole states that Devonshire, Yorkshire, and Salop accordingly furnished sixty men each; Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Lancashire, twenty-four each; and Hereford, fifty men. J. P. B.

Nottingham.

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East Cornwall and the "Tourist's Companion to West Cornwall."—Although the writers in this work have written an excellent book, yet I do not think we in East Cornwall can allow the remark (on page 66) that "the history of West Cornwall is the history of Cornwall" to pass by unchallenged. If one part of a county was ever more behoven for its laws, its religion, its prosperity, its happiness, to the independent action of the other part of a county, it is West Cornwall that owes a deep debt of gratitude to the East.

Although I admit that in prehistoric times the West is richer in quantity, yet I claim that in quality we rival, if not actually surpass, them. Surely the relics of Doniert, Caransius, and King Arthur, etc., are the relics of those whom tradition has handed down as playing a part, not only in the history of the county, but in the southern parts of the country, which none of the western relics can rival.

In the earliest historic times, was it not the religion begun in East Cornwall that spread, and made itself felt in the West? Surely the leading spirits of abolition from slavery hailed from the monks of St. Dunstan living at St. Petrock, Bodmin. Surely the sole preacher of temperance that we are distinctly told of was St. Neot. Was it not the religion of Columba that turned Cornwall from Woden and Thor to serve God? Was it not Gerens who (alone and single-handed) held back the power of Rome from destroying the influence of the British Church in the West? And when the Romish Church did spread its way, was it not the Priory of Benedict in East Cornwall that kept the priests, before the arrival of the Conqueror, to live more holy and chaste lives than any other religious sect? Surely it was because of this influence that the rules of Benedict were, for a time, all-powerful here. The writers of the West must not forget that St. Germans was the bishop's see, and regulated the religion of the West when Truro was yet unborn.

Let not the large mining works of the West make them forget that they are indebted for all their stannary courts and stannary laws to the court held on Hingeston Downs for generations; and let them not forget that East Cornwall has mining leases still said to exist, which are almost, if not quite, as ancient as those that can be verified by dates in the West.

In the glories of the sea, where are the ports in the West that can compete with Fowey, Looe, and Esse, in helping to make Cornwall famous in the early history of England.

Of the people who fought in all the contests for freedom, we in East Cornwall stand out clearly and well defined, whilst we hear little or nothing of the West. In the wars of the Roses the West falls into insignificance when compared with the East; although records exist of many in the East who, by joining Yorkists or Lancastrians, were punished or rewarded or pardoned, only about half a dozen names appear from the West. In the religious wars for conscience' sake, the East produced more world-wide known leaders than the West, in Elliot, Peters, Edgcumbe, Treffry, Carew, Courtenay, Trelawny, etc.

In arts and literature, those who examine the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis* cannot boast of a longer and more extensive array, both in numbers and time than we in the East. In commerce and trade, when Falmouth and Helford were scarcely fortified, the sea-dogs of the ports of the East kept France at bay, and also the swelling pride of Spain from landing on our shores. Since then, we of the East can boast that each generation has brought forth its great leaders. Prideaux and Allen with the post office system, the Herles, Grenvilles, Georges, Edgcumbes, Pitt, and others too numerous to mention; through whose efforts the West and the whole country are deriving benefits even at the present day, so great and so numerous that the West cannot surpass them.

In short, no matter whether you look at the Protestant cause; at the freedom of the people; at the laws and regulations of our local courts; at our enterprises in trade and commerce; at our postal system; at all toleration in religion, and all the blood and treasure spent; or at the mythical times of the history of this county; you will find, I contend, that instead of East Cornwall history having to depend on the West, the West owes to the East so deep and so great a debt of gratitude that I hope they will not forget it. E. W. RASHLEIGH.

Menabilly.

Town and County.—There are only thirteen cities and six towns which are thus distinguished. These, with one exception (London), all formerly belonged to other counties, and were separated from them by Royal Charter. London was a county by prescription at the Norman Conquest. The other places were separated from parent counties, and invested with independent jurisdiction, by charters from the following monarchs: The cities and counties are, Bristol, by a charter of 47 Edward III., which is the earliest instance; York, by Richard II.; Lincoln and Norwich, by Henry IV.; Coventry, by Henry VI.; Canterbury, by Edward IV.; Gloucester, by Richard II.; Chester, by Henry VII.; Exeter, by Henry VIII; Lichfield, by Mary; Carmarthen and Worcester, by James I. The towns and counties are, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Henry IV.; Hull, Nottingham, and Southampton, by Henry VI.; Haverfordwest, by Edward IV.; and Poole, by Elizabeth. J. P. B.

Nottingham.

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A Piece of Delft Ware with a West-Country History.—The following particulars from the pen of Dr. Hugh Norris, the genial historian of South Petherton, appeared in the *Yeovil Telegram* for August 29th.

On Thursday last was sold at Langport, amongst the effects of the late Mr. J. F. H. Warren, *for nearly its weight in silver*, a large plate of Delft ware, thus described in the catalogue: "No. 168, Delft plate, commemorating the birth of a double female child at Ile Brewers, Somerset, in 1680. Figures of (two) men in the military costume of the day, upholding a representation of the double child, 'Aquila' and 'Priscilla.'"

Round the side is "Behould : To : Persons : that : are : Reconsil'd : To : Rob : The : Parents : and : to : Keep : The : Child :" At the feet of the standing figures, "Heare is Gain : O the Broom :"

A short notice relative to this relic may serve to interest your readers.

On the 19th of May, 1680, o.s., at Ile Brewers, near Langport, there was born a double child, or rather two perfect female children united by a fold of skin or membrane down one side of each, much in the same manner as the Siamese twins, or the two-headed nightingale, "Millie-Christine," who a few years ago were exhibited by some American speculators in this country and on the continent. This monstrous birth at Ile Brewers excited a large amount of interest at the time, which was exhibited in various ways. The circumstance is believed to have been recorded in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the day. The parish registers of Ile Brewers during the 17th century have, unfortunately, been lost or destroyed; but there is contemporary evidence of the truth of the occurrence. The Rev. Andrew Paschall, who was inducted to the living of Chedzoy, Somerset, on the extrusion of Mr. Henry Jeanes, under the Black Bartholomew's Act, in 1662, and who was considered to be a very learned man, but who partook also of the prevalent superstitious tendencies of the day, considered it an omen of impending evil. Shortly before the invasion of the Duke of Monmouth, he "wrote in haste to a person in an eminent station to represent to the king his apprehensions, and to entreat him to cast an eye that way."

Amongst other portents he particularises this Ile Brewers event in the following terms: "Before our troubles came on we had some such signs as used to be deemed forerunners of such things. In May, 1680, here was that monstrous birth at Ile Brewers, a parish in Somerset, which at that time was much taken notice of. Two female children joined in their bodies from the breast downwards. They were born May the 19th, and christened by the names of Aquila and Priscilla. May the 29th, I saw them well and likely to live," etc., etc.

The "wonder" was commemorated also in the *faience* of the period. Three plaques at least have come under the ken of your contributor, of which that under notice is one. This, as has been stated, is of so-called Delft ware, and is well executed. Another, in the writer's possession, is of red pitcher clay, covered with a yellow glaze, the device being simply drawn through the surface, showing an outline in red; giving the date 1680; some initials; a very rude representation of a double human figure; and an ornamental (?) border.

The tragic end of this monstrosity is thus described by old John Whiting, the Long Sutton Quaker, in his *Persecution Expos'd* (London, 1715, pages 98-99).

Speaking of Henry Walrond, Esq., J.P., of Walrond's Park, Ile Brewers, whom he designates "the greatest persecutor in the county of Somerset," he writes, "I cannot but add a few words concerning him and his end. He dwelt at Elbiners, about ten miles westward of Ivelchester; a comely, proper man; had a fair estate; a fine house and park; but after he took up this work of persecution (being made a justice in 1670, as a fit tool to put the Conventicle Act in execution) nothing prospered with him. . . . . He kept the gang of brooms aforesaid about him, who helped to devour his estate as they had done others, several of whom came to sad ends; and to recover his sinking state, he and Sir E—— P—— took away a twin child, or children (that grew together), from a poor woman to make a show of them for money, and kept them till they died, to their great shame and dishonour in the country, for which they were prosecuted in the Crown office; but might, I suppose, overcame right." Whiting goes on to say that when Walrond was summoned to appear, he kept his bed, "faining himself sick," rather than do so. Meantime he was presented to the King by a great man at Court as "one of his best subjects in all the West of England," in commendation of his persecutions. Our author then with great unction proceeds to tell us, that he died in extreme poverty, "his house dropping through, ready to fall about his ears, and a good chest of

linnen of great value rotting"; also that after his death he was said to walk at noon-day—a legend, it may be noted, that has not yet died out in the immediate neighbourhood. The "Sir E—— P——" above alluded to was doubtless Sir Edward Phelips, Knt., of Montacute, who died in 1699, and whose stately monument may still be seen in the church there. He was great-grandson to the Sir Edward Phelips who built the house at Montacute. Whiting's Sir Edward was twice member for the county of Somerset, and died in 1690. He is frequently spoken of in the *Persecutions* as a great harrier of the Quakers and other Nonconformists of the period.

The existence of the Delft plate referred to seems to confirm Whiting's assertions, so far as the exhibition of the double child is concerned, but the animus which pervades all his references to the above-named gentleman renders the accuracy of the facts as related by him open to question. It is possible that the proprietors of the show might have been actuated by a desire to benefit the parents, though the events would rather point to the transaction as a rough practical joke, more suitable to the manners of that period than of this.

The two figures portrayed on the plate undoubtedly are intended to represent Henry Walrond and Sir E—— P——.

The legend around the edge, in modern language, would run thus: "Behold two persons that are reconciled (or agreed) to rob the parents and to keep the child."

The words underneath, used ironically, might mean that all the gain accruing from the exhibition was swept away by the broom of retribution that awaited the culprits, who, if the above supposition be correct, must have been surprised at the turn affairs had taken. The word "broom" is evidently a punning allusion to the family of that name, one of whom married Walrond's daughter, and who are elsewhere described as parasites of that gentleman, contributing largely to his unhappy end.

It only remains to be said that the large sum yielded by the plate at the sale is by no means a gauge of its true value: it was simply the result of a misunderstanding, through which two agents bid against each other, such accident, however, benefiting to a corresponding extent the fortunate vendor. H. N.

Queries.

[*Correspondents replying to any of the following* QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.*]

76.—**Thomas Kellond.**—Is anything known of the history or parentage of Thomas Kellond (so spelt by himself), who, with Thomas Kirk, went out to America in 1661, and were commissioned to apprehend Major-Gen. Goffe and Major-Gen. Whalley, who had signed the death warrant of Charles I., and who had fled from England on the Restoration of Charles II.? Kellond, when he was not on the search, located himself mostly in Boston, Massachusetts. He married the widow of a person called Moore, but died without leaving any offspring. His said wife was born Abigail Hawkins, and not Abigail Hutchinson (sister or daughter of Elisha Hutchinson), as erroneously stated at the end of page 464 and beginning of page 465, Vol. II., of the *Diary and Letters of Thomas Hutchinson*, recently published. As it is the pleasure, as well as the duty, of every person to correct his errors where he can, I am glad of an opportunity of correcting this one, which was made for want of sufficient information at the time. Elisha married Abigail's sister Hannah, so that Kellond's wife was not Elisha's sister, but she was his wife's sister. He spelt his name with an *o* and not with an *a*, for in a small blank volume, used for memorandums both by himself and his wife (which I have), the words "Thomas Kellond, His Book," occur more than once. Finally, I would willingly know something of his history before he went to America. P. O. HUTCHINSON.

Sidmouth.

77.—**Lethbridge Family.**—I shall be glad of any information regarding the ancestors of Christopher, born at Walston, in the parish of Clannaborough, and Mayor of Exon in 1660 (*vide* Prince's *Worthies of Devon*. Possibly, some of the following were relatives: John, rector of Jacobstowe, 1680-94 (*vide* Polwhele's *History of Devon*, page 438); Alexander, who married Susan Cooke, of South Molton; George, of Jacobstowe, who married Catherine Poyntingdon, of Pennicote; Lethebridge (no Christian name), of Monk Okehampton, who married Zenobia Stoford, of Dowland (*vide Visitation of Devon*, 1620). The family was seated at Winkleigh Court and Westaway, near Barnstaple, at the end of last century, and is now at Sandhill Park, Somerset.

Winchester. EDWARD LETHBRIDGE.

78.—**Fires in Devon.**—Can anyone give a list of the great fires causing loss of life in Devon, during the past hundred years? I am inclined to think the recent fire at Exeter Theatre is among the most fatal of them. The inquiry may be of practical value, for surely something ought to be done, with all our modern appliances, to prevent the recurrence of such calamities.

Liverpool. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

79.—**Buckland Monachorum Cross.**—I think some enquiry has been made about this ancient relic before; but, if so, I would fain repeat it, and would ask for information concerning this piece of antiquity. It may not be generally known that in the centre of the village of Buckland is a pile of large well-cut granite stones, originally forming a series of steps, which supported what must have been a fine cross, as the topmost stone in which

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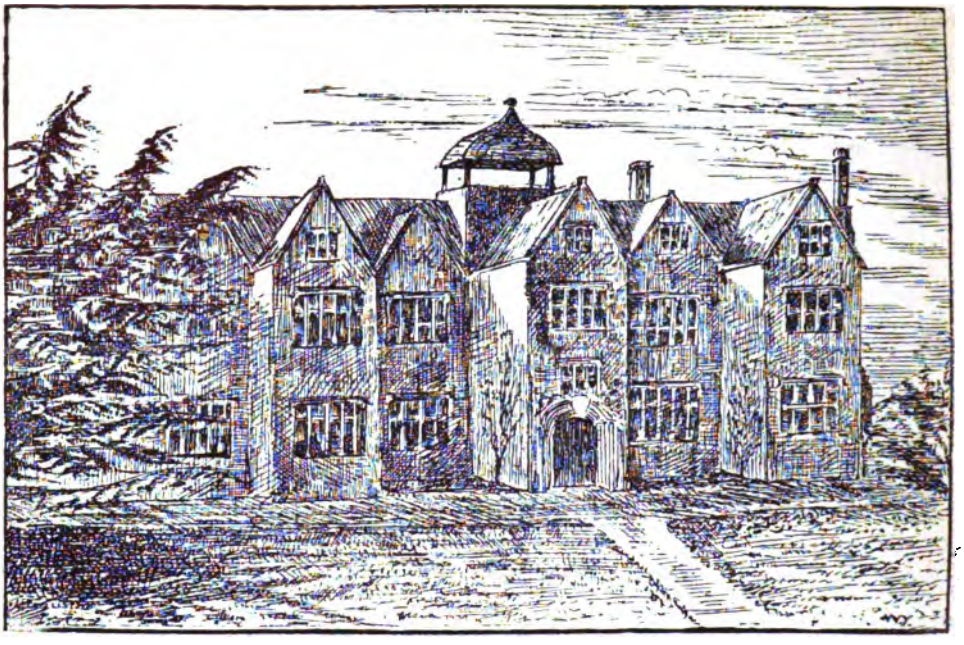
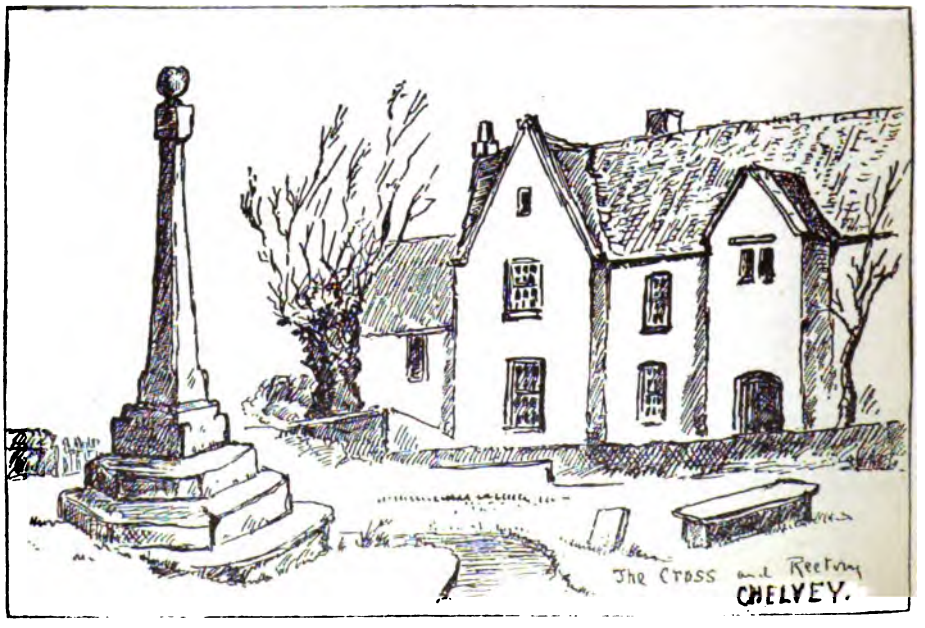


BARROW COURT, SOMERSET



the cross was sunk is of unusual size. Where are the shaft and cross? There is what appears to be the shaft of an ornamental cross in the churchyard, but it scarcely seems large enough to have surmounted the pile of large stones I have mentioned. Does this come within the scope of the labours of the Dartmoor Preservation Society, and can your able correspondent, Mr. William Crossing, tell us anything about this cross? ANTI-VANDAL.

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80.—**Stone Family.**—From Degge's *Additions to Erdeswick* (*History of Staffordshire*), page 81, I quote the following: "Near Walsall, Captain Henry Stone, a merchant of Plymouth, hath his seat, being given him by an uncle, of his own surname, upon condition to reside upon it. As I have heard, this present possessor was a busy man in sequestrations, decimations, and in the first war against the King, having, as it is believed, gained a great estate by it; he hath ever since been a justice of the peace, and in 1656 attempted to have been a Knight of the County, but was put back with disgrace." Can any reader give further information concerning this Captain Henry Stone, of Plymouth, or help in the construction of a Stone pedigree? F. W. H.

Wednesbury.

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81.—**Captain William Newell.**—Can any of your readers kindly give me information respecting Captain William Newell, who served in the British fleet against the Spanish Armada? I should be glad to discover the name of the ship in which he served, and all particulars respecting him. There were Newells at Eastacott (Morthoe) of the same family, in 1700. I. E. C.

London.

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82.—**Relics of Sir Francis Drake.**—Being at Buckland Abbey the other day, I was shown by the courteous occupant of that ancient pile, several articles said to have been the property of Sir Francis Drake. These consisted of a drum which was supposed to have accompanied the renowned navigator round the world, a sword, a so-called shield, and a table made from the timbers of the *Golden Hind*. The drum is no doubt a *bonâ fide* relic, but the long two-handed sword is scarcely likely to have been borne by Sir Francis, and the article termed a shield is, to my thinking, only an ornament bearing the arms of the hero. The table may be authentic, but I would like to know something more about these things, as also of other relics of Sir Francis which are known to any of your readers. KEARLEY.

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83.—**Ashton Park.**—The late Rev. H. Ellacombe, of St. George's Clyst, told a friend of mine that he remembered seeing wild deer at Ashton Park. Ashton Park is the country near Ashton village, between Haldon and the Teign, and joins on to the rough hilly land which lies between the Hal river and the Bovey. Can any of your readers supply any information on the subject?

Kenton. G. P.

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84.—**The "Universal Geographical Dictionary."** The following quotation is from a foot-note at page 105 of G. Dyer's *Restoration of the Ancient Modes of Bestowing Names, &c.* (1805): "The late Mr. Jackson, of Exeter, left a copy of Mr. Brice's work, in which he has inserted some thousands of MS. observations." This was a copy of the *Universal Geographical Dictionary, or Grand Gazetteer*, published by Andrew Brice in 1759. Being much interested in all that relates to the old Exeter printer and newspaper editor, I shall feel much obliged by any of your correspondents informing me in whose possession the above-mentioned annotated copy is at the present time. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh Salterton.

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85.—**Curious Harvest Custom.**—Some forty or fifty years since there existed near Kingsbridge, Devon, the following curious harvest custom. At the close of harvest, when the men assembled, they were supplied with a pint of beer each, on condition that they drank with a tallow candle burning in the mug, during which the onlookers repeated the following doggerel:—

"Old Tom Tanner is come to town,
Heigh ho, heigh ho, heigh ho!
His nose is burnt, his eyes are burnt,
His eyebrows burnt also."

The hero of the evening was, of course, the man who drank his quantum without a burn. It would be curious to ascertain if this custom is known in other parts of the country, and if it is anywhere in existence at the present day. P. F. ROWSELL.

Exeter.

(*Notes & Queries*, September 10th, 1887.)

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87.—**Sir Walter Ralegh and Smoking.**—On page 186 of Lieut.-Colonel Cooper King's *History of Berkshire* it is stated that some fragments of stained glass now at Prior's Court, and which were removed thither from Poughly Abbey, represent some figures in *14th century* costume as sitting in an ale house *smoking*. Have any of your readers heard of any explanation of the apparent anticipation of Sir Walter Ralegh's introduction of tobacco? Is it possible that other substances were actually used for smoking in this country prior to Sir Walter Ralegh's time?

IGNORAMUS.

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86.—**Relics of the Armada.**—In view of the probable local celebration of the defeat of the Spanish Armada in the summer of next year, and the organisation of an exhibition in connection therewith, permit me to suggest to the numerous readers of the *Western Antiquary* that

they should inform you of any Armada relics, either in their possession or known to them, describing the relics and their whereabouts. Such knowledge would be of great service, should the proposed comprehensive scheme be carried out. As so many of the captains who fought against the Spaniards hailed from the West of England, there may be in the possession of old county families some interesting relics, the exhibition of which would be of more than local interest. A SUPPORTER.

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88.—**"The West Country Fairing" Ballad.**—In an old catalogue of Bernard Quaritch I observe a list of black-letter ballads. In this list occurs "The Lamentation of Mrs. Page of Plimouth," which certainly has a local connection, and there are also two or three others, which I fancy may refer to the counties covered by the *Western Antiquary*, but I should like to ask for definite information from those who have made a study of this class of literature. One is that named at the head, "The West Country Fairing"; another is entitled "Roger, the West Country Lad"; while a third bears a title which recalls a local epithet for the women of Devonshire, *viz.*, "The Dumpling Woman's Delight." I fancy I have heard that the scene of "The Captain's Courtshipp to a Town Miss," is also laid in Plymouth, but I may be mistaken. "The Low Country Soldier" has, I believe, been already quoted in your pages. QUERENS.

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89. –**Wincanton: a Curious Story.**—The following is an extract from a paragraph contained in a recent issue of a Somersetshire paper: "Whilst speaking of legends, there is one in existence of a distinguished family here (Wincanton) once having a funeral of an important member of the family, but that many years afterwards, on the coffin being opened, it was found that, instead of containing bones, it was filled with bricks and other lighter contents, to bring it about the weight of a human body." Is there any evidence to confirm or refute this curious and extraordinary story? If there is, the Western Counties Note Book should contain it. P. F. ROWSELL.

Exeter.

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90.—**Curious Custom.**—Can anyone tell me the origin of the following custom? In my native village of Tatworth, in Somersetshire, there is held every year what is called Stowell Court. Stowell is a field in the parish belonging to the freeholders of the parish, and it is let every year in the following way. A piece of candle, an inch long, is lighted, and the person who bids highest as the candle goes out becomes tenant of the field for the year. A similar custom is observed in letting the church lands at Longbridge Deverell, in Wiltshire, so I am told.

Bridestowe. FREDERIC E. W. LANGDON.

[The sale by light of candle is a well-known custom, but some particulars of its use would be of interest to the readers of the *N. A.*—EDITOR.]

91.—**Spanish Armada: the English Admiral's Flagship.**—Is there any comeatable list of the ships engaged on the English side, with the names of the various commanders? In an account of the action which I was looking at recently, the Lord High Admiral's ship was in one place called the *Ark Royal*, and in another the *Ark Raleigh*. Which was the correct name?

HIBYSKWE.

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92.—**Armada Bibliography.**—Now that the subject of the proper celebration of the Armada Tercentenary is well before the public, and the discussion is likely, I hope, to lead to a satisfactory conclusion, I trust it may not be amiss to draw attention in your pages to another side of the question. I refer to the bibliography of the subject, and would ask whether anyone has hitherto made the collection of books on the history of that attempt at the subjugation of England a specialty. There must, I should think, have been many accounts of England's great deliverance written and published about the time, to say nothing of side references to it in poetry, drama, and history, besides later publications, of which I may cite Morant's description, in the middle of the 18th century, and the Rev. Thomas Lathbury's volume published in 1840, and bearing the title, *The Spanish Armada*, A.D. *1588*. I should certainly like to see, as one of the features of the forthcoming celebration, an exhibition at the Plymouth Guildhall of all known works relating to the "Invincible Armada. H. SHARROCK.

Replies.

Saunder of Chittlehampton (IV., January, 1885).—There is a small mistake in this pedigree. Mrs. Saunder, of Chittlehampton (*née* Blackmore), died in 1803, aged 89. Mrs. Elizabeth Saunder, who died in 1794, was of a younger branch of the family. She was by birth a Thorne (see Thorne of West Buckland), being a sister of William Thorne, of Swymbridge, who died in 1793.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

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Ram of Ringmore (VII., 74).—The connection of the family of Ram with Ringmore was short-lived indeed. The advowson of the Rectory passed, by purchase, about eighty years ago, from Sarah Rigby, of Salisbury, widow, to Stephen Ram, of Portswood, Hants, on whose presentation the Rev. Stephen George Ram was instituted by Bishop Pelham, 1st May, 1812. Mr. S. G. Ram died in 1822, and an aged clergyman, the Rev. Richard Eastcott, was put into the living to enable the advowson to be sold. Mr. Eastcott was instituted, by Bishop Carey, on the 16th November, 1822, the patrons being George, Earl of Courtown, and the Hon. and Rev. Richard Bruce Stopford, of Barton-Segrove, Northamptonshire, executors of Stephen Ram, of Portswood, aforesaid. He was a Priest-

Vicar in Exeter Cathedral as early as 1775, and Rector of St. Edmund's-on-the-Bridge; and in 1793 he published *Sketches of the Origin and Progress of Music* (8vo, Bath). The advowson was sold, during his incumbency, to a Mr. Butland, and he died in 1828.

Ringmore Rectory. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

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Sir Moris Ximenes (VII., 90).—This gentleman was knighted on the 16th April, 1806. He is described as then "of Bear Place, Berks, High Sheriff of that County."

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

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John Tanner (VII., 90).—Having, some time back, asked for information respecting this gentleman, I should like to supplement the query of "Antiquarian." John Tanner, of Courte, who represented Grampound (not Lostwithiel) in the parliaments of 1679, 1681, 1688-9, 1690, 1695, and St. Germans, 1698, till decease, was the only son of Barnard Tanner (who died in 1704), who was second son of Barnard Tanner, Esq., of Brannell, in St. Stephens, by Julian, daughter of Sir Richard Buller (*vide* Vivian's *Visitations of Cornwall*). John Tanner, M.P., died in 1699, *s.p.* and *v.p.*, administration of his effects being granted to his father on the 26th July, 1699. I find also that a John Tanner represented Grampound in the two first parliaments after the Restoration, 1660 and 1661-78, and Tregony from April to July, 1679, but am inclined to think him the uncle of his namesake in later parliaments; in which case he would be John, eldest son of Barnard Tanner and Julian Buller, born 1628, died 1684, leaving issue by his wife, Katherine, the daughter of —— Speccot, of Thornbury. According to the pedigree in Colonel Vivian's *Visitations*, the entire Tanner male descent ended in the next generation, early in the 18th century. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

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Middleditch Family (VI., 132).—In answer to Mr. Campbell, Lysons, writing in 1822 (page 317), says that the late Miss Honor Harris, of Pickwell, devised Wortham Barton, Lifton, to Mrs. Middleditch. Possibly Mrs. Middleditch may have been her sister. She was not the devisee of Pickwell, however. W. H. KELLAND.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

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Saunders Family.—In Burke's *Landed Gentry*, edition 1846, page 1191, we read that Sir Robert Saunders (ancestor of Saunders of Saunders Grove) married Arabella Humphrey, and had four sons. The eldest was Sir Harlowen Saunders, ancestor of the Gloucestershire family; the second, Robert, from whom are derived the Saunders of Devonshire. Were the Devonshire Saunders family here spoken of, the Tale and Chittlehampton family, or the Rev. C. Saunders, Rector of Lapford, 1825-67? W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

Lydia Bridge, South Brent (VII., 89).—I do not know the position of the bridge in question, but if it is in a sheltered position, would suggest that the name may be derived, as in the case of the river Lid or Lyd (which flows through a gorge), from the Anglo-Saxon *hlidan*, to hide. The "Lethe" suggested by Miss Gibbons gives a name to a very precipitous tor on Dartmoor, and is traced to the Celtic *lledr*, pronounced nearly "thleather," steep or cliff. These are but suggestions for W. S. B. H., and may or may not be worthy of attention. I know of no ancient documents in which the name appears, or how long it has existed in its modern form.

Cardiff. JOHN LL. W. PAGE.

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Tarr (VII., 90). –This name exists at Minehead, in the county of Somerset. I believe that a hamlet near Washford, in the same county, bears the same name. At Minehead the name figured over a shop in Bampton Street.

Cardiff. JOHN LL. W. PAGE.

I RECENTLY knew a domestic servant of this name. She belonged, I believe, to Exeter. J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

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Clements, M.P.—The sales referred to by Mr. Pink in his last note (VII., 66) are the sales of bishops' livings, which G. Clements bought and made money by reselling. I cannot put my hand on the reference, but I think it is

Clarendon. E. W. R.

Kilmarth.

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Charles Church, Falmouth (VII., 91).—This query might have been answered by a reference to Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon:* "Consecrated 22 Aug., 1665, per nomen Caroli regii et martyris" (page 438). J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

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The Calmadys and Dartmoor (VII., 89, queries 56 and 62).—The novel, or rather romance, *The Queen of the Moor*, by the Rev. Frederick Adye, is from beginning to end a pure fiction. Tor Royal was built early in the present century, when Princetown first became an accumulation of houses around the War Prisons, then full of French prisoners, with governors, deputy governors, their families, etc., and troops. Princetown was then a very gay place. The officers of the prisons and of the troops, with many French officers on parole, formed a large society, and there were parties and dances outside the prisons, and the acting of plays by the prisoners inside. The then Prince of Wales, known as the Regent, and afterwards George IV., doubtless received a good sum from the government as Duke of Cornwall, for the occupation of the duchy lands, and Tor Royal was built for his accommodation when on a visit to the gay place; hence the name.

The Rev. Frederic Adye was recently incumbent of the curacy of Princetown church, having gone there from

Plymstock. He probably selected the name of Cecil Calmady for the heroine of his romance from the Calmady names, not knowing that a lady whose name had been Cycill Calmady (the old family way of spelling the name) was living within four miles of Princetown. The Calmadys had nothing to do with Tor Royal, nor, beyond the usual right of landlords, had they any connexion with Dartmoor.
W. F. C.

I THINK I can safely aver that no Calmady ever possessed Tor Royal, nor had property in its vicinity, or connection with that place. I can also say that among the family records there is no mention whatever of any events happening such as are told in Mr. F. Adye's work of fiction, *The Queen of the Moor*, nor is there any tradition known or handed down in the family concerning them.
L. A. C.

✠ ✠ ✠

Cosgarne Family (VII., 65, query 44).—I lived in Cornwall several years in ignorance of the fact that many of the estates around me had been in my mother's family for generations, up to the 16th and 17th centuries. I had discredited family traditions, ill according with our present lackland condition, until I accidentally learnt my error at the Record Office. I know we held a third of the manor of Trelowth, near St. Austell, and lands in St. Mewan, St. Ewe, Tregony, Mylor, Budock, etc., etc., and the Cosgarnes appeared on deeds relating to our St. Austell holdings. This led me to notice the name, and to discover that the Cosgarnes held about St. Austell, Penrice, the seat of the Sawles, Trevarrack, of the Lakes, Menagwins, Trenavissic, Boscoppa, and numerous other estates, in the time of Henry VIII. There was in Elizabeth's reign a John Cosgarne and his wife, Thomazine, who had, among other sons, Reginald and John, and among grandsons, Edward, John, and Robert; and Thomas Pendarves, gent., was their steward. I refer your correspondent to depositions taken by Commission 28, Elizabeth, Easter, No. 30, Cornwall, Q. R., Portfolio 5, Record Office. One of your subscribers, Miss Rita Fox, whose address is given in your Index Number, is a very able and reliable transcriber, and her charges are moderate—about sixpence a folio of 72 words. I should estimate that the whole document could be transcribed for from 30*s.* to £2, and the reference above would save time and search fee, if your correspondent felt inclined to communicate with the lady.

My memory fails me often now, but I fancy the Cosgarnes were an illegitimate offshoot of a good county family. They were also called Coswarne. John Cosgarne married Elizabeth Scoble, 28th January, 1672, at St. Austell. This match connected them with the Tredenhams, Hawkinses, and other county families. In 1698, John Cosgarne, of St. Austell, bachelor, devised by will (proved at Bodmin), Trevarrick, in St. Austell, to John, son of his uncle, Sampson Cosgarne. He mentions his relations, Scoble and Hawkins. Sampson Cosgarne and Sarah, his wife, and John Cosgarne and Elizabeth, his wife, appear in a fine, 11 William and Mary, Hilary.

The above, I think, furnishes enough for tracing out the family.

By using the expression, "lackland condition," I might be charged with mis-statement. I mean relatively. No doubt it is commendable to be unassuming, and we frequently find those are most self-asserting who have least to boast of; but county history would gain if parties would study their traditions: families do not subside socially without carrying some traditions with them.

About sixty years ago, my father was persuaded by a London property lawyer to claim a large property in and about Devon. It was a costly pursuit before the Records were accessible. But, passing over an interval of many years, I surprised the clergyman of the parish where the family was seated, by proving that the blood had not died out. He observed that the grandees near, who prided themselves on their antiquity, were mushrooms in comparison. On my asking him if it was true that the estates would be worth some tens of thousands a year now, and showing him the list, he said certainly, if the list was correct, as he had lived as curate in different parts and knew most of them well, but never understood that they had belonged to the family in question, and he was astonished to hear that the list was returned by the jury to the king's escheator in the reign of Richard II., and was absolutely correct. Other families have similar vicissitudes, which pass out of mind unless associated with some historical name to keep the subject afloat.
WYVERN GULES.

✠ ✠ ✠

Font in St. Sidwell's Church (VI., 104, query 69).—The font to which Jenkins refers in his *History of Exeter*, as being "Saxon," his grandson, Mr. W. J. J. Norton, of Exeter, tells me is the present 15th century one. My wife was christened in it between forty and fifty years ago. As a child, she remembers it being referred to by aged people as "always having been there." The ornamental cover, however, is an exception: I made it in 1876.
Fair Park, Exeter.
HARRY HEMS.

✠ ✠ ✠

Kern (VII., 65, query 51).—Cole's *English Dictionary*, 1717, gives "KERN, an Irish Rogue or light armed Footman, also a plain Country Farmer"; and Bailey's *Dictionary* (edition 1770), besides an equivalent description, gives "KERNE, a Churl or Farmer. Spen."(ser).
W. S. B. H.

✠ ✠ ✠

Derivation of Horrabridge (VI., 193, query 121).—An antiquarian friend writes me: "Horrabridge is 'higher bridge,' from Saxon *heora* = higher. I have seen it spelt in old deeds, Horebridge. The original bridge was probably a 'clapper,' and of very ancient date." Notwithstanding the lapse of time since the insertion of the query, I thought it would be well to send you the statement as above.
W. S. B. H.

Libraries in Churches (VI., 81, query 49; 83).—The Parvise Chamber at St. Mary's Church, Totnes, contains, or did contain a few years ago, a large and valuable library of ancient books. HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

✣ ✣ ✣

Chained Books in Churches (V., 104; VI., 84).—My excellent friend the genial vicar of St. Mary's, Colebrooke, tells me that the only chained Bible of its kind was originally at his church, and is now in the Devon and Exeter Institution at Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

✣ ✣ ✣

Huffy Row (VI., 13, query 11).—I have been told that the above name was given because it was built by certain dockyardsmen, who, in the old days, when they were allowed to bring home the chips they made in their work, as perquisites, managed, along with them, to bring out of the yard all the timber required for the construction of the said houses. How the name comes to be applied to this process I do not know, unless it is analogous to "huff," which Grose's *Provincial Dictionary* defines as "light paste, inclosing fruit or meat whilst stewing," and refers to the timbers being enclosed in the parcels of chip.

HIBYSKWE.

✣ ✣ ✣

Misereres in Exeter Cathedral: Bishop Brewer (VII., 43).—Why does Mr. Harry Hems persistently misspell this bishop's name? Does he not know that the correct form is Breure or Brewer, and never Bleures? Only recently one of your correspondents corrected him in the same blunder in *Notes & Queries*. A SUBSCRIBER.

✣ ✣ ✣

Panther Rock (VI., 269, query 178).—There can be no doubt that this is named from H.M.S. *Panther*, which struck on it—it being previously unmarked—on the 25th May, 1774. HIBYSKWE.

✣ Correspondence. ✣

To the Editor of the "WESTERN ANTIQUARY."

THE ARMADA TERCENTENARY.

Sir,

Let me suggest that in view of the Tercentenary of the Defeat of the Spanish Armada next summer, those of your readers who possess documents relating to the sea-dogs of Devon or to the efforts in Devon and Cornwall to fight (what Carew calls) "the floating Babel," would do well to give notes on them to the *Western Antiquary*, that the history of this most interesting period may be clear, if possible, after three hundred years.

W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

WE have received from a Somersetshire county gentleman the following letter:—

Sir,

In an admirable letter from a well-known author (Mr. Douglas B. W. Sladen) in the *Western Morning News* of September 10th, I see with the most lively pleasure and satisfaction, that he brings before the people of England generally and the inhabitants of the south-western counties in particular, the claims for a due recognition which the finest result of any naval encounter we have has on public recollection and sympathy. With every word he utters with regard to the manner in which such a noble historical event should be celebrated, I most heartily concur, and I consider that, following as it does the Jubilee Year of our beloved Queen, a very fitting sequel will be afforded to an event so deeply interesting to every Englishman.

Plymouth, from its old historical recollections, is without doubt the proper place for the festival, and I most sincerely trust that the port from which Howard, Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher sailed on their ever glorious mission, will enjoy a measure of success worthy of so great an occasion.

I feel convinced not only that our most gracious Queen herself will see fit to honour the celebration with her presence, but that, even failing this, we may confidently anticipate the participation of their royal highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, in commemoration of an event reflecting as it does the greatest glory on the nation at large.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "CAMILLUS."*

✣ Reviews. ✣

Myths, Scenes, and Worthies of Somerset. By Mrs. E. BOGER. London: Redway, 1887.

WE are glad at last to welcome this long-promised book. For years our talented contributor, Mrs. Boger, has been assiduously collecting materials relative to her native county, with a view to their ultimate incorporation in a volume. Now her task has been completed, and she is to be congratulated on the result. We have here before us a volume of nearly seven hundred pages, in which are to be found biographies, historical narratives, legends, traditions, myths, and marvels—a goodly store. The mythical stories and legends of saints and sinners are here blended with well vouched-for historical and biographical narratives, and it is difficult at all times to discriminate between the actual and the traditional; but, on the whole, Mrs. Boger has executed her task carefully and well, despite the fact that she has, perhaps unwittingly, reproduced some of the "lying inventions of the monks," as they have been termed, which, although current for some centuries, now turn out to be mere fabrications. We well know how exceedingly difficult it is in these times to distinguish between the real and

* "Ay, more—the fervid love Camillus bore
His native land."

the legendary, and we are by no means willing to give up our old faith in many of the charming traditions of bygone days: we therefore look with feelings akin to reverence upon these quaint records of a long-forgotten past, which Mrs. Boger has rekindled into life in her pages. We quite concur in the opening words of the introduction, that "no county of England possesses a story of more absorbing interest than that of Somerset, yet few have been so strangely neglected." Mrs. Boger has done her best to remove this stigma, and, both in our own pages and the various works she has already produced, has held up the lives and deeds of the worthies of Somerset to the admiration of this generation. Time and space would fail us to give the merest outline of the varied subjects treated of in *Myths, Scenes, and Worthies of Somerset*, but when we say that the work ranges from the legend of Bladud of Bath (*circa* B.C. 900) down to matters relating to the first half of the present century, we think that we have shown that the scope of the work is very extensive. King Arthur comes in for special treatment; then we have the remarkable legends relating to Glastonbury; lives of the archbishops of Canterbury who have been natives of Somerset, or have been in some way associated with the abbeys of that county; lives of philosophers, divines, navigators, warriors, statesmen, and eccentrics;—in fact, a book full of interest, full of curious and out-of-the-way information, and abounding in readable matter. We may add that Mr. Redway has produced the book in a very attractive form, and we trust it will have a large and ready sale.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library. Edited by GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A. Romano-British Remains, Part II. London: Elliot Stock, 1887.

The editor of this valuable work is to be heartily congratulated upon the completion of his arduous labours. The volume before us completes the section of the Gentleman's Magazine Library devoted to "Romano-British Remains," and is perhaps one of the most valuable of the series. Two new sections have been introduced into this volume, *viz.*, "Roman Roads and Stations" and "Historical Notes." Mr. Gomme has not printed all the communications which have appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* from time to time as to the sites of particular stations, but has used careful discrimination in the matter, in order to give his readers the most authentic and accurate information gleaned from amongst a large mass of profitable and unprofitable material. These and many other kindred subjects are dealt with in this, the latest volume of this most valuable series, and Mr. Gomme has placed his readers under a further obligation by adding a copious index to the both volumes, the absence of which from the first portion we at the time lamented. However, this is now rectified, and the work stands forth as a model of industry and care. We may add that in this volume is continued the description of Roman remains in England, arranged under various counties, and that it deals with similar local discoveries in Wales and Scotland. The "Historical Notes" refer, amongst other things, to Cæsar's invasion and his Cantian campaigns. In addition to a general index, Mr. Gomme gives a place-name index of Roman remains.

Parliamentary Representation of Yorkshire, from the Earliest Representative Parliament on Record in the Reign of King Edward I., to the Dissolution of the Twenty-second Parliament in the Reign of Queen Victoria. Compiled by GODFREY RICHARD PARK, Gent. Hull: Printed for the Author, 1886.

We have pleasure in calling attention to this useful volume, a copy of which has been placed at our disposal by Mr. W. G. B. Page, editor of the *Hull Quarterly and East Riding Portfolio*, who has rendered some valuable assistance in the preparation of the work. The volume is no more nor less than a fairly complete chronological list of all the M.P.s who have at any time been associated with the various divisions of the county of York, as well as of all the parliamentary boroughs. These lists are annotated with many interesting foot-notes, and contain much information respecting the older representatives of Yorkshire which will be found in no other compilation in so handy a form. A short historical sketch of each town is prefixed to the list of its representatives, and to the whole is appended a most useful working index, which is a model in its way. The compiler (Mr. Park) has done service to his county in thus furnishing so complete a record of its representatives, and he has acknowledged his indebtedness to Mr. Page for the admirable index which forms an appendix to the work.

English Men of Letters: Spenser. By the Dean of St. Paul's (Rev. R. W. CHURCH). London: Macmillan, 1887.

Following the course commented on in earlier numbers of this periodical, the publishers of the valuable series of biographies of which Mr. John Morley is the accredited editor have brought out a cheap edition (at one shilling) of Dean Church's admirable monograph on Edmund Spenser, the author of *The Fairy Queen*. We need not attempt any criticism of this work, which is simply a cheap reprint of a former publication, and will therefore simply commend it and the series of which it forms a part to our readers. It, of course, contains many interesting references to Ralegh, who was a close friend and companion of the poet, and is frequently referred to in Spenser's works.

Some Singular Bequests. By J. COOPER MORLEY. Reprinted from the Hull Miscellany, 1887.

The Newspaper Press and Periodical Literature of Liverpool. By same. Liverpool, 1887.

Brief Memoir of the Rev. Abraham Hume, &c., &c. By same. Liverpool, 1887.

In calling attention to these three pamphlets, we have pleasure in stating that they may be obtained from the author at 142 Dale Street, Liverpool. Two of the papers are of bibliographical interest and value, the other is of interest to archæologists and antiquarians, as containing

some referencss to singular bequests and curious customs which we do not remember to have seen noted elsewhere.

From Arrowsmith, Bristol:—

The Park Lane Mystery. By JOSEPH HATTON.

Well worthy of perusal is this latest book of Mr. Hatton's. Though decidedly bearing on the occult, it has so much of the purely human in its pages, and the characters are so well and vividly drawn, that the attention of the reader is won at the very outset. Herkermann Gilliatt is a very picturesque hero—indeed, there is an element of the romantic and unusual about all the Jewish characters in this little book. Ruth, the Jewish maiden, is a charming type of sweet and modest womanhood, whilst Geber Gilliatt and his old servant Franz are perfect studies. We heartily commend *The Park Lane Mystery*, and predict for it a wide circulation.

A Twice-seen Face. By F. STEWART ISHAM.

We have here a story of artist life in Munich. Though wildly improbable, and written in a somewhat erratic style, the plot is presented to the reader in a way which interests and makes him intensely curious as to the *denouément*, which, by-the-bye, is all that can be desired.

The Irish Sphinx. By THOMAS PASSMORE.

This, in our opinion, betrays the "'prentice hand" on every page, and as a first attempt may pass muster. The story is that of a romantic young pair of lovers, who, having been thwarted after the most approved fashion, manage to escape the tyranny of the heroine's guardian and uncle, and make for sunny France. Stern fate interposes, however, and the cutter in which they embark is capsized, and all go down to the watery deep save the hero, Charles de Vere, who develops into a politician of the cold and impassable type. This writer cannot be complimented on the happiness of his or (as we shrewdly suspect) her metaphors.

Traced through a Dream. By CECIL COURTENAY.

A veritable "shilling dreadful"—exciting enough for the most jaded mental appetite—which, notwithstanding its suggestions of the horrible, will be read with avidity by those who revel in sensationalism. It has its little leaven of love and happy home life to redeem it from the utterly weird and imaginative.

RECEIVED in addition to above, for notice next month:—*Calendar of the Tavistock Parish Records*, by R. N. Worth.—*The Parish Registers of Kirkburton, co. York.* Edited by Frances Anne Collins. Exeter: Pollard, 1887.—*Catalogue of the Manks Crosses, with the Runic Inscriptions, &c.*, by P. M. C. Kerdonne. Stock, 1887.—*American Genealogical Queries*, 1887. by R. H. Tilley, Newport, R. I.—*Industrial Exhibitions and Modern Progress*, by P. Geddes. Edinburgh, Douglas.—*The Genealogist.* October, 1887. Washington, D.C.: N. L. Collamer.—*The Curio*, September, 1887. New York: R. W. Wright; London: Stock.—*Historical Journal of North-western Pennsylvania*, May to October, 1887. Edited by J. F. Meginness. Williamsport, Pa.—*Bizarre Notes & Queries.* Manchester, N.H.: Gould.—*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, October, 1887. Edited by J. J. Howard.

Bibliographical & Other Notes.

PARISH REGISTERS.—In these days of archæological research, members of learned societies are to be met with everywhere, inspecting old churches, and filling their notebooks with descriptions and drawings of the Norman or Saxon remains which, by leave of the "restorer," still adorn so many sacred piles. Nor are they neglectful of the records and registers of these edifices: their earliest date; how they have been kept; their present state of preservation; whether a search would reveal a few curious entries worth transcribing, such as, for instance, one recently observed in Kent, in which Oliver Cromwell's name is entered as that of sponsor at a baptism;—are points of deep interest; and, as a rule, they are gratified to find that every care has been, and will continue to be, taken, by means of the bookbinder's art and otherwise, to preserve these precious heirlooms not only against the ravages of time, but more particularly from the rude hands of sacrilegious despoilers, a class not so common, fortunately, nowadays, as in former times. In numerous instances, too, they are pleased to note that, to lessen tear and wear occasioned by frequent handling of the old leaves, transcripts of the originals have been made for general reference. The interest, indeed, taken in parish registers is a great and a growing one. Not content with occasional glimpses of original documents, the genealogist of to-day prefers to have printed copies at hand for ready reference; and, to meet his desire, the Harleian Society has for several years conducted an extra "Register Section," and have already printed the records of some of the most interesting London churches. Private enterprise has also placed numerous printed volumes of parish registers at the disposal of the genealogist. The Rev. Cornelius Hallen has issued those of St. Mary Woolnoth, St. Mary Woolchurch, St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, and others. Messrs. Mitchell and Hughes, the well-known genealogical printers and publishers, of 140 Wardour Street, London, have issued several volumes of registers, among which may be named those of Thorington, co. Suffolk; Santry and Clogheran, co. Dublin; the voluminous records of St. Columb Major, Cornwall; and the registers of Stock, Essex. Of the two latter volumes they hold a limited number of unsubscribed-for copies, and these, we understand, they now offer at the following reduced prices, *viz.*, "St. Columb Major," at 12*s.* 6*d.*, and "Stock," at 5*s.* Familiar with these and other publications of Messrs. Mitchell and Hughes, we have every confidence in recommending them to the notice of genealogists.

WE have received from Messrs. Ranken & Co., Drury House, Drury Court, London, a little volume of epitaphs collected by Old Mortality, jun. It is a second edition of this little compilation, and although many of the epitaphs contained therein have been transcribed from the tombstones by the collector, it contains the usual assortment of

curiosities. Unfortunately, no topographical arrangement has been attempted, and there is no index; it will therefore take a deal of digging to unearth a few nuggets from this very miscellaneous collection of churchyard gleanings.

THE Annual Report and Transactions of the Plymouth Institution for 1886-7 are just to hand, and are not so bulky as usual. A valuable paper by Mr. R. N. Worth, entitled "Notes on the Early History of Stonehouse," occupies a large portion of the volume, besides which there is an interesting report of a lecture by Mr. Robert Burnard, on "Recent Dredging in Cattewater," and a very good practical paper by Mr. B. J. Ridge, on "Trawling." Short extracts only of other papers are given, and the president's address, with other matters.

A VERY useful little handbook is *The Opera Guide*, by Edward Barker (Griffith, Farran, Okeden, and Welsh), just published. It contains a concise description of plot and incidents of the principal operas, with brief biographical notices of eminent singers. Its price is only one shilling and sixpence, and it is well worth the money.

THE next volume in Mr. Elliot Stock's "Popular County Histories" will be the *History of Warwickshire*, by Mr. Sam. Timmins.

THE next volume of the "Gentleman's Magazine Library" will be that on *Literary Curiosities and Notes*.

NOTES TO ILLUSTRATION.

The Court House at Barrow Mynchin, Somerset.—This fine old mansion has an interesting history, for it occupies the site, or part of the site, of an ancient nunnery founded by one of the Fitzhardings before A.D. 1212. The parish is called Barrow Gurney, or Gournay, and once belonged to the great Norman house of Gournay. The history of the nunnery has been written by the late Mr. Hugo. It was of small value, and the buildings were probably not very extensive. An old barn, on one side, and the tower of the church, on the other, are the principal remains, though an archway recently discovered may have been a part of the nunnery. During recent excavations, an interesting tomb of encaustic tiles was discovered near the west end of the church. The church was rebuilt at the commencement of the century, but recent alterations have disclosed some old fragments *in situ*. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Edward. The situation is very pretty, on the steps of a hill looking across the vale of Ashton to the towers and spires of Bristol in the distance.

At the suppression of the small monastic bodies in the time of Henry VIII., the site and lands were, in the first place, granted to one John Drewe, of the city of Bristol. Thence it passed into the hands of a William Clere, who purchased Drewe's interest in the buildings and lands. The house, site, manor, rectory, lands, etc., were valued at an annual sum of fifteen pounds eighteen shillings and one penny. This was in 1544. The Clere family were succeeded by a rather noticeable man, Dr. Francis James. He was a brother of the Bishop of Durham, and himself chancellor of the diocese of Bath and Wells. His epitaph describes him as, when "living of all men beloved, and when dead, heartily deplored"! His will, of which the following is an extract, was duly carried out, and his monument of coloured marble and alabaster, with kneeling effigies, still remains:—

"*Francis James D.C.L.* of Barrow, Somerset. Will dated May 27, 1613, proved May 14, 1616. To be buried in the chancel of Barrowe, in the upper ends of that Ile, which was heretofore the Church or Oratory of the Nonnes and is now belonging to the Lordship of Barrow, and a monument to be erected . . . My wife Blanche. To the poor of Bristol, where I lived many comfortable years, £50, and the same to Wareham, Dorchester, and Wells. My five daughters, Jane, Catharine, Phillippa, Mary and Margaret, £400 each. Barrowe to my eldest son Francis. Kingston Seymour to my son William. My brother Edward James, merchant. My brother (William James), Bishop of Durham, and his son Francis, my nephew. My brothers-in-law, Thomas and Henry Southworth Esqrs. My sons in law, Henry and Thomas Billingsley. My papers I bequeath to the fire. My son Edward, born after 1613."

Tradition asserts that the Court was built in the time of Queen Mary, and therefore in the shape of an M, but the façade seems to be rather in that of an E, and would equally compliment Queen Bess. The mullioned windows and high gables are very picturesque. The hall was a large, low room, with a carved oak music gallery. Some of the rooms contain very curiously sculptured stone chimney pieces, carved with figures of Temperance and Fortitude. The ceilings are in several cases of rich plaster work, with unicorns and other heraldic creatures moulded in the panels. The staircase is a noble one, with rich plaster-work ornament, and there is a quantity of fine old oak panelling.

The upper part of the house has, as is usual in Elizabethan mansions, a long gallery extending the whole length. This was once hung with family portraits, which, it is stated, were sometimes used as targets by their irreverent successors. The lower rooms are hung with very fine tapestry. After being for nearly 200 years in the hands of the Gore family, it became somewhat dilapidated. It has, however, since its purchase by Mr. M. Gibbs, been partly rebuilt, and put into a state of complete repair, and is furnished with old oak articles in a suitable style. Of course, the old Court had a ghost story—a nun who, dressed in white, walked about—but she has not been seen very lately, and a skeleton having been found during the recent alterations, and having been properly buried, it is supposed she will give no further trouble.

I. W. HARDMAN, LL.D.

THE Editor must again crave the kind indulgence of his subscribers for the delay in issuing the current number of this journal. This delay has been caused partially by his absence from home, seeking in change of air and scene a restoration of strength which had been considerably impaired by his recent accident, and partly by a large accumulation of arrears, consequent upon his multifarious duties. He hopes that for some time to come the issue of the *Western Antiquary* may be prompt and regular.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
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OKEHAMPTON CASTLE, DEVONSHIRE.

VIEW IN THE CASTLE, LOOKING EAST, SHOWING THE BANQUETING HALL, AND PART OF THE CHAPEL.

The Western Antiquary;
OR,
Notebook for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset

No. 6. NOVEMBER, 1887. Vol. VII.

NOTES ON CATTEWATER.

BY ROBERT BURNARD.

THERE is ample evidence of the existence of man in prehistoric times in the vicinity of the Cattewater. The recent discovery of a bone cavern at Cattedown is in some respects the most important ever made in this country, for associated with the bones, skulls, and teeth of men, women, and children, were remains of hyæna, lion, rhinoceros, the gigantic pig, and bison, together with wolf, fox, deer, and ox—the fauna in all comprising about thirty species. The mixed human and animal remains were sealed up with stalagmite, in some places four to five feet thick. The natural conclusion, forced home without possibility of doubt, is that man must have existed contemporaneously with these animals. They probably perished together, and were swept down into the lowest depth of the nethermost of a series of caves honeycombing the limestone formation at Cattedown. The human beings appear to have belonged to a race of low stature, and in some respects correspond with a type of small men described by Professor Busk. How many ages have elapsed since these primitive inhabitants hunted the wild animals which at some time existed in this neighbourhood, it is impossible to say.

At present, the measurement of time, beyond certain well defined limits, is open to considerable criticism, and until our data are clearer it is advisable to abstain from making the attempt. The antiquity is certain, but how great is the antiquity has yet to be solved.

This summer, whilst dredging the eastern half of the Cattedown wharves, the writer discovered the bed of a stream about ten feet below the surface of this portion of the harbour. Many tons of detritus similar to that forming the bed of the Meavy was dredged up. The whole was covered with boulders of limestone imbedded in tenacious clay. The river detritus appeared to be too heavy to have been carried down by tidal currents, thus favouring the assumption that at some period a stream of Dartmoor origin flowed over this spot, before the estuary of the Cattewater was in the condition it now is.

A violent disturbance may account for such an accumulation of boulders and clay over the bed of the stream, for the former have been traced about fifty feet across the harbour, and may continue even further than this. No similar detritus has hitherto been discovered so far down the harbour. The boulders are of large size, some weighing many tons, their edges blunt and rounded, and without showing a great deal of wear present the appearance of having been subjected to some water action. It is significant that within a hundred yards, and immediately opposite, is the cavern which became the resting-place of so many human beings and animals. Violence is visible in both cases, and although it may be a coincidence only, it is perhaps worthy the attention and study of geologists.

The next undoubted evidence of the habitation of the shores of the Cattewater by man is, by comparison with the foregoing, modern and almost within historical touch. In the spring of 1864 a Romano-British burial-ground was discovered whilst excavations connected with Fort Stamford were in progress. In pits about four feet deep, partly excavated from the soil and partly from the slaty rock, were found mirrors, bracelets and weapons in bronze, glass bowls, pottery, and other articles. The number of graves examined denote the contiguity of a camp or colony of some importance, and from the make and finish of the objects found it may be inferred that the inhabitants were to some extent civilised by commercial intercourse.

Higher up the harbour, on the ridge dividing the valleys of the Plym and Torry, is another relic of the British period. It is known as Boringdon Camp or Castle Ring, and is a fortification with an earthwork rampart and ditch enclosing a space with a diameter of about 450 feet. It is a good specimen of a fortified British village.

The piratical vikings, in their snake ships, we are told, haunted the estuaries of the West; and earlier still, but for peaceful purposes, the Phœnicians are said to have traded for tin with portions of Devon and Cornwall. There exist only the most slender authorities for such visitors, but if they really did arrive here we may be sure that their galleys floated on the Cattewater, for from the streams of Dartmoor they obtained the metallic riches they sought. Some enthusiastic writers, in their search for the island of Iktis, have fixed on Cattedown—in early times undoubtedly insular—as the probable site, whilst others are equally certain it is the Isle of Wight, St. Michael's Mount, or Drake's Island. Misty doubts are, however, rolling up so thick that they threaten to obscure the Phœnicians in this country altogether, and another interesting phase of the antique appears to be on the point of destruction.

There are great blanks in the early history of Plymouth, and greater still in records affecting the Cattewater. The convenience of Plymouth as a harbour was recognised in the 13th century, for in 1287 a fleet of 325 ships assembled in the port under the Earl of Lancaster, for the expedition to Guienne, and here in 1346 the Black Prince fitted out a fleet consisting of 300 ships, for the invasion of France. Hooe, together with Millbrook, contributed five ships and 83 men for the siege of Calais, thus demonstrating that in ancient times these places possessed some importance.

Leland's view of the Cattewater about 1540-1545 is interesting, and is thus described in his *Itinerary*:—

"From Plymmouth by good enclosid Ground but Hilly to the Place wher I crossid over Plym Ryver at the Ebbe about a 2 miles.

"There be 2 Bridges on Plym that be notably spoken of, Bykley and Plym.

"About the place wher I passid over Plym is the Confluence to be seen at Ebbe of Torey Brooke and Plym.

"I markid after yn the Haven of Plym but 2 notable Creeks, one on the West side of the Haven entering into the Land about a mile or more from the Haven Mouth: and another bigger than it on the Est side of the Haven caullid Schilleston about a 2 miles from the Mouth of Plym Haven.

"There is a goodly rode for great Shippes betwixt the Haven Mouth and this Creeke."

Leland passed over Ebbe Ford (Efford); early in the next century the wayfarer had the luxury of a bridge—"the Lone Bridge [Longbridge] in Plymton Marsh." The notable creek on the west side was Lipson, embanked in 1811, and Schilleston—now Chelson Meadows—embanked in 1806 by Lord Boringdon.

The "goodly rode for great Shippes" is still capable of receiving the largest-sized ocean-going steamers afloat. The preservation of this fine harbour from silting caused anxiety as early as 1486, and in the reign of Henry VIII. an Act of Parliament was passed restraining the tin streamers on Dartmoor from choking up the haven. Stream works were only to be permitted on the condition that the silt was intercepted by suitable means. In Leland's time the silting had been so excessive at Plympton that "the lower and first Buildings of the Court of the Priorie be almost Clene chokid with the Sandes that Torey bringgith from the Tynne Workes." It is doubtful whether much benefit was derived from this Act, since surveys were repeatedly made in the earlier half of the 17th century, with the view of the preservation of the Cattewater. One can imagine how busy the Cattewater looked in the days of Drake, Ralegh, Hawkins, and Oxenham. The toughest of the wooden walls which bore the brunt of the attack on the "Invincible" Armada lay here, and many a rich prize has anchored in its waters.

The thunder of Drake's cannon announcing his arrival has ere now emptied the church of St. Andrew's, for on a certain Sunday the desire and delight to see him so possessed the minds of the good Plymouth folk that very few or none remained with the preacher, "all hastening to see the evidence of God's love and blessing towards our gracious Queen and country, by the fruite of our Captains labour and successe."

The quay under the castle wall, close to the present Barbican, was, as it is now, the favourite resort of the loungers in search of naval news, and when a long view seawards was desired the hill was ascended leading up to "Haw," on a portion of which the Citadel now stands, a durable monument of the land-grabbing propensities of the Restoration, and a splendid testimonial of the defence Plymouth made when besieged on and off for three years by the flower of the Royalist army.

At this period Cattewater was a much frequented roadstead, for Carew remarks, in describing the port, that in Hamoaze those vessels cast anchor which are bound to the eastward, as those do in Cattewater who would fare to the west. From hence, then, the *Mayflower* finally sailed on the 6th of September, 1620, arriving on the American shores in the last days of the year.

The prime importance of the successful defence of Plymouth in the Civil War, when all the rest of Devon and Cornwall, and indeed of England, was practically in Royalist hands, was first pointed out by Mr. Worth, and has since been confirmed by Dr. Gardiner. The latter authority says that Hull and Plymouth saved the Parliamentary cause. The Parliament had the command of the seas, and shipping played no unimportant part in the Civil War operations in the West.

When the Royalists were routed at Freedom Fields, on Sunday, the 3rd of December, 1643, they retreated across Lipson Creek. With much foresight, the defenders of the town had placed a ship on the ground close to Laira Point. Whilst the result of the battle was in doubt, the commander of the vessel appears, from contemporary Royalist accounts, to have become somewhat shaken in his allegiance to the Parliamentary cause. The *Mercurius Aulicus* says:—

"There is a highway which goes to Plymmouth upon the sea sand at low water, there the Rebels had placed a ship on ground, which served for a battery to guard that way. The Commander of the ship with two men more, came on shore to some of the Princes [Maurice] Officers—during the Princes absence—and offered the delivery of the ship, desiring only some assurance under the Princes hand to secure their pardon, which could not be performed till the Prince came, which was about an hour after: many Officers flocked about these men to understand the state of the Towne. In this interstitium, whether the Towne had notice of the disorder of the Princes Forces, or what other encouragement, the Rebels drew out of the Towne 200 foote, and 20 Horse; which being unexpected occasioned a retreat of the besiegers, and so left the ship and works again, which fell out to be just as the Prince returned."

The retreat so delicately described was a rout. This decided the uncertain commander of the ship, and becoming warm again in his zeal for the Parliament, he opened fire on the Royalist forces as they crowded across the creek, killing numbers of them.

Mention is made by Whitelock of the fleet lying in Cattewater, and he bears testimony to the gallantry of the crews of these ships, who formed a naval brigade, and especially assisted the garrison in repelling a desperate attack made by the Cavaliers on the western defences in September, 1644. At one time the Cavaliers held possession of the whole of the south side of the Cattewater, until, under cover of the fire of sixty guns from the ships and forts, the Parliamentarian forces finally attacked and carried Fort Stamford by assault. The remains of an old ship deeply imbedded in the mud, recently discovered off Cattedown, near which a small cannon was recovered, was probably one of the attacking ships. The period of the cannon has been identified, and when found it was fully loaded with ball and the remains of a powder charge. The gun was evidently dismounted by a longitudinal shot, marks of a heavy blow being visible on

muzzle, trunnion, and breech. Receiving serious injury in the attack. the ship was run ashore under cover of the guns of the Cattedown work, dismantled, all her guns and gear removed, and the superstructure carried away down as far as low water would permit.

Recent excavations at the back of what was formerly the "Three Crowns" Inn, at Cattedown, have turned up several cannon balls, relics of the siege, together with many quaintly shaped tobacco pipes. The frequent occurrence of the latter in places associated with Roundhead and Cavalier occupation indicates that the fragrant weed had become very popular at this period. These discoveries also show that the limestone cliff at this point must have been worked back several centuries since.

The isolation of Cattedown made it in 1580 the spot selected for mayor-choosing, for it is recorded that here in this year John Blitheman was selected, "the plague was soe great in Plymouth."

It was also a place of execution of criminals, and a convenient spot for stowing away encumbrances, as illustrated by a record in the Widey MS. book: "Item pd for buryenge a neger on Catdown, vjd."

Here Captain John Avery, the notorious pirate, was reared, and in his life and adventures, published in 1709, it is described as "a sort of an Eminence over-looking an Arm of the Sea, which by various Mæanders and Windings, runs several Miles into the Country, and takes its Name from a Mountain or Down, which at once swells above, and defends it from the Insults of tempestuous Weather."

No serious attempt at improving the harbour appears to have been made until the reign of Queen Anne. At the entrance of Cattewater, between Mount Batten and Peek's *alias* Pig's Point (Queen Anne's Battery), there was formerly a dangerous shoal or bank known as the Middle Bank. It was three hundred yards long and one hundred yards wide, and was the scene of the wreck of the *Henrietta*, man-of-war. It was removed by private enterprise. Benjamin Joules—an ancestor of Mr. John Bayly, the respected chairman of the Cattewater Commissioners—obtained an Act of Parliament in 1710, for removing this bank and for cleansing Sutton Pool, and in return for such services had the sole right of ballasting and unballasting all vessels lying in the port of Plymouth, including the Sound and Hamoaze, for a period of seventy-one years. The dues authorised were as follows: for ballasting or unballasting Her Majesty's ships and all vessels belonging to any of the inhabitants of Plymouth or Saltash, ninepence per ton; all other ships and vessels belonging to any of Her Majesty's dominions, at tenpence per ton, whilst foreign ships had to pay one shilling per ton.

The foreign trade of Plymouth is responsible, according to Polwhele, for the introduction of the grey or Norway rat. He says:—

"An old carpenter of the neighbourhood of Plymton, who was born in the year 1723, informed me, that when he was a lad, and worked with his father, there were none but black rats known; but that about this time a ship which arrived at Orestone, in the river Plym, and was there broken up, brought this kind of rat. The vessel is better remembered, I suppose, than if she had brought a blessing: he said it was called the *Elizabeth*, the master's name Henley: but he did not know whence the ship came, or to what country we are indebted for them; though they are generally called Norway rats, and are infinitely more destructive than the black rat; and they seem to have made a full use of their right of conquest, having almost extirpated their predecessors."

Vagaries of the tide in Cattewater have been noticed. On November 1st, 1755, at the time of the Lisbon earthquake, and almost immediately after high water at four *p.m.*, the tide suddenly fell four or five feet, and in eight minutes as suddenly returned. The sea sank and swelled, though in a less degree, for about half an hour, and next morning there were several large surges, ships being driven from their moorings and twirled round in a very odd manner.

In 1784 there was a great frost, and on the 31st of January so much ice was brought down by the Tamar and Plym, that, meeting in the Sound, the masses were frozen together

so intensely as to prevent the Eddystone boat from coming into Plymouth. Both the Cattewater and Hamoaze were one sheet of ice.

Five years later, George III. and Queen Charlotte rowed up the Cattewater in state barges, on a visit to Saltram, and during their Majesty's stay a naval review and sham fight took place off the port. From the description given, the sight of so many large men-of-war manœuvring under sail, and engaging each other in the old straightforward style, long before the introduction of steam and the villanies of modern warfare, must have been most interesting, and would have delighted the old school of salts, who at the present time do not fail to deplore the decadence of true seamanship.

Early in this century the rise of Cattewater was very marked. Large merchantmen and steam packets anchored here, heavy moorings were laid down by the Earl of Morley in 1808, and the building yards of Turnchapel turned out men-of-war of the first class.

The completion of the Breakwater rendered a repetition of the disastrous storm of 1824 impossible, and the eastern portion of the port bid fair to become the great commercial centre. The rise of Millbay, however, effected the decline of Cattewater, and it sank to comparative insignificance, from which it is now steadily and surely emerging.

The ancient ferry between Cattedown and Oreston was improved by the Earl of Morley in 1807, by means of what was known as the "Flying Bridge," a smaller and steamless ferry boat of the Torpoint and Saltash type. This in its turn was superseded in 1824-1827 by Laira Bridge. This handsome structure has a length of 550 feet, and is built on foundations of piles driven from 30 to 35 feet into the bed of the harbour. To prevent the scour of the silt into which the piles were driven, an artificial bottom of strong red clay and calcareous spar was laid right across the harbour with a width of 60 feet above and 70 feet below the bridge. These precautions were successful, and the durability of the bridge with the carriage of moderate weights has been fully tested during the past sixty years. The railway bridge now building is not a handsome structure, but is of great strength, the piers being built on the rock some 80 feet below the surface.

* * *

THE NAMES OF THE DARTMOOR TORS.

BY JOHN LL. W. PAGE.

THE word "tor" itself has given rise to no little controversy. Some have it that it is cognate with the Hebrew *tsoor*, a rock, and the Phœnician *tor* or *Tyre*—another grain of evidence, perchance, in favour of these Canaanites having visited Dartmoor. My own impression is that the word owes its origin to the Celtic *twr*, a swelling or protuberance, but I am bound to admit that my only authority for this theory is the suggestion of a Welsh clergyman who was struck with the frequent recurrence of the word while in Devonshire. And there is the Cornish *tur*, a tower. I have had some little doubt as to the best order in which to attack the names of these rock-crowned hills of the west, and confess to something very much like a sinking of spirits when my eye fell upon the formidable list set out in a note to Carrington's poem. Finally, I deemed it expedient to follow the historical sequence, and I propose, therefore, to divide the subject into the following sections, *viz.*, tors bearing (1) Celtic names, (2) Phœnician or Druidic-Phœnician, (3) Teutonic or Saxon, (4) names derivable from local sources, from colouring, from resemblance to certain forms, or from the vernacular.

"In all this district British names, both of people and of places, are to this day of frequent occurrence . . . . . over the whole of Dartmoor the hills rise up like Skiddaw and Helvellyn, 'memorials of a people that has passed away.' Their names are nearly all of British origin: Row Tor, the red or heathery hill; Mil Tor, the yellow hill; Lynx Tor, the hill of the marsh; and Kneeset, the great mossy hill*; are names which not only recall the wild

* From *roos*, red, *milin*, yellow, *lynnek*, marshy, *neage*, moss.

hunters by whom they were given, but show that the lapse of more than a thousand years has brought little or no change with it."

So writes Richard John King, an author whose statements are entitled to no little consideration, though I cannot but think that the opinion that "nearly all" the tors have British names is rather a bold one.

To these may be added Hel Tor, from the Cornish *huhel*, high (compare Helvellyn); Crockern Tor, from *carrag* or *carrac hir*, vernacular *cracker*, the long stone. It will be remembered that upon this eminence, which is also known as Parliament Tor, the Stannary Courts were held, and a long slab of granite formed the council table. Then we have Criptor, from *crib*, a crest or summit; Lether Tor, from *llethr*, a steep slope, the most precipitous tor on the moor; Kestor, perhaps traceable to *cist* or *cyst*, the rocky crest having a coffin-like appearance; and Dunnagoat Tor, to *dun a coed*, underwood.

Of tors bearing Phœnician or Druidic-Phœnician names, besides those already enumerated, Mistor, which dominates the southern quarter of the moor, comes first, with a title derived from Misor, the moon goddess of the Druids. It is but fair, however, to say that another root has been suggested in *mist*, alluding to the vapours in which this lofty eminence is so often veiled. Yet a third derivation may be hazarded in Mista, one of the three Valkyrier, the Fatal Sisters of Norse mythology, but this I think less likely than Misor. Across the valley rises Hessary Tor, the hill of Hesus, another god of the Druids, according to Lactantius their chief divinity. Ham Tor is thought to owe its name to Ammon, a more or less "shadowy" British deity, but query whether the Jupiter Ammon of the Syrian Desert may not be considered, as there is some probability that he was worshipped by the Canaanites of northern Palestine.

We now come to the Saxon nomenclature. Furtor, a lonely height in the very heart of the moor, 2000 feet in altitude, traces its name to *feor*, far. Braddon and Brattor, to *bradder*, broad. The Thurlstone on the summit of Watern Tor, a magnificent crag with a large opening, is from *thyrelan*, to pierce. It may be mentioned, in passing, that Watern is probably a contraction of Waterdown, as in the Survey of 1609 the eminence is called "Waterdon torre." *Brennan*, to burn, appears in the Brent tors—North Brent Tor probably owing the name to its igneous formation and to the tradition that it was once a volcano; Brent Beacon to the fire which was kindled on the summit when

"Swift to east and swift to west the ghastly war flame sped."

Wild or Wills Tor and High Willhayse bring to remembrance the Wealhas, and I am inclined to attribute Hock Tor to *hochet*, a word meaning a lump, and still in use in Gloucestershire. The name of Shillstone Tor is to be found in *selvestan*, hanging, the rocks beetling over in a somewhat precarious position; while picturesque Heytor is derivable from *heagh*, a hill or height. This word (which should perhaps be written *heah*, although the last letter is a strong guttural) was the predecessor of *hoga*, whence springs the term, a "hogsback" hill, unless, indeed, the Cornish *hôch*, a hog, be the true root. In the Perambulation of 1240 Cawsand is called Hoga de Cosdon.

Local names are owned by Sourton, Avenhead, Ellisborough, Lydford, Cherrybrook, Sampford, Longaford, and several other tors.

Many a Dartmoor eminence takes its title from real or fancied colouring, *e.g.*, White Tor, Blackator, Grey Tor; a few from the resemblance to animals, such as Hare, Fox, Vixen, Hound, Doe, Cocks, and Sheep Tors; some, again, from natural objects, as Arch, Three Barrow, Warren, Staple, with its steeple rocks, Pew, with its curious square interstices, Feather, Saddle, Bog (commonly called Baggytor) Rolls (pronounced Roose), Sharpitor, Great or Gert, and Bench Tors.

And lastly, a few have ordinary English names, but so corrupted by the Devonshire

vernacular as to be almost indistinguishable. Of these the most important is Yestor, till the last Ordnance Survey pronounced the highest point on the moor, 2030 feet above sea level. East Tor is the derivation most favourably entertained. Rowe, at page 198 of his *Perambulation*, says, "the change of *e* or *h* into *y* is common in the Devonshire vernacular. Thus we have Yeaffield for Heathfield, and yeffer for heifer, and yafful for handful." Shaptor, near Bovey Tracey, is probably Sheeptor, whilst Steeperton owes its name to an unusually abrupt declivity. Roose and Baggy Tors have already been mentioned.

It is not for a moment pretended that the names of all the Dartmoor heights have been discussed in this paper. To attempt such a task would be an arduous undertaking, and the result achieved would certainly be anything but commensurate with the amount of trouble involved. I have merely endeavoured to show the sources whence the hills of our magnificent mountain moorland have derived their strange nomenclature, instancing certain tors as examples, and it remains for others to trace (if they can) the names of *all* the heights enumerated in Carrington's note. I have derived some assistance in my researches from Mr. F. W. P. Jago's *English-Cornish Dictionary*, for the loan of which I am indebted to the Editor of the *Western Antiquary*, and while referring to this interesting work I may perhaps be permitted to express my regret that the author has not added a Cornish-English supplement, the want of such an addition having rendered my reference a matter of some difficulty. My thanks are also due to the late Mr. King, the author of *Dartmoor Forest and its Borders*, and to the writer of the article upon Dartmoor in Murray's *Devon and Cornwall*, while, of course, Rowe's *Perambulation* has been invaluable.

In conclusion, I would state that this essay is launched upon the stormy sea of public criticism with no little diffidence—a diffidence born of the small amount of information I have, after much research, been enabled to collect upon this subject. I can only hope that the venture to trace the names of the Dartmoor tors may have the effect of creating a wider and more exhaustive inquiry into a very interesting but little considered subject.

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"A CHARTER FOR OTTERTON AND SYDMOUTH."*

CONTRIBUTED BY JAMES DALLAS, F.L.S.

"A dyscharge by Kynge Herry the viijth off all xes xves and all other Subsidies.

"Henricus dei gracia Rex anglie et Fransie et Dominus hibernie vniuersis et singulis Justiciariis Excaetoribus, Viceconitatibus Prepositis Ballucis Constabulariis pinsoribus ac aliis officiariis ministris et fidelibus suis quibiscunque ad quos presentes littere peruenerint Salutem, cum vicisimo sexto die Januarii ultimo preterito de gratia nostra speciali per Cartam nostram Concesserimus dilectis nobis in christo Elizabethe nunc Abbatisse monasterii Sancti Saluatoris ac Sanctarum Marie uirginis et Brigitte de Syon ordinis Sancti Augustini Sancti Saluatoris nuncupati ad laudem gloriam et honorem predictorum Sancti Saluatoris ac sanctarum Marie uirginis et Brigitte de Syon infra manerium de ISTELLWORTH [Isleworth] in Comitatu middlesex ordinati fundati et erecti et eiusdem loci Conuentui quod ipse et successores sui ac omnes et singuli homines tenentes residentes ac alii residentes qui pro tempore fuerint de et in omnibus et singulis dominiis maneriis Prioretoribus terris tenementis Feodis et possessionibus quibuscunque ipsarum Abatisse et Conuenteos et successorem suorum eis tunc collati et extunc imperpetuum haberent et tenerent et quilibet eorum haberet et teneret omnia et singula domos et edificia sua que tunc habuerunt et extunc essent habituri quieta deliberacione et Hospitacione senescallorum Marescallorum Hospitatorum et aliorum Officiariorum et Ministrorum Hospicci nostri ac heredum nostrorum et Elizabethe Consortes nostre Karissime regina Anglie omniumque procerum et magnatum Regni nostri Anglie et quod prefate Abbatisse et Conuentus et successores sui extunc imperpetuum essent quieti et exonerati erga nos et heredes nostros de omnibus omnimodis Decimis Quintisdecimis ac aliis quotis et impossessionibus quibuscunque tam per clerum Regni nostri Anglie aut Cantuariensis provincie per se seu Eboracensis provincie per se uel per Communitatem Regni nostri predicti aut Ciues seu Burgenses Civitatum et Burgorum Communitatium ipsius Regni ante ea tempora qualitercunque concessis et nobis quoquomodo debitio pertinentibus siue spectantibus et quod quodcunque clerus regni nostri predicti aut Cantuarensis provincie per se vel Eboracensis provincie per se Decimam subsidium

* Endorsement at back.

vel alium quotam quamcunque seu aliquam inde parcellam de bouis suis spiritualibus et ecclesiasticis aut Communitates Regni nostri predicti aut Ciues aut Burgenses predictorum Ciuitatum et Burgorum Decimam Quintamdecimam subsidium seu aliam quotam siue Impossessionem quamcumque seu aliquam inde parcellam de bouis suis temporalibus seu mobilibus aut terris Tenemantis seu redditibus suis, etc.

"*A dyscharge by Kynge Herry viijth off all maner of Tolle and Custonues.*

"Et quod prefata Abbatissa et Conuentus et successores sui ac omnes homines tenentes residentes et non residentes ac alii residentes predicti ac omnia bona Catalla et mercandise eorumdem et cuiuslibet eorum sint quieti per totum Regnum nostrum Anglie de omnimodis pannagio passagio Lestagio Stallagio Cariagio Terragio Tronagio Pontagio Chimuagio Ankeragio Charfagio Tallagio et de quocunque alio theolonio et de omni Scotto et geldo Hidagio Scutagio Danegeldo et de Hornegeldo et Carucagio ac Wepyntake et Shewyng myskenning Swamoth et de thesauro Ducendo ac Wardpeny Wardcorne Auerpeny Hundredpeny Borthalpeny Tuthyngpeny et de Kaiagio muragio paagio Barbiganagio Grithbreche forstall Homesokyn Blodewyte, Fyghtwyte Hengwyte Lambwyte et de omni huiusmodi consuetudine, etc.

"*That the Kynges purveyors ne Takers schall not take no goode ne Catells of the seid Abbesse ne of non of her Tenentes.*

"Et ulterius concessi prefate Abbatisse et Conuentui et successoribus suis ac omnibus tenentibus residentibus et non residentibus ac aliis residentibus predictis quod prouisores captores sive emptores Hospicii nostri heredum seu Successorum nostrorum nec aliquis alius nulla bona usque Catalla predicti Abbatisse et Conuentus et eorum successores Tenentes residentes uel non residentes seu aliquorum aliorum residentes predictos pro prouisione Hospicii nostri nec Heredum uel Successorum nostrorum ne alicuius alterius Captant seu Capiat sed quod Abbatisse predicte et Conuentus et eorum successores ac omnes homines tenentes residentes ac alii residentes predicti ac non eorum firmarii de prouisione huiusmodi quieti sint et penitas exonerati imperpetuum.

"*Sydemouthe Infra Manerium de Oterton.*"

The above interesting document has recently come into the possession of the Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter. It has neither date nor signature, but appears to be an abstract or "inspeximus" of a charter of King Henry VII., made early in the reign of his successor, Henry VIII. Had it not been for the mention of "Elizabethe Consortes nostre Karissime," the document might have been regarded as an original charter by the latter king: Henry VIII. had no wife of that name, but his mother was Elizabeth of York.

From Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon* we learn that the manor of Otterton was given by William the Conqueror to the Benedictine Abbey of St. Michel, in the diocese of Avranches, in Normandy, before the compilation of the Domesday Book, and not improbably both Sidmouth and Budleigh were included in this grant, though, according to the Testa de Nevil, Budleigh was a gift of Henry I. In the reign of King John, if not earlier, Otterton had become a distinct priory for four monks of the Benedictine order, and apparently by this king the manors of Sidmouth and Budleigh were confirmed to the Otterton Priory, though it is said they were actually granted by him. Ultimately, Henry V., by a charter dated 20th April, 1415, annexed the manor and church of Sidmouth, together with Otterton and its dependencies, to his foundation in Middlesex called Sion House, in whose possession they remained until the dissolution of that monastery in 1539. In the first year of the reign of Henry VII. is an "inspeximus" and confirmation dated 7th July, 1486, for Elizabeth, the then abbess of Sion House, confirming the grant of "the priory of Oterton or Oderton, alias Oderyngton, co. Devon, once parcel of the possessions of the alien abbey of Mont St. Michel, and a certain portion in the church of Martok, co. Somerset, and all possessions in the counties of Devon and Somerset, to the priory of Oterton or abbey of Mont St. Michel once belonging." On the 18th August of the same year is a mandate to William Smyth, keeper of the hanaper of the Chancery, "to deliver up, without delay, and without taking any fine or fee for the king's use thereupon, to the abbess and convent of the monastery of St. Saviour and Sts. Mary the Virgin and Bride of Sion, of the order of St. Augustine, certain letters patent of confirmation granted them by the King." From this it appears that the king was very early interested in the monastery

of Sion, and as our undated and unsigned "inspeximus" is addressed to the abbess Elizabeth, it may be regarded as an abstract of a charter granted by Henry VII. during the early years of his reign, and at all events granted between the two dates, 18th January, 1486, and 11th February, 1503—the period of his married life. Of the date of the document before us there is no means of judging, but it is clear that it must, if genuine, have been written between 21st April, 1509, and 1539, the date of the dissolution.

The document was presented to the Museum by Mr. Winslow Jones, who writes: "In pencil are the initials 'H. J.,' which are probably those of the late Mr. Harry James, solicitor, Exeter, who married the sister of Mr. Thomas Jenkins, who in Lysons' *History of Devonshire* is stated to have been the owner of the manor of Sidmouth at the date of that publication [1822], and I presume that the document was given by Mr. James to my late father, Pitman Jones."

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CORNISH PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS.

II.—GRAMPOUND.

(Continued.)

BY W. P. COURTNEY.

UP to this time a decent veil of reserve had been thrown over the delinquencies of the Grampound electors, but it was now cast aside, and their deformities were disclosed to the view of the whole political world. Enquiry followed upon enquiry, and prosecution upon prosecution. The borough engaged the attention of members of parliament, and of correspondents in the press. The great Cobbett himself did not disdain to visit Cornwall, and to describe in his own racy language the incidents of the trial at Bodmin, in 1808 (August), when Sir Christopher Hawkins, the recorder of the borough, the mayor, and four of its capital burgesses, including the inevitable clergyman, were accused of malpractices at Grampound. For many years, Sir Christopher had been its recognized, its undisputed patron, keeping the voters in his pay, and receiving in return the nominations to the two seats, but after the election of 1806, his hold upon the borough was weakened by the neglect of the returned nabob to satisfy the claims of the electors, and by the unsatisfactory answers which they received from the patron himself, in response to their complaints. The electors accordingly determined to transfer their favours to some other great man, and offered themselves to Sir Francis Burdett, who declined to accept their proffered services, but recommended the election of the Hon. Andrew Cochrane Johnstone, "a gentleman whom he regarded as most cruelly oppressed." This gentleman was the eighth son of the eighth earl of Dundonald, and the uncle of that dashing seaman, best known as Lord Cochrane, who destroyed Napoleon's fleet in the Basque roads. Both the uncle and the nephew were keen politicians, ranging themselves in opposition to the Tory ministry, and bent on damaging the power of their antagonists. Johnstone, as a Scotchman, had been known to Dundas, and through the patronage of his powerful friend he became the Governor of Dominica, the colonel of the 8th West India Regiment, and brigadier-general in the West Indies. A few years previously he had married, Gertrude, the daughter and heir of Baron Clugny, Governor of Guadaloupe, and the widow of M. Godet, with whom he is supposed to have obtained large estates, but soon after Dundas, now ennobled as Lord Melville, ceased to be Secretary of State, his Scotch nominee was deprived of his offices and returned to England after 21 years service, a colonel on half-pay. A certain Major Morgan, who had also served in the West Indies, brought charges of corruption against Johnstone, to which the latter retaliated by counter-charges against his accuser, and as Johnstone suspected that Morgan had not been discouraged by the officials at the Horse Guards, his political zeal was sharpened by personal resentment. The contest raged

fiercely at Grampound at the election of 1807, but Andrew Cochrane Johnstone, with his elder brother, George Augustus Frederick Cochrane, triumphed by 27 votes over Robert Williams, jun., a London banker with Cornish connections, and Henry Baring, "an American merchant," who only polled 13 in the Hawkins interest. A petition ensued, and as the qualification of the sitting members was found insufficient the election was declared void. Each party then prepared for a fresh struggle, and the Cochranes determined to outbid their rivals. It was soon arranged that Mr. Basil Cochrane as the patron, should give £5,000 for distribution among the voters, and that each of the elected members should give £12 10s. od. to the wives of the freemen, or to the freemen themselves who had no wives.* The last sum was duly paid, but in consequence of the expense incurred by the Cochranes in trying the return, and in other measures, a compromise was ultimately arrived at, and only a part of the £5,000 was distributed, each voter receiving about £80 of their money. One voter more fortunate than the others contrived to net £1,000, for obtaining, through Mr. Johnstone's influence, promotion for a friend in the navy. The result of the second election was that 27 votes were tendered for Mr. G. A. F. Cochrane and his colleague, William Holmes, and only 14 for Robert Williams, jun., and John Teed, the candidates of Sir Christopher. The mayor, however, who was on the side of the local baronet, struck off sufficient votes from the larger poll to give Sir Christopher's nominees a majority of one, and returned Williams and Teed as the members. A second petition followed, the return was upset, and Holmes and Cochrane were seated. When Sir Christopher found by the result of the second election, that his sway over the electors of Grampound had vanished, he determined upon increasing his voters. His first attempt was to draw over to his side some of the adherents of the Cochranes, but this proved to be a failure, and a different expedient was adopted. The electors of this little borough consisted of a recorder, a mayor, eight capital burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen. The latter were only added at two seasons of the year, about Easter and Michaelmas, and were selected by a jury, consisting of two burgesses, styled by the fanciful name of "eligers," and not less than ten freemen. As only a minority of this body was composed of Sir Christopher's men, the jury was adjourned more than once, until the time came when several voters in his interest could be added to the body. As soon as this was done, the Cochranites appealed to the Court of King's Bench, and a criminal information was issued. To this trial, which took place at Bodmin, in August, 1808, the great Cobbett came from London, and he gave the readers of his *Weekly Political Register* a vivid account of the proceedings, mingled with some caustic sketches. The evidence of the illegality of the proceedings of this jury was clear, the summing up of the judge was strongly against the conduct of its members, but Hawkins and his associates were, nevertheless, acquitted. After this proceeding, a year or two passed away, until Mr. George Augustus Frederick Cochrane saw fit to accept the stewardship of the Chiltern hundreds, and to make way for his brother, Andrew Cochrane Johnstone. This was in July, 1812, and in the following October a dissolution took place, when Johnstone was again returned, and in company with Mr. John Teed, who it was subsequently stated gave each of his supporters before the election day a large sum of money—£100 a piece—on notes of hand, on the understanding, an understanding faithfully carried out, that after the election, the promissory notes should be returned to the signers. In July, 1814, Mr. Johnstone was accused of having been concerned in extensive frauds on the Stock Exchange, and virtuous indignation on the part of the ministerial majority having been

* Another witness deposed that £8,400 was the price for the two seats.

heightened by political animosity, was expelled the house, when Sir Christopher Hawkins nominated to the vacancy.*

Another general election took place in the summer of 1818, and the affairs of Grampound were again brought before the House of Commons. The number of voters was under sixty, among whom there were possibly four whose support was not to be obtained by money, and there were six candidates, five of whom went to the poll. On the election day one of the candidates demanded that the bribery oath should be offered to some of the electors, but he was at once met with the assertion that it was owing to him that most of them had received money. A little later, a member of the constituency, a gentleman pleasantly described as "as great a rogue as any of them," presented himself as a candidate, with the object of enforcing the application of the oath, whereupon he was knocked down in the street by his colleagues on the burgess list, and severely beaten. When the poll was closed, it was found that Mr. John Innes, of Titness Park, in Berkshire, and Mr. Alexander Robertson, ("an old Asiatic merchant," as he described himself in 1820, on the title-page of a pamphlet written to prove that the "present difficulties of the country might be relieved by opening new markets to our commerce, and removing all injurious restrictions"), had each received 36 votes, whilst eleven apiece had been tendered for Teed, who was pronounced "too poor" for such a constituency, Collett, a hop merchant, in the borough of Southwark, and an unknown Mr. Benjamin Shaw. The result of the election inspired Mr. Teed with the determination to punish the persons who had prevented his re-election, and he found no difficulty in executing his desire. The voters, it appeared, had first addressed themselves to Sir Christopher Hawkins, but that worthy baronet was tired of their solicitations, and refused to advance a penny. They then turned their attention to a second baronet, on the other side of the Tamar, Sir Manasseh Lopez, and represented to him that two thousand pounds, distributed among 40 voters, would give him the majority. His attorney thereupon made his appearance in the borough with the necessary money, but as the Mayor contrived to intercept over £300 for himself, and another man secured £140, the rank and file of the voters only received £35 each, instead of the £50, which they expected, and there was much dissatisfaction in the borough. As soon as these facts became known to Mr. Teed, he caused the peccant voters to be indicted at an expense of several thousands of pounds, and they were duly convicted. The same defeated candidate instituted a petition against the result of the election, but abandoned all proceedings when his expenses at the election, some eight thousand pounds were repaid to him by an attorney acting for one of the sitting members. Sir Manasseh was convicted of bribery in both Cornwall and Devon, condemned in the payment of an enormous fine to the crown, and to imprisonment at Exeter for 24 calendar months, and out of this election, and the proceedings at Tregony, four persons were convicted, in the Court of King's Bench, of conspiracy.

(To be concluded.)

* Lord Cochrane was accused of the same crime, and was punished with great severity, now universally acknowledged to have been inflicted in error. Mr. Cochrane Johnstone was an active speculator in the Stock Exchange.

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ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(Continued.)

XXXI.—

"JOHN ANDREW, chaplain, and Thomas Tolker, of Sykedone, grant to John Durant, of Kyngysbryge, and Matilda his wife, all their tenement in Kyngysbryge aforesaid, which they held by the grant and enfeofment of the said John Durant; to have and to hold, with all the appurtenances thereof, to the said John and Matilda, their heirs and assigns, of the Capital Lords of the Fee, by hereditary right, for

ever.—Witnesses: John Hordeuel, Portreeve, John Craky, John Radewylle, John Pypard, John Heghe, and others.—Dated at Kyngysbryghe, on the Saturday next after the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the-Martyr, 19 Ric. II." [1st January, 1395-6].

This MS. is injured by damp; but, happily, all essential words are spared. The two seals remain, one of them in good condition, though, unfortunately, the name of the owner is illegible. The arms are a chevron, between two quatrefoils in chief and a nondescript charge, apparently a heart, in base: the shield is enclosed in a cinquefoiled circle, and the legend is "✠ SIGILLVM WILLELMI PY.. ...." Enough remains, therefore, to show that the seal did not belong to any of the parties to the Deed, but (as in so many other cases) was borrowed for the occasion.

XXXII.—"Isolda, widow of William Toukere, of Addistone, quitclaims to William Falcombe, of Kyngesbrigge, all her right and claim, present and future, by reason of dowry or other title whatsoever, in a certain messuage, with its appurtenances, in the Town of Kyngesbrigge, of which John Prestecote had recently purchased the fee-simple from her late husband aforesaid.—Witnesses: Richard Piperel, William Fortescu, John Carswille, Ralph Prestecote, John Hacche, William Wodemanstone, John Radewille, John Vele, and others.—Dated on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Dunstan, 20 Ric. II." [14th May, 1397].

The Seal remains, but the device is obliterated past identification. The curious name "Wodemanstone" still survives in this neighbourhood as "Woodmason."

XXXIII.—"An Indenture, dated at Kynggesbrigge, on the Monday next after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John-Baptist, 21 Ric. II. [25th June, 1397], between Agnes, widow of Richard Deghere, of the one part, and Roger Deghere, brother and heir of the said Richard, of the other part. The said Agnes grants, etc., to the said Roger, his heirs and assigns, all right or claim, etc., which she has or may have, in the name of dowry, in a certain messuage held by John Rondel of Dodebroke, for the term of his natural life, by grant from the aforesaid Richard, her late husband. Also, she gives up to him all her right in a certain meadow, situate in the said township, at Shurteslete, hard by the salt-water mill-pool of the Lord of the Manor's mill; as well as all her right and claim in all messuages, lands, tenements, rents, and services, which the said Richard held by inheritance from John Deghere, father of Roger aforesaid, in Kynggesbrigge, Dodebroke, Alvyngtone, and Cattespathe. And the said Roger, for his part, grants to the said Agnes all the rent and service of John Dyra, of Alvyngtone, derived from a certain messuage which the said Roger holds for a term of years in Alvyngtone, and another messuage in the township of Dodbroke which John Janne holds for a term of years; to have and to hold to the said Agnes for the term of her natural life, rendering year by year to the said Roger a certain garment, on St. John-Baptist's Day.—Witnesses: Stephen Strangge, Robert Combe, John Radewille William Falcombe, John Bourynge, and others."

This MS. has been damaged, and a word has been lost in the description of the red garment referred to at the end—"unam ..... rubiam duplicatam": the second word has perished, but it was probably "robam."

XXXIV.—"John Gegge grants to Thomas Gegge, his son, a plot of ground in the town of Kynggesbrigge, between the tenement of Henry Vele, on the South, and the tenement of Thomas Spynnere, on the North, the King's highway on the West, and the Kynggesbrigge mill-pool on the East; to have and to hold the same to the said Thomas, his heirs and assigns, for ever, of the Capital Lords of the Fee, etc.—Witnesses: John Hacche, Portreeve of the said Town, John Radewille, John Crakya, William Falcombe, William Sormounde, and others.—Dated at Kynggesbrigge, on the Monday next after the Feast of Saint Gregory, the Pope, 22 Ric. II." [17th March, 1398-9].

This Deed is in a most dilapidated state, being nearly destroyed by damp, and so tender that it had to be carefully placed in an envelope, by itself, to prevent its falling to pieces! Nevertheless, it has been found possible to recover every essential word.

Notes.

A Gravestone of Courtenay.—Strolling into the graveyard that surrounds the *very* new church of St. Leonard's at Exeter, we found the pathway parallel to the south side paved with the old gravestones turned out of the former church. One of them, the half only, was part of a memorial of some interest, but search was vain to find the corresponding portion. The stone was inscribed around the edge:—

"Heer lyeth Humfry Co'tenay of M——
—— Sr Willia' Mohu' K'ight ——."

And in the centre:—

"How wyfe to Sr —— who died
in ann —— The 26 of ——."

From Vivian's *Visitation of Devon* we learn that Humphrey Courtenay, of Molland, was son and heir to Philip Courtenay, of Molland (*ob.* 1610-11), by his wife Joan, daughter of John Boyes, of Kent (*ob.* 1586). The said Humphry married Jane, daughter of Sir William Mohun, of Hall, knight, who afterwards remarried Sir John Specot, of Thornbury, knight. He was aged twelve years in 1580, and died without issue. His will, dated 26th April, 1632, was proved 21st October, 1634, P.C.C.; and, as appears from the turned-out fragment of his gravestone, he was buried in St. Leonard's Church. R.

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The Armada.—The following facts about the Biscayan squadron of the "Invincible" Armada may interest some of your readers. They illustrate well how thorough the preparations were, and how well the Armada was provided, "regardless of expense," as one may say. The account was collected by Humphrey Broke, a merchant of Liverpool. The Biscayan squadron appear to have consisted of eight armados, or great ships of seven or eight hundred tons each; four reserves of small ships; six galleys, with thirty oars each side. The crews were 2000 sailors and 4000 soldiers. They were provided with "20,000 calivers, 20,000 muskets, and 1000 quintals of powder, 20,000 pikes, 78,000 quintals of biscuit, 100 tons of garlic, 20,000 porkers, and 3900 quintals of Holland fish." The king's (Philip II.) commission sealed up, not to be opened before they were thirty leagues at sea. There appears in this report to be a confusion, in some details, between the Biscayan squadron and the provisioning of the whole Armada, but the report is curious and worth noticing.

Liverpool. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

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A Nonconformist Minister on a Church.—"Why will these professionals follow the traditions of the Pharisees, and think only of the outside and the appearance to the eye, forgetful of the inside and the use of the building? Above all, why will they defraud us of the blessed light of heaven, shutting it out as as much they can with their mullioned windows and heavy pillars and arches, as if we had too much sunshine beneath our sober skies. A dimly lighted church may do very well for a dark religion or twilight faith, but never for the intelligence, freedom, and confidence of Congregationalism. For my part I care very little what sort of place I preach in, if I have two requisites, light and air, and can see the people well grouped together, not split up into sections by transepts or peeping out of cornices and burrows beneath the roof. But to come into one of those gothic prison houses, gloomy as the grave, and find the service bestuck and intermingled with collects and anthems, oh, it tries one's patience; it tempts one to wish that both architect and innovators were shut up in the crypt of a Cathedral for the rest of their days—or until they repented."

The above remarkable extract appeared some years ago in the *Building News*. JOHN NEWNHAM.

Exeter.

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Chronogram on Tomb in Ilsington Churchyard.—In copying epitaphs from gravestones, etc., the greatest accuracy is needed in the transcription of any chronogram, as otherwise the date contained in it cannot be faithfully rendered. A striking example of this requirement was shown in Vol. II., page 134-5 of this journal, in the case of the epitaph on Judge Doddridge in Exeter Cathedral. I now desire to draw attention to another instance, also a Devon one.

In the churchyard of Ilsington, near Newton Abbot, and adjacent to the chancel door, is a tomb over the remains of a member of the Ford family, and containing, according to Colonel Harding (in a paper "On the Churches of Lustleigh and Ilsington," in the *Trans. of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society.*, v. (1856), 93), the following inscription:—

THOMÆ FORD DE SIDFORD, GEN., QUI
DEPOSITUM DORMIO ET VT SPERO CINERES SINE LAVE RESVRGENT. OBIIT DECIMO
NONO DIE NOVEMBRIS

In this the chronogrammatic letters (that is, all the tall ones) answer to Roman numerals, and if these be added together the total is 1662, the assumed date of death. If, therefore, the chronogram be correct, Colonel Harding must have been wrong in stating "the numeral letters mark the year of Thomas Ford's death 1657." A chronogram, however, is not considered as a true one unless all the letters that can be used as numerals appear as tall ones, and their value duly reckoned. If the above be examined, it will be noticed that the I in "DORMIO" and the V in "LAVE" are not counted. It will be presently seen that "Lave" is a mistake for "Labe."

Another version was contributed to *Notes & Queries* (5th Series, IX., 337) by "T.F.R," and runs thus:—

"DorMIo et vt spero CIneres sIne Labe resVrgent."

The sum of these numerals in 1658. This is not a true chronogram, insomuch as the V in "VT" is not shown or reckoned as a numeral. A copy of it appeared in Mr. Hilton's work on *Chronograms*, I. (1882), 6, and with this translation: "I sleep, and as I hope, my remains will rise again without blemish."

As these transcripts were unsatisfactory on account of giving different dates, I applied to the Rev. T. Hale, the present Vicar of Ilsington, and he very courteously examined the inscription, of which he sent me an accurate copy, which I reproduce here:—

THOMAS FORD DE SIGFORD GENT QUI

DEPOSITUM

CHRONOGRAMMA

DorMIo et Vt spero CIneres

sIne Labe resVrgent.

ORBIT DECIMO

NONO DIE NOVEMBRIS

A comparison of this with the one copied from Colonel Harding's paper will show one important difference in the marginal inscription. The numerals in the chronogram make a total of 1663, a date different to those of the other two versions, and this is proved to be the correct one by an entry in the parish register, of which the following is a copy: "1663 Novemb. 21 Thomas fford Gent." For this I am indebted to the same clergyman.

There is a correct transcript of the chronogram in the notice of Ilsington church contained in *Ashburton and its Neighbourhood*, by C. Worthy (103), but the date is erroneously given as 1658, the author having omitted to include one V in the addition.

Budleigh Salterton. T. N. Brushfield, M.D.

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Thomas Temple, a hitherto unrecorded Cornish M.P.—The name of this gentlemen occurs in various lists of members of the Long Parliament, but I am not aware that any serious attempt has hitherto been made to place him in his right constituency. Through the medium of the *Western Antiquary*, I wish to show that it was as member for one of the numerous Cornish boroughs that he entered the House of Commons, and to ask the aid of your readers in assigning him his precise place.

That he entered the House not very long before the memorable "purge" of December, 1648, is certain, from various reasons that need not here be specially set forth, and that he was one of the members "secluded" by Colonel Pride is equally undoubted, his name appearing among the secluded members in several of the printed lists of the period. Carlyle (*Letters of Cromwell*) and Cobbett (*Parliamentary History*) both assert him to have been member for Huntingdon, and assume him to have been elected in the place of some member disabled. Not only is there no evidence of this, but prior to the "purge" no vacancy occurred at Huntingdon that Temple could have been called upon to fill. It is obvious, therefore, that to elsewhere must be looked for his seat. Now in one of William Prynne's innumerable pamphlets entitled *The Curtain Drawne, or the Parliament exposed to view*, printed in 1659, a list is appended of all the excluded members then surviving, and arranged in the order of counties. Among the Cornish members occurs a "Mr Tempell." No other member of the name is found in the list, and we know from another of Prynne's tracts that "Thomas Temple," the excluded member, was living in 1659. So that scarcely a doubt exists but that Thomas Temple and the Cornish member were one and the same.

Having fixed the county, the more difficult point arises as to the borough for which Mr. Temple sat. Upon this I am not able to speak definitely, but can, I think, draw the lines sufficiently narrow, so as to limit the alternative to two or, at most, to three places. With one or two exceptions, Prynne's list of excluded members is arranged within the counties in the order in which the boroughs stood on the parliamentary roll. Now "Mr Temple" comes between Lionel Copley, Esq., and Charles, Lord Carr, so he must have been either the colleague of one of these, or else have represented some constituency that came between the boroughs represented by them. Lionel Copley sat for Bossiney and Lord Carr for St. Michaels, the boroughs between them on the roll being St. Ives, Fowey, and St. Germans. Bossiney, St. Ives, and Fowey may be at once dismissed, both the sitting members for each of these boroughs at the time of the "purge" being known, and in no case was there room for Temple. We are reduced, thus, to St. Germans and St. Michaels. Nor does there seem a much better chance at St. Germans. The members originally returned for that borough were John Moyle, jun., and Benjamin Valentine. The latter was a "Rumper," and sat till the end of the Parliament. Moyle is mostly said to have died before 1646, a new writ being ordered 11th November, 1646, to which, according to the official list, William Scawen was returned. I am not sure but that there is some error here. Moyle was living in July, 1646, and the son of John Moyle, sen., of Bake, did not die till 1658. However, whether Moyle or Scawen were the second member, both the St. Germans seats seem to have been filled in 1648. We are thus left to St. Michaels. And here we have a decided hiatus that needs supplying. William Chadwell and Robert Holburne, the original members, were both "disabled" in 1648. To fill their places new writs were ordered February 9th, 1647. The return of one member only—Charles, Lord Carr—is on official record, although it is generally stated that Edward, Lord Clinton, was elected as his colleague. This latter *must* be incorrect, inasmuch as Lord Clinton was returned for Callington some few months previously. The insertion of Thomas Temple at St. Michaels as the

colleague of Lord Carr, would therefore exactly meet the case, and I am strongly inclined to believe would be correct. The only other Cornish borough near this part of the roll in which a blank exists is Newport. Prynne was one of the members, being elected on the 7th Nov., 1648. Who his colleague was is not known. Prynne, in his list, places himself just above Lionel Copley and after Sir Thomas Trevor, member for Tregony. This was a little too high up for Newport. But had Temple been his colleague he could hardly have omitted placing him next to himself on the list.

As to the identity of Temple, I am not quite certain, but think he was the son of Sir John Temple, of Stanton Barry, and the same who was afterwards appointed by Cromwell Governor of Nova Scotia in 1656—an appointment confirmed after the Restoration by Charles II. By the latter he was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, and he died in March, 1674, being buried at Ealing, March 28th of that year. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

Queries.

[*Correspondents replying to any of the following* QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.*]

93.—**Curiosity at North Tawton.**—Is anything now known of "the Pit that springs by Intervals at North Taunton," mentioned among the "Remarkables" (*sic*) of Devonshire, page 46 of Bickham's *British Monarchy*, published in 1748? I presume that by North Taunton there can be no doubt that North Tawton is meant? HIBYSKWE.

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94.—**John Oliver Williams.**—This gentleman was a son of William Williams, M.D., and at one period served the office of sheriff of Devon. His death took place at Lidford, where it is commonly reported that he committed suicide by leaping down the cascade. Can any correspondent say to what family Mr. Williams belonged, and furnish dates respecting his career? GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

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95.—**Date and Place of Marriage wanted.**—In about May, 1728, the Rev. George Bradford, then Vicar of Bishop's Tawton, was married to Katherine, daughter of the Rev. Charles Harward, then Rector of Talaton, and widow of Arthur Chichester, the younger, of Hall, in Bishop's Tawton, who had died on the 22nd November, 1725, but it is not known where the marriage was solemnised, and information on the point would be esteemed a favour. Katherine, the elder daughter of the marriage, was married in October, 1761, to Sir Stafford Northcote, the sixth baronet. WINSLOW JONES.

Exmouth.

96.—**Divided Parishes.**—An inspection of the maps given with the older copies of the Diocesan Calendar of Devon will show that many of them are divided into several portions, smaller parts being mixed up, as it were, in the parishes surrounding the main extent of land composing the parish. What is the explanation of this arrangement? HIBYSKWE.

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97.—**John Hawkins, Surgeon.**—John Hawkins, of Dulverton, Somerset, in 1809 (sometime of Carmarthen), had by his wife, Mary Ann, two daughters, *viz.*, Jane, born 3rd July, 1810, and Caroline, born 22nd November, 1812. Names of John Hawkins' descendants would be gladly received. TUTA QUIA DIFFIDENS.

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98.—**Rosemary.**—In Mrs. Bray's story of *Fits of Fitzford*, Vol. III., page 47, is the following description of the dresses of the guests at a wedding: "The numerous guests of Glanville, attired in new and rich dresses, each wearing his 'bride knot of many colours,' the bride's maids still displaying on their brows the garland that proclaimed their service, with branches of rosemary tied upon their sleeves, feasted, danced, sang, and amused themselves with every variety of entertainment that the place and the customs of the times would admit." Perhaps some of the numerous readers of the *W. A.* could state the true meaning of wearing branches of rosemary on the arms. It is, I am aware, a very old custom to wear rosemary at weddings, and also at funerals, but the true meaning of wearing it seems very obscure. Brand, in his *Observations on Popular Antiquities*, is not at all clear about it, although he gives many instances of its use at both weddings and funerals. The nearest approach to a definition of its meaning is in an old ballad entitled "The Bride's Good-morrow":—

> "The house is drest and garnisht for your sake,
> With flowers gallant and green;
> A solemn feast your comely cooks do ready make,
> Where all your friends will be seen;
> Young men and maids do ready stand
> With sweet rosemary in their hand—
> A perfect token of your virgin's life.
> To wait upon you they intend
> Unto the church to make an end;
> And God make thee a joyful wedded wife."

Herrick says of the rosemary branch:—

> "Grow for two ends, it matters not at all,
> Be 't for my bridall or my buriall."

Shakspere puts into the mouth of Ophelia:—

> "There 's rosemary, that's for remembrance; pray you, love, remember."

Is any legend or local meaning attached to the wearing of sprigs of this plant on the arms in Devon?

Exeter. EDWARD PARFITT.

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99.—**Interesting House in the Close, Exeter.**—Can any of your readers give me the history of a picturesque house in the Close, Exeter, recently the residence of the late Rev. John Hellins, M.A. On the front of the house is a medallion of Queen Elizabeth, together with the figure of a nude boy standing by a sun-dial, and pointing to its legend, "Dum spectas fugio." Over the entrance doorway is a coat of arms, which I have heard described as belonging to a certain John Rodd, who built, or rebuilt, the house in the time of Elizabeth. In front of this house is a low building, now occupied as an office by Mr. Medley Fulford, the well-known architect and church restorer. The greater part of this building formed the entrance lodge to the above-mentioned house, and it retains a very fine wrought-iron gate bearing the initials "J. R.," which have been variously rendered "Jacobus Rex" and "John Rodd." JOHN NEWNHAM.

Exeter.

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100.—**Martyn of Coldstone.**—I thank Mr. Kelland for his reply. I shall feel obliged if he can tell me what were the arms of the Martyns, barons of Barnstaple.

Shaugh Prior Vicarage. J. B. STROTHER.

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101.—Can any of your readers inform me how the rural deanery which includes Exeter, St. Thomas, Exwick, and Heavitree, acquired the name of "Christianity"?

Exeter. JOHN NEWNHAM.

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102.—**Find of a Curious Stone at Wincanton.**—There has recently been found at Wincanton, in pulling down the church, a curious and interesting stone, the following description of which has been supplied to a local paper: "There is some excellent carving, in which appears a smith's forge, water trough, anvil, and tools; a bishop holding a crozier, and some laymen kneeling at his feet. On the other side of the forge is an ass with an attendant." Some reader of this journal may perhaps be able to give some information relative to the intended representation of this carving. P. F. ROWSELL

Exeter.

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103.—**Eulogium on Sir Francis Drake.**—According to Mr. W. C. Hazlitt, in his additions to Ritson's *Bibliographia Poetica*, which appear in the current number of Stock's *Antiquary* (October, 1887), William Kempe, a schoolmaster at Plymouth, prefixed a few verses in eulogy of Sir Francis Drake's Reservoir at Plymouth to his translation of the *Art of Arithmeticke* from the Latin of Ramus, 8vo, 1592. Can any of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* furnish me with a copy of these verses, as they may have a bearing on the Plymouth water controversy, inasmuch as they were written by a contemporary of Drake, and appeared soon after his great engineering feat was carried out. W. H. K. WRIGHT.

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104.—**Betsy Grimbal.**—Is anything more known of this woman than appears in Mrs. Bray's story of *Fitz of Fitzford?* She says of her that "her name carried with it an idea of something fearful, a sound fitted for nurses to frighten children. Betsy Grimbal: a name to this day remembered in Devon, with no pleasing associations. She was famed, even in her own time, for the bold, cunning, and ferocious cast of her character; whilst many of her adventures during her connexion with the outlawed miners form a tale of legendary lore, to wile away the evening round a winter's hearth" (*Fitz of Fitzford*, Vol. II., page 25. The story of this remarkable woman ought still to be remembered in the neighbourhood of Tavistock. Perhaps some reader of this may be able to say if the tale still survives, and, if not too long, would give it in the *W. A.* EDWARD PARFITT.

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105.—**The Armada in Art.**—Barrow, in his *Life of Drake*, page 321, says: "England every where resounded with acclamations of joy, in which all the Protestant nations of Europe participated. Poets and Painters employed their respective talents in giving celebrity to the joyful issue of the late contest." I leave the works of poets to be dealt with by those who may reply to H. Sharrock on the subject of Armada bibliography, but wish to ask what is known respecting the share which painters took (according to Barrow) in "giving celebrity" to the deliverance which Drake and the other sea-dogs of Devon had so great a share in bringing to pass. I presume Barrow is referring to times immediately succeeding the abortive invasion itself, so that the representation of scenes in the defeat of the Armada, which filled the tapestry so unfortunately destroyed in the burning of the former House of Lords, could not have been in his mind when he penned the passage I quoted. Probably foreign painters did more at the time than those of English nationality? DEVS., jun.

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106.—**Charles Fort, Plymouth.**—In a list of Civil War tracts I saw recently, one was mentioned relating to "the surrender of Charles Fort" to the "Governor of Plymouth." The date assigned was 1646. Was this a name given to one erected by the besiegers? If so, where was it situated? IGNORAMUS.

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107.—**"Nomina Villarum" for Devon and Cornwall.**—Would it not be generally interesting if some fortunate possessor of one of these early statistical publications (the earliest, I think, is dated 1680) were to extract from them the particulars given respecting places in Devon and Cornwall, for publication in your columns. I know I should feel much interested in comparing the old and the modern names, as well as the relative conditions of the places as shown by these old books. HIBYSKWS.

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108.—Heirs of Courtenay, Earls of Devon.—Who are now the heirs or coheirs-general of the first line of Courtenay, earls of Devon? John, eighth earl, who fell at Tewkesbury in 1471, had two sisters. The elder, Joan, was then wife of Sir Roger Clifford, Knt. (second son of Thomas, eighth Baron Clifford). Sir Roger was beheaded in 1485, leaving by his wife three children, *viz.*, a son, Charles, and two daughters, Mary and Barbara, said to have married respectively Sir Thomas Wingfield, Knt., and —— Drury, but I have been unable to trace these two husbands. The son, Charles Clifford, married Anne, daughter of Sir William Knyvett, Knt. (who seems also to have been the second husband of Joan Courtenay), and had issue two sons, Edward, his heir, and William, died *s.p.*; also a daughter, Jane, wife of "William Coe Esq of Suffolk" (? William Coo, of Boxford—vide *Visitation of Suffolk*). Edward Clifford was the last male heir of this line. He married Margery Layton, and had, it is said, an only child, Dorothy, whose after history is unrecorded.

The second sister and coheir of John, eighth Earl of Devon, was Elizabeth, married to Sir Hugh Conway, Knt. There is some ambiguity in the identity of this Sir Hugh Conway. The *Visitation of Warwickshire* (Harl. Soc.) describes him as elder brother of Edward Conway, founder of the Conways of Arrow, in that county, who was gentleman usher to Henry VIII. and ancestor of the Lords Conway. This is probably correct, in which case he would be Sir Hugh Conway, Treasurer of Calais, half-brother of Edward Conway and only son of John Conway, of Bodrhyddan, co. Flint, by his first wife, Ellen, daughter of Edmund Marshall, Esq. He held the office of Treasurer of Calais very early in the reign of Henry VIII., a royal warrant being addressed to him in that capacity dated "Greenwich 12 March 1511" (*Chronicles of Calais*, page 39, Camden Society). It is thus all but certain that he was the Sir Hugh Conway present at Bosworth Field, who was knighted in 1485 at the coronation of Elizabeth, consort of Henry VII. Sir Bernard Burke (*Extinct Peerage*) makes the latter knight ancestor (? grandfather) of Sir Hugh the Treasurer, but the dates forbid this identity. Only one Sir Hugh Conway is enumerated in the list of knights of the 15th and 16th centuries, and there is little doubt but that the Bosworth knight and the Treasurer of Calais were one and the same individual. No issue is assigned in the Warwickshire *Visitation* to his marriage with the coheiress of Courtenay, and he probably died *s.p.*, in which case the sole representation of the earlier Earls of Devon would now vest in the descendants (if any) of Dorothy, daughter of Edward Clifford and Margery Layton, and failing her, in those of her aunt, Jane, the wife of William Coo. I shall be glad to learn anything further upon this point. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

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109.—Where were the Old Vestries?—In looking at old churches, Tavistock, for example, to say nothing of more modern ones, like Charles Church, Plymouth, one often finds one or more windows blocked up through the erection of a vestry, which often quite spoils the external appearance of the church. The question then arises, how did the clergy manage about robing, when these old churches were built, in the days when, we usually suppose, more was thought of the vestments than in the days of the black gown. I can remember that in St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, there used to be a portion of the body of the church partitioned off, where the clergy used to robe, but I presume that was not really the original arrangement. H. SHARROCK.

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110.—Ornament at Sydenham House, Lifton.—Over the gateway of Sydenham House, near Lifton, there is a curious ornament. From the arched iron bar connecting the tops of the two sides of the gateway, there rise two arms holding between them a head surmounted by a cocked hat. Has this any armorial signification, or has it any other meaning? RAMBLER.

Replies.

Ashreigney (VII., 64, query 47; 91).—The present local pronunciation is Ring's Ash, but Prebendary Randolph will find on reference to Polwhele that the place was locally known as King's Ash, as well as Ring's Ash, in the last century. Polwhele says, "Deanery of Torrington £24:0:0 Ashereigney or Kings Ash," etc. In 1790, the Rev. John Tossell Johnson, then rector, wrote Mr. Polwhele, "Ashreigney is most commonly called Rings Ash. It is also called Ashraignye, Ashreigney, Kings Ash, and I find it in my title deeds Esse-Regny, from the family of Esse, formerly settled here, so that the etymology becomes easy." Westcote settles the question of derivation thus: "We are to visit Rings Ash or Esse-Regny, compounded of two names, Esse the ancient possessor, and Regny, succeeded by one of the coheirs. They were two great families, and the last the greater in birth and estate by the first." G. CUTCLIFFE, jun.

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Curious Custom (VII., 114, query 90).—The custom of "sales by inch of candle" is certainly not peculiarly local. Large brokers' sales of foreign produce in the London Docks are regularly conducted in this way. The mode of procedure is exactly as Mr. Langdon describes in his query. W. S. B. H.

RESPECTING the custom of selling by "light of candle," I beg to send you an extract from the paper on "The Sussex Diarists," in my volume of *Glimpses of our Sussex Ancestors*. It occurs in that part of it which deals with the diary of Mr. Thomas Turner, of East Hothly: "In 1756 he [Thomas Turner] attended a sale at Lewes, and the mode of auction was, that the last bidder, whilst

a candle burned, was the buyer. The candle was lighted before four o'clock and burned till eight; four hours being occupied in the disposal of property worth £420. Pepys, in his Diary, notices the same custom: 'Sept. 3, 1662. After dinner we [the Commissioners of the Admiralty] went and sold the Weymouth, Success, and Fellowship Hulkes, where it was pleasant to see how backward men are at first to bid, and yet, when the candle is going out, how they bawl and dispute afterwards who bid the most first. And here I observed one man cunninger than the rest, that was sure to bid the last man, and to carry it; and inquiring the reason, he told me that just as the flame goes out the smoke descends, which is a thing I never observed before; and by that he did know the instant when to bid last.'" CHARLES FLEET.

Brighton.

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Misereres in Exeter Cathedral: Bishop Brewer (VII., 43, 117).—What does "A Subscriber" mean by saying the correct form for spelling this bishop's name is Breure? The name of the bishop in question, who (A.D. 1224-44) caused the Early English stalls to be made, is well-known to be Bishop Bruere. "A Subscriber," in his haste to correct a fellow-subscriber, has evidently blundered himself. G. C.

Belfast.

WHAT does "A Subscriber" mean by saying the correct form of spelling this bishop's name is Breure? Where does he get his authority for such a rendering? Archdeacon Freeman, in his *Architectural History of Exeter Cathedral*, invariably refers to him as Bruere (pages vi., 9, 10, 48. Thus he says (page 48): "In 1390-20 occurs a most extraordinary charge of 9*d.* for digging and making a grave for my Lord William Bruere Bishop: who had been dead nearly eighty years." The late Dr. Oliver, in his *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter*, variously renders the name Brewer, Briwere, Bruer, Briewer, and Brurwere, but never Breure, as "A Subscriber" considers I ought to have known the name was spelt. In this case, "A Subscriber" is in the position of a corrector corrected. HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

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Captain William Newell and the Spanish Armada (VII., 113, query 81).—I am unable to trace the name of William Newell amongst the list of captains given in the various works on the subject, but there is a William Newton, who commanded a small ship called the *Marigold*, and also a Captain —— Rewell, who was in command of the *Jewel*, one of the ships fitted out by the city of London. Of course, there were many small ships (victuallers and others), the names of whose captains do not appear, besides several larger crafts (volunteers) from Dartmouth, Plymouth, and other ports, the names of whose captains are also wanting. KEARLEY.

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Cornish Tokens (VI., 79, 190, 223).—I shall feel greatly obliged if any of your readers could give me an exact description of the Bonython token found at Mevagissey. My reason for asking this favour is, that in Mr. Udal's reply in *Notes & Queries* for July 30th, he seems to think I have not given the initials in the correct order. I, of course, only repeated what was given in the first account. All Mr. Udal says is most interesting, and no doubt he is right, but it would be more satisfactory to know for certain. EMILY COLE.

Teignmouth.

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Thomas Gewen, M.P. (VI., 247).—A further contribution to the biography of Gewen is to be found in the Appendix to the Forty-eighth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, just published (page 477). It appears from the "Calendar of Privy Seals, Signed Bills, &c. (Chancery Series), for the Reign of Charles I.," that on May 20th, 1633, was granted to Thomas Gewen a Privy Seal, conferring upon him the "offices of havenor of the Duchy of Cornwall, and escheator and feodary of cos. Cornwall and Devon." ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

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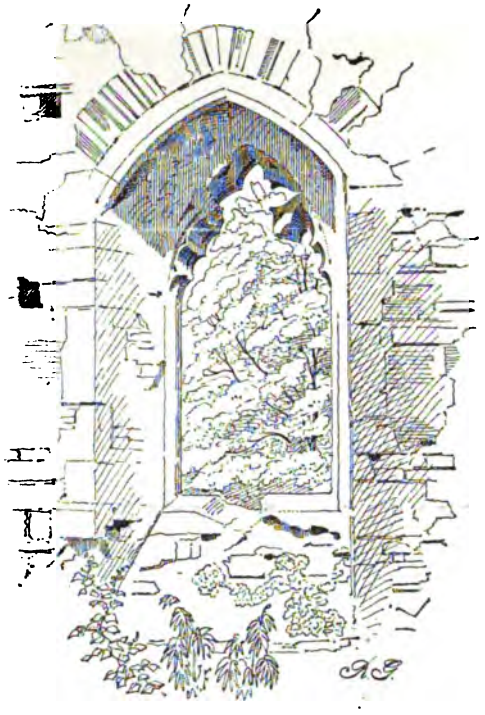
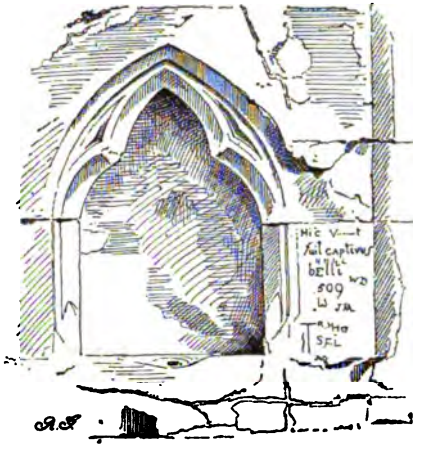
Spanish Armada: the English Admiral's Flagship (VII., 114, query 91).—Your correspondent "Hibyskwe" has evidently been looking at the list of ships given in the letterpress attached to Pine's engravings of the Armada tapestries (1739), which Barrow and other writers seem to have followed. In the list there given Lord Howard's ship is named the *Ark Raleigh* (page 9), but on page 13, in describing the movements of the English fleet, he speaks of the Lord Admiral's ship as the *Ark Royal;* other references being to her as simply the *Ark*. Barrow, in his *Life of Drake* (page 266), heads his list of ships with the *Ark Royal*, and at page 273-4, says: "Early in March the Lord High Admiral, having made his arrangements, hoisted his flag, as already stated, on board the Ark Royal." Howard dates his letter chiefly from "Abourd the Ark" or "from aboard the Arke," but in a letter dated 9th March, 1587-8, from Lord C. Howard to Sir Francis Walsingham, we have the conclusion as follows: "And so, Sir, I tak my leave from aboarde the Ark Rawly [Royal], the 9 Ma at 12 o'clock at nyght. Your very lovyng frend, C. Howard" (page 265). As the name is given on the preceding page "Royal," we may fairly conclude that the evidence goes in favour of that name, and that the accident of the name being inserted "Rawly" was simply one of those vagaries of spelling of which there were many examples in the correspondence at that period. Neither Howard nor Drake appear to have been great letter-writers, or very particular in the matter of spelling, as anyone may prove by a mere glance at some of their productions. Pine's work, in so far as the text is concerned, is very inaccurate, and in some respects misleading. The best list of Queen's ships engaged in 1588 is that of





OKEHAMPTON CASTLE, DEVONSHIRE.

I.—Window in the Castle.

II.—Piscina in the Chapel.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

Sir William Monson, who was on board the *Charles* at the time. KEARLEY.

MAY I point out to "Hibyskwe" that Barrow's *Life of Sir Francis Drake* contains a list of the ships by which the Spanish Armada was met. In this list the Admiral's ship is called the *Ark Royal*, but a letter of Howard, given in facsimile, is dated "from on boarde the Ark Rawly," one of the many forms of spelling the great Sir Walter's name, which shows the way it was pronounced in his own time. Of course, I cannot pretend to discriminate between the two forms of designation for the Lord High Admiral's flagship. DEVS., jun.

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John Kent, Hymn Writer (VI., 222, query 137).—I am informed that one of your correspondents is enquiring about and endeavouring to obtain some information respecting the life of Mr. John Kent, the celebrated and gifted author of Gospel Hymns. I send you herewith a copy of Gadsby's *Lives of Hymn Writers*, on page 88 of which you will find some information concerning John Kent, which I hope may be acceptable. I would also say that I have the tenth edition of his hymn book, in which is a more extended and minute biography, written by Mr. Kent's son, but that in Gadsby's memoirs is perfectly correct as far it goes. I found some time back, in reading the memoirs of the Rev. W. Tufnell, who was vicar of a large church in Essex about forty years since, that he used Kent's hymns in the service of the church, and a very aged friend of mine who lived some years in the north of England has told me that Kent's hymn book was used in one of the parish churches in his district. I have by me some lines of John Kent's, given me by a friend at Kingsbridge, which were composed under the following circumstances. John Kent was at Dodbrook, and he was told there was an old oak table existing on which the celebrated Whitfield stood and preached under or beside a tree. Kent desired that the table might be placed in the same position, the tree being then standing. Kent got upon the table and composed the following lines, giving utterance to them at the moment:—

> "Once, on this table honor'd Whitfield stood,
> Salvation to proclaim through Jesus' blood;
> When mighty grace sent forth a blood-dipt dart,
> That pierced a chosen vessel to the heart;
> Down came the sinner from the adjacent tree,
> 'T was not Zaccheus—Philip Gibbs was he:
> Long since gone home to his eternal rest,
> A faithful herald of the cross confess'd.
> Preserve the relic, 'till by worms to dust,
> It shall return again as all things must;
> And whiles tradition tells this pleasing tale,
> Let Dodbrook bid redeeming grace all hail."

Philip Gibbs was at this time quite a youth, and had climbed up the tree; he was afterwards, and for many years, the loved and useful pastor of the Baptist Church, Plymouth, then meeting in How's Lane. His monumental stone is now in the vestry of George Street Chapel. Kent's poem on Scotch gin *alias* Jane Colpoys has had an extensive circulation; it has been found in sheet form placed against the wall of a woodman's hut three thousand miles in the interior of America. J. WESTAWAY.
Plymouth.

[The following is a brief summary of the life of Mr. Kent, taken from the memoir referred to by Mr. Westaway.—EDITOR.]

"John Kent was born in the town of Bideford, Devonshire, December, 1766. His parents were amongst the poor of this world, yet 'rich in faith.' They had a numerous family, for whose support they labored hard; amongst whom was John, the youngest, author of 'Gospel Hymns.' At the age of 14, he was apprenticed to his father, then a shipwright in the yard at Plymouth Dock (now Devonport). Not having had the advantages of education in early life, and having a thirst for knowledge, he employed the leisure hours of this period in making up for that deficiency, and in cultivating the poetic talent which he possessed. This brought him into public notice, though it was not until 1803 that he published the first edition of his Hymn Book. . . . He possessed much energy of mind and firmness of principle, with peculiar keenness in detecting error, stripping it of the false and deceptive garb in which he found it, and showing it in all its nakedness and depravity. As a companion, he was cheerful and interesting; his conversation evidenced much spirituality of mind. . . . Before he attained the age of 60 years he was afflicted with blindness. Though this was a heavy stroke, yet it was borne by him with great patience, for he was made to feel that it was laid on him by a wise and Tender Father. He was now obliged to lay aside his book and pen. Still his mind was vigorous and active, and many of his hymns were written after this, his little grandson having become his amanuensis. At the close of the year 1843, he was laid low by a disorder of a peculiarly painful and distressing nature, from which he had often suffered, but which now threatened speedy dissolution. His death took place on the 15th of November, 1843. He was 77 years of age when he died."

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West Newton Ferrers (VI., 47, 107, query 22).—There are two Newton Ferrerses, one near Plympton, of which Mr. Michael Williams is now lord, while the other is in Cornwall, of which Mr. Digby Collins is lord (see *County Families*, 1887, and Burke's *Landed Gentry*). Hence the return of members of parliament is quite right, and I wonder at Mr. Parfitt's perplexity. ANTIQUARIAN.

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Toulmin (VI., 268, query 168).—The late Mr. H. H. Toulmin, of Childwickbury, Herts (since sold to Mr. J. B. Maple), who died 1871, was the head of this family. His brother, Calvert, who died 1885, was the father of Isabella, who married, 1863, Mr. J. C. Bowring, J.P., eldest son of the late Sir John Bowring, and died 1864.
Lincoln's Inn W.C. W. H. KELLAND.

Hole and Seton Families (VI., 168).—The Rev. A. R. W. Seton purchased the advowson of Chulmleigh in 1880, from the Rev. R. Hole. He is not a nephew of Mr. Childers, but Mrs. Seton's father was a brother of the late Mrs. Childers. Mr. J. M. Hole is not the representative of the Holes: the senior representatives are the Rev. R. Hole, of North Tawton, and Mr. J. B. Hole, J.P., of Standerwick, Frome. This latter gentleman married Miss Davis, grand-daughter of Sir J. B. Davis and Lady Davis *nee* Tattershall, representative of a family traceable at Tattershall, co. Lincoln (now owned by Earl Fortescue), *temp.* William I., and a branch of which still owns Exbourne Court, Exbourne, the parish in which the small estate of Hole is situate. W. H. KELLAND.
Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

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Westcot Stukeley (V., 44, 65).—In the *Visitation of Devon*, 1564, this family is spelt Stewkley, and in a note appears John Stewkley, *æt.* 1626, in different writing. Afton was acquired by the marriage of Hugh Stewkley with Katharine, daughter and heir of John Affeton, of Affeton *alias* Afton. W. H. KELLAND.
Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

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Wreford of Clannaborough (*W. A.*, January, 1885). The following may interest Mr. Kelland, from page 1102, Burke, 1846, under Scott of Walsall: Harriett, sister of Mr. Scott, M.P., married in 1827 the Rev. John Reynell-Wreford, F.S.A. This gentleman is a cadet of the family of Wreford of Cleaveanger, co. Devon, which is also a branch of the Wrefords of Clannaborough, in the same county, both of which estates have belonged to the family for nearly two centuries. By his mother, Mary Reynell, who was twenty-first in descent from Richard Reynell, governor of the castles of Exeter and Launceston, 2 Richard I., 1191, Mr. Wreford is descended from the family of Reynells which for four centuries was seated at Ogwell House, co. Devon, and the present representative of which family is Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Reynell, Bart., K.C.B. ANTIQUARIAN.

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Stone Family (VII.,).—Lysons, 1822, under Tallaton, says that "the manor of Larkbeare is now the property of the Rev. T. Clack, whose wife's father, R. Stone, Esq., bought it of the Haydons"; and under Yealmpton, page 577, says the manor of Bowdon passed to the families of Colland, Lawtram, Stone, and Copleston; and under Alphington it is stated that a man named Stone lived to the age of 120 years. Burke's *Landed Gentry* says Joanna Radcliffe married R. Stone, Esq., of Bodmin, and died 1792. This Richard Stone was nephew of the Rev. S. Stone, of Bradworthy, and sold in 1778 the manor of Pennycotts, Lapford, to Richard Kelland, Esq., of Sandford and of Bow, North Devon, great-grandfather of J. G. Kelland, Esq., the present proprietor.
ANOTHER GENEALOGIST.

Saunders Family (VII., 115).—There is a slight error: Rev. Christopher Saunder (not Saunders) was Rector of Lapford 1525-1567. W. H. KELLAND.
Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

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Lethbridge Family (VII., 77).—A beautifully got-up pedigree of the Lethbridges from the earliest times is in the Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter. The Lethbridge property at Bow and Exbourne was sold *circa* 1848, and Westaway in 1817, to Mr. Whyte, and is now the property of Major Basset, late M.P. for Barnstaple. Walstone was purchased by the Sanders family, and is now the property of A. O. Sillifant and W. H. Kelland, Esqs. John Lethbridge died at Hatherleigh, 1706; probably he was the Rev. John Lethbridge, rector of the adjoining parish of Jacobstowe. ANTIQUARIAN.

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Thomas Kellond (VII., 76).—Thomas Kellond was the second son of J. Kellond, Painsford and Totnes, High Sheriff of Devon, 1666 He married Abigail Hawkins, and was left £2000 by the will of his father, 1679. His son, Samuel Kellond, was engaged in commercial pursuits at St. Mary, Savoy, London, 1690, and died 1701-2. I believe his father was grandson of Christopher Kellond, who married Johan Brockins, alluded to by Mr. Pink, VII., 69. This Thomas Kellond had two sisters—Johan, married W. Bligh, of South Petherton, and Susannah, married 1659, F. Fulford, of Great Fulford, Devon. WILLIAM HENRY KELLAND.
Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

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Bachelor Family (VII., 65, query 52).—It may be of use to point out to Miss F. Batchelder James that the name, spelled Batchelor, exists in Plymouth, in which town Mr. R. L. Batchelor practises as a solicitor.
DEVS., jun.

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Martin's Map of Cornwall (VI., 161, query 106).—This is stated by Wallis (*Cornwall Register*, 358) to have been "published in 1748." HIBYSKWE.

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Early Trade Routes to the Continent (VII., 62).—Perhaps the paper by Henry Walker, F.G.S. (with map), "The Early Geography of the British Isles," in the *Leisure Hour* for 1874, would throw some light on the subject, as, from what I can recollect, it shows a very great difference between the old and present coast lines. I give an extract or two from the paper:—

"There is proof positive that in the sixth century the district of Jersey was separated from the mainland of France by only a narrow rivulet. This rivulet was bridged by a single plank, which the inhabitants were bound to keep in repair for the archdeacon of the mother-church to pass over on his periodical visitation. This interesting fact in historical physical geography has been made known

to us by the present under-prefect of Coutances, from researches in the monastic library of Mont St. Michel, published in his little book called *The Movements of the Sea*. Yet to-day the distance between Jersey and France is fourteen miles! such is the breach which has been gradually widened and occupied by the sea since the sixth century. . . . This remarkable isolation of Jersey from the mainland of France has been accompanied with such a progressive submergence year after year of the mainland itself, that the coast of to-day actually stands from *six to twelve* miles farther back than that which existed in the sixth century. . . . Again, beneath the waters in the Bay of Douarneuex, not far from the Channel Islands, are clearly visible, at low tides, the remains of Druidical altars, portions of walls, and ruins of stone monuments.

"It should be well understood that these old sunk forests, which fringe the shores of Sussex, Hampshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and other seaboard counties, belong to an old and extensive land area which is now submerged beneath the sea, and not to any mere strip of coast."

Mr. R. A. Godwin Austin, F.R.S., says: "It must not be assumed that the original position of these wooded tracts (now submerged) was close to any coast line or sea level. For such a supposition there seems to be no ground whatever. Proximity to the sea is generally unfavourable to the growth of timber, yet in many instances the trees of these submerged lands had attained a very great size. . . Again, the trees which have been identified from these submerged forests are the elm, oak, chesnut, and hazel, none of which have their usual *habitat* along the seashore. . . . This takes us back to the time when the European mainland, instead of terminating, as it does to-day, with the coasts of Norway and France, stretched far westward in one unbroken area, beyond the present coast of Ireland. These were the flourishing days of the forests of oak, chesnut, alder, and yew, which are now submerged in the German Ocean and the English Channel."

Extract from *The Beauties of Hampshire*—"Isle of Wight": "Many have conjectured that this Isle was originally connected with the mainland, but that the violence of the sea had gradually disjoined it from the neighbouring shore. Of this opinion is the learned Whitaker, who remarks, from older writers, that its name is evidently derived from the British *guith*, or *guict*, signifying the divorced or separated; hence arose the appellation of Vectis, or the separated region, for the Isle of Wight. This opinion is not without its opponents; but the supporters of the affirmaiive appear to have the advantage both in talent and in number.

"Diodorus Siculus, who speaks of an island by the name of Ictis, to which he affirms the Britons carried their tin *over in carts at the recess of the tide*, in order to export it to the opposite coasts of Gaul, is thought by many to allude to the Isle of Wight; and if this could be established, it would at once decide the controversy.

"The original tin staple was certainly at the Cassiterides, or Scilly Isles; but prior to the time of this historian, it had been removed to the Roman Vectis, or Isle of Wight.

"'The Greeks of Marseilles,' observes Mr. Whitaker, who quotes Strabo and Diodorus as authorities, 'first followed the track of the Phœnician voyagers; and some time before the days of Polyblus, and about 200 years before Christ began to share with them in the trade of tin. The Carthaginian commerce declined; the Massylian commerce increased; and in the reign of Augustus, the whole of the British traffic had been gradually directed into this channel.'

"At that period the commerce of the Island was very considerable: two roads were laid across the country, and reached from Sandwich to Caernarvon on one side, and extended from Dorsetshire into Suffolk on the other; and the commerce of the coasts must have been carried along them into the interior regions of the Island. The great staple of tin was no longer settled in a distant corner; it was removed from Scilly, and was fixed in the Isle of Wight, or central part of the coast, lying equally betwixt the two roads, and better adapted to the new arrangement of the trade. Thither the tin was carried by the Belgæ, thither the foreign merchants resorted with their wares; and the trade was no longer carried on by vessels that coasted tediously along the winding shores of Spain and of Gaul: it was now transported over the neighbouring channel, and unshipped on the opposite coast. The Isle of Wight was now actually a part of the greater island, disjoined from it only by the tide, and united to it always at the ebb; and during the recess of the waters, the Britons constantly passed over the low isthmus of sand and carried their loaded carts of tin directly across it."*

"The circumstance of the tin staple being continued in the neigbouring port of Southampton, even so late as the 15th century, is thought to corroborate its having been previously fixed at the Isle of Wight. Sir Robert Cotton, in a very curious tract relative to the estates of the kings of England, observes that Henry VI., in the 31st year of his reign, 'arrested all the tin in Southampton, and sold it to his own present use.'

"The removal of the tin staple from the Isle of Wight to Southampton is supposed to have taken place after the connecting isthmus had been broken through by the sea.

"Among the supporters of the opinion, that this Isle was the Ictis of Diodorus, was the late Rev. W. Gilpin, who writes thus: 'As we entered Lymington River, we found a fresh proof of the probability of the ancient union between Vectis and the main. The tide was gone, and had left vast stretches of ooze along the deserted shores. Here we saw lying on the right, a huge stump of a tree, which our boatman informed us had been dragged out of the water. He assured us that the roots of oaks and other trees, were often found on these banks of mud; which seems still to strengthen the opinion, that all this

* *History of Manchester*, Vol. I., page 387.

part of the coast, now covered with the tide, had once been forest land.' Sir Richard Worsley, Bart., in his *History of the Isle of Wight*, mentions the house where the Stannaries were held at Southampton, and observes that there is a large cellar, now the quay, which still retains the name of Tin cellar, and was most probably the place where the tin was deposited."

It has also been observed by a gentleman of the Isle of Wight, whose testimony is quoted by Sir Richard Worsley, that "a hard gravelly beach extends a great way from the Isle, towards the coast of Hampshire, about midway from the extremity of the Channel, and corresponding with the place called 'Leap,' probably from the narrowness of the pass." Here, then, is supposed to be the isthmus along which the tin was originally carried to Isle of Wight. CHARLES M. BENNETT.

Bournemouth.

GENEALOGICAL QUERIES.

Philip Kelland's Charity. — Under "Lapford," in Kelly's *Devon*, 1883, appears: "In 1778 Philip Kelland of this Parish left a rent charge of £2 a year to the Vicar and Churchwardens to be distributed yearly in bread." Is anything known of this charity? There is no record of it in the previous editions of Kelly and White, nor in the Commissioners' Report of Charities, 1830.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

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Myers Family.—Perhaps Mr. Pink might inform us whether Mr. Peter (or Richard) Myers, who married Lady Mary Catharine Nevill, who died 1807 and was buried in Exeter Cathedral, was identical with the family of Mr. W. H. Myers, a distinguished graduate of Balliol College, Oxon., who contested the Leigh Division of Lancashire, 1886. W. H. KELLAND.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

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Colman Family of Hillersdon. — Is anyone in possession of a recent pedigree of this family? Lysons, 1822, says that F. Colman, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1810, and that his mother was sister of Edward, eighth Duke of Somerset, and that his sisters married Collins, Pettiward, and Trafford. I do not, however, see their names in the *Peerage* or *Landed Gentry*.

ANTIQUARIAN.

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Read Family.—Is anyone in possession of the pedigree of the Read or Reade family of Devon? R. Reade, of Farthings, Cheriton Fitzpaine, was buried 1733, and on the 9th of April, 1829, Betsy Read, daughter of Richard Read, of Upton Hellions Manor, was married to Thomas de Guérin, Capt. R.G.M., of Le Mont, Guernsey. Were they of the same family, and is Col. J. C. R. Reade, of Stutton, Ipswich, one of the same family.

ANTIQUARIAN.

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Ford Family of Fordmore, Devon.—The earlier editions of Burke's *Peerage, &c.*, under Sir F. C. Ford, say: "His ancestor, Thomas Ford, of the Ridge, in Barbadoes, was the descendant of a respectable family of that name in Devon." Was he identical with the Fords of Fordmore, of whom Lysons says, under Plymtree, "Fordmore in this parish was, from the reign of Henry II., the property and residence of the family of Ford, which became extinct in the year 1702." As stated in a previous article, Fordmore is now the property of the heirs of the late Charles Phillott, of Bath. ANTIQUARIAN.

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Snell Family.—Where did John Snell, Esq., M.P., sit for? He died 1717, and his daughter married *circa* 1699, Sir John Colleton, third baronet. Their son married his cousin, Susannah, daughter of the Rev. John Snell, Canon of Exeter, who died 1679. Were these Snells identical with the Colebrook and Zeal Snells?

ANTIQUARIAN.

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Croote Family.—Where is there a pedigree of this family to be found? In 1641, John Croote left a rent charge of ten shillings per annum to the poor of Brixham, out of Black Horse tenement, and, according to Kelly's *Devon*, 1883, Mrs. Croote, at North Tawton, and John Croote, Esq., at Lapford, figure among the chief proprietors. ANTIQUARIAN.

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The Manor of Feniton.—Lysons says that the manor of Feniton was purchased *circa* 1770 from Lady Northcote, by James Northcote, Esq., while Polwhele says it was purchased from the Evelyns and James Stuart Fulke. Can anyone explain this? ANTIQUARIAN.

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Payhembury. —The Rev. John Saunder, of Payhembury, died in 1749. Was he one of the Saunder family of Tale registered at Heralds' College, and when was Tale sold? Lysons says it was successively in the families of Goodwin, Sanders (? Saunder), Piper, Wyndham, and Bampfylde, before it was purchased by the Kennaway family. Catherine, 10th Lady Teynham, died September 22nd, 1765; she was the grand-daughter of T. Wyndham, of Tale, so Tale must have been sold long before this, though the Saunder family may have continued in the parish. ANTIQUARIAN.

Remarkable Discovery in Crediton Church.—The workmen engaged in the restoration of Crediton parish church have made a singular discovery. The whole of the seats and flooring had been taken out, and this process revealed many vaults containing human remains. In the one nearest the western door there were six coffins in a decayed state, and in one of them there was a skeleton measuring seven feet three inches. There was evidence showing that the vault had to be altered to receive this coffin. There were no dates to be seen, but the name of Rudall was discernible on one of the breastplates. The whole of the vaults have now been filled in and covered with concrete.

Reviews.

The History and Antiquities of Pudsey. By SIMEON RAYNER. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, F.S.A.S. London: Longmans, 1887.

UNIFORM in style, appearance, and general arrangement with Mr. Smith's series of *Old Yorkshire*, the volume before us has a familiar appearance, and it is heartily welcome, as is any work in which our esteemed friend, Mr. William Smith, of Morley, near Leeds, has been engaged. In this work, however, Mr. Smith, as regards the chief portion has been editor only, the greatest part of these historical records being the production of Mr. Simeon Rayner, who was not spared to see the completion of his labours. The editor, in his preface, bears ample testimony as to the fitness of Mr. Rayner for the work of the historian, and his eminent qualifications to be the chronicler of his native town. For more than a quarter of a century he had diligently collected every available scrap of information that would serve his purpose, and his work is therefore most exhaustive and thorough. A brief biographical sketch of the author follows the preface, in which Mr. Smith bears loving testimony to the worth of his departed friend. The arrangement of this work is to be highly commended, for the reader is carried on step by step from the earliest times down to the present, separate chapters being given for early civil history, ecclesiastical history, political history, etc. The early history of this Yorkshire town is not very extensive, but it reaches far back, and has many interesting incidents. We note in passing that the population of Pudsey at the last census was less than sixteen thousand, but, if we may judge from the scope of the work and the many matters of interest and importance which fill its pages, the town has claims to notice far exceeding its size and the position it occupies amongst its greater neighbours. A capital chapter is devoted to "Etymologies," in which will be found no less than forty different ways of spelling the name of this town. Into these we need not enter. A number of biographical sketches of local worthies are given, and the book is embellished with a series of well-executed portraits of some of the most notable of these worthies, the portrait of the author being inserted as a frontispiece to the volume. The bibliography, although not very extensive, occupies about eight pages, and a very interesting chapter is devoted to local customs and amusements. The chapters dealing with the modern development of the town and the sketches of worthies, living and dead, have been mainly contributed by the editor, who in the preparation of some portions of the work has received valuable assistance from others whose names are mentioned in the preface. It was our misfortune to have known but little, if anything, of this town and its worthies, but now, thanks to the valuable materials so well wrought upon by the late author and his conscientious editor, we have a very fair knowledge of the chief characteristics of both place and people. We need not say, bearing in mind what we have written in commendation of *Old Yorkshire*, that the typography is excellent, that the engravings are above the average, and the woodcuts (though some amongst them have done duty elsewhere) are equally good. Hereafter we shall rank Pudsey amongst the many notable Yorkshire towns having a history, and that history well told.

Calendar of the Tavistock Parish Records. By R. N. WORTH, F.G.S. 1887.

Although the title-page of this work bears no imprint, we have not to search far to find that it emanated from the printing office of Messrs. Brendon and Son, Plymouth. These records are particularly interesting and valuable, and our readers will remember that we some time since printed some portions of them in this journal. The promise, however, of further instalments was not fulfilled, the custodians determining to place the whole mass of the documents in the hands of an expert, who should translate and transcribe them with a view to their publication. Mr. Worth has very carefully and conscientiously fulfilled his task, and the result of his labours is eminently satisfactory. The documents which he has here dealt with were contained in the old parish chest of Tavistock, and were examined in 1827 by Mr. A. J. Kempe, brother of Mrs. Bray, and partially described by him in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1830. For a long time they were forgotten, but were recently brought under the notice of the present vicar, the Rev. D. P. Alford, who, acting under the authority of the Duke of Bedford, ordered that a full examination should be made of the MSS. The documents date from 1287 to 1765; nearly all the earlier ones are in Latin, and these have in most cases been translated and given in full by Mr. Worth. The value of such a work is unquestionable, for although that value is chiefly local, it has, as Mr. Worth points out, exceptional interest from the numerous references to the families of note of whom Tavistock has been the cradle which are to be found in the various MSS. examined. Moreover, they present an almost perfect picture of "the progress of an ancient town, in which," says the editor, "the Gild never merged into the Municipality; but inwhich an efficient system of local government developed upon the lines of the Saxon Township and the Feudal Manor." Had the editor appended an index to his work he would greatly have enhanced its value.

The Parish Registers of Kirkburton, Co. York. Edited by FRANCES ANNE COLLINS. Vol. I. 1541-1654. Exeter: Pollard, 1887.

Yet another Yorkshire book, and this time the work of a lady. The labour of transcribing the registers of a populous parish for two hundred years is no light task to undertake, and the copyist must have not only a remarkable aptitude for the work, but must be possessed of no ordinary amount of patience, as well as faith in the acceptability of the publication on the part of the public.

Certainly the editor of the volume now before us is possessed of all these qualifications, for she has accomplished her self-imposed labour with great skill and care. The entries from the register here given are numbered consecutively, and amount to 11,133, no inconsiderable number, when we regard the size and importance of the parish. Notes of great interest are here and there interpolated, and many of the entries are of a curious character. In an introduction to the volume will be found some notes on the ecclesiastical and civil history of the place, prior to the commencement of the registers, besides which are given various charters and other documents of very early date. The index is in itself a most voluminous and painstaking work, and speaks well for the care which has been bestowed upon the production of the volume. Messrs. Pollard, of Exeter, to whom the work of publication was entrusted have turned out the volume in commendable style, and we shall look with interest for further instalments of these valuable registers, which are promised in due course.

American Genealogical Queries. 1887.

Mr. R. H. Tilley, of Newport, Rhode Island, has issued this little brochure with the avowed object of awakening an interest in such matters, and of promoting investigation. He has found that genealogical queries in ordinary journals are for the most part overlooked, and do not reach the persons for whom they are intended; he has therefore culled a number of such queries from various sources, and has issued them in the form of a pamphlet, sending copies free to all known genealogical students, as well as to libraries in the States and in England. Should this volume meet with general approbation, it is his intention to publish next year another with a mass of information relating to historical and genealogical societies, and a list of works where family histories may be found. We wish his project every success.

Catalogue of the Manks Crosses, with the Runic Inscriptions, and various readings and renderings compared. By P. M. C. KERDMORE. Ramsey, Isle of Man, 1887.

This little work will be found of much interest to those who have made ancient crosses their special study. The Isle of Man is peculiarly rich in early monumental remains, which are chiefly ascribed to the Scandinavians, and we have in the volume now under review a catalogue of all the most interesting, arranged in the order of parishes. The author makes a pathetic appeal for the protection of these relics of bygone ages, both on account of their venerable age, their original purpose, their historical associations, and their artistic merits, and it is to be hoped that his appeal will not be in vain.

Industrial Exhibitions and Modern Progress. By PATRICK GEDDES. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1887.

In this age when exhibitions are all the rage, and the work of every department of industry is submitted to keen competition and criticism, the publication of an essay such as that of Mr. Geddes is very opportune. He treats the matter from an eminently practical and common-sense standpoint, and besides giving a general retrospect of such exhibitions, he dilates upon their advantages and disadvantages, seeing in them a great factor in the higher culture of the people. The book is well worth the shilling which is the price charged for it.

Katharine Regina. By WALTER BESANT. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1887.

It is quite refreshing to get a book of this type in the little series with which we have become so familiar of late. The "occult" has had a very good innings since the publication of *Dark Days*, and we would fain hope that Mr. Besant's pathetic story is the herald of many such healthy tales from the pens of writers of repute. *Katharine Regina*, if we mistake not, is launched into the world of popular opinion with as distinct an aim as were the *Children of Gibeon* and *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*. The almost too graphic picture which the writer draws of the lives of ladies who work for their living in London, will greatly interest and touch philanthropists, and show that the lowest stratum is by no means the only one which needs ready and whole-hearted help and sympathy.

Friend MacDonald. Anecdotal Recollections of the Land o' Cakes. By MAX O'RELL. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1887.

This latest *brochure* of the witty author of *John Bull and his Island* fully equals in interest, freshness, and "go," its predecessors. That M. Blouet has studied men and manners to good purpose is abundantly evidenced by this little book, which presents to some of us the canny Scot in a somewhat different light to that in which we are accustomed to regard him. Friend MacDonald, it appears, is by no means devoid of wit and humour, and if at times one has a laugh at his expense, one has also to laugh with him. The jokes with which nearly every page abounds are in the author's happiest style, and the only fault in the book is the lightness with which sacred subjects are sometimes touched upon.

Bibliographical & Other Notes.

FROM Mr. T. H. Lewis, St. Paul, Minnesota, we have received several papers, reprinted from the *American Journal of Archæology*, the *American Naturalist*, and from *Science*. These pamphlets deal respectively with the following subjects: "The Monumental Tortoise Mounds of De-Coo-Dah," "Effigy Mounds in Iowa," "Ancient Rock Inscriptions in Eastern Dakota," "Incised Boulders in the Upper Minnesota Valley." The first of these appears to be a critical review of a book by one William Pidgeon, which Mr. Lewis believes to be a work of little account, and somewhat akin to the mythical; the others contain brief summaries of some discoveries made by the author, in the several districts enumerated.

They all go to prove the extreme antiquity of these relics and the indisputable fact that there are many remains in America, the existence of which has only recently been discovered, and the history of which has yet to be found out.

We have received from Mr. Richard Tangye a copy of a "Descriptive Catalogue of Books, MSS., etc., lent on the occasion of the visit of the Library Association to Birmingham in September last. Mr. Tangye is well known as a collector, and better known as a public benefactor. The present catalogue contains many rarities, including first editions of Milton and other poets; Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, Caxton's *Mirrour of the World*, several Baskervilles, and many other interesting and valuable items. Mr. Tangye has conferred a favour on bibliographers by the happy thought of issuing this little work, which forms a pleasing memento of a most interesting exhibition.

It is with very much regret we note the discontinuanoe of *Walford's Antiquarian*, the current number (November) being the last of the series. Twelve volumes of this excellent magazine have now been issued; and they will ever be to students a mine of antiquarian lore, for every number contains original articles of the highest merit, which will form good stock-in-trade for future historians. The magazine was started under peculiar disadvantages, it has gone through several changes as to publisher and editorship, but in the able hands of Mr. Redway it seemed to have taken a new lease of life. We shall miss its regular appearance, even as we miss the periodical calls of a dear and valued friend.

Coming to hand just as our final pages are being made up, we cannot refrain from referring in terms of high commendation to the issue of the first number of the third volume of the *West of England Magazine*, edited by Mr. E. Whitfield Crofts, F.R.S.L. It presents a decided improvement in every respect, the articles and tales are well written, the typography is excellent, and the paper and general appearance good. Some capital illustrations adorn the present number, notably those which accompany a nice little article on Newquay. Space forbids our indulging in a more extended notice at this time; we can only, therefore, wish the editor and publisher continued success, for his magazine is a wonderful pennyworth and he deserves encouragement.

We are glad to see that Mr. Edward Walford has prepared and printed a biographical memoir of his cousin, the late Mr. Cornelius Walford.

A new illustrated magazine for book-lovers is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock, entitled *The Book-Worm*. The first number will be published on November 25th, and will contain introductory verses by Andrew Lang.

Curio, an illustrated monthly magazine devoted to genealogy, biography, heraldry, book-plates, etc., is the title of a new antiquarian magazine just issued in New York. Mr. Elliot Stock is the London publisher.

"LINCOLNSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES."

To the Editor of the "Western Antiquary."

Sir,—Permit us through the medium of your journal to call the attention of your readers to the fact that it is proposed to start a quarterly periodical, commencing January 1st, 1888, entitled *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries*, at the (prepaid) subscription price of 5s. per annum, and also to the Editorial Notice of the circular respecting this periodical now being issued.—We are, Sir, yours truly, Ernest L. Grange, Jno. Clare Hudson.

Great Grimsby, and Thornton, near Horncastle.

Editorial Notice.—In the present age of enquiry and research, when so much is being done to place on record by means of County "Notes and Queries," the immense store of antiquarian treasure that still remains hidden in documents which are perishing, in monuments that are being "restored" off the face off the earth, in provincialisms which are gradually being lost by the advance of education, it certainly seems that some endeavour should be made in Lincolnshire to preserve these memorials of the past by means of a publication similar to the various County "Notes and Queries" which are now so well established in their respective centres.

Any communication concerning the antiquities, customs, families, topography, and history of the county will be gladly welcomed. Questions on such matters, as well as replies to such questions, from any persons qualified to deal with them, are especially invited. The names of those who contribute Notes, Queries, or Replies will be printed, unless a wish to the contrary be expressed, but in all cases the name and address of the writer must be sent to the editors, to authenticate what is written.

It is particularly requested that all transcripts of records, inscriptions, etc., may be given exactly as they stand, the old spelling, and even errors, being carefully retained. All original documents entrusted to the care of the editors for perusal will be handled with great care and returned as soon as possible.

Extracts from diocesan and county records, parochial registers, churchwardens' accounts, manorial rolls and similar documents, copies of inscriptions of interest from churches and churchyards, biographical notes of county celebrities, bibliographical descriptions of the literature of the county, together with other similar matters, will find a place in *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries*, which will thus form a store-house of information for all future local archæologists.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

We this month give our readers three illustrations of Okehampton Castle. They were prepared some time since to appear in connection with an article on "Okehampton and its Surroundings," by the Editor. This article, we are sorry to say, has never been completed, and as its original design is now somewhat out of date the Editor proposes to give it a forthcoming number a sketch of Okehampton Castle, reserving to some future time a notice of other antiquities in the immediate neighbourhood. He is indebted to Mr. Roscoe Gibbs, of Torquay, for the drawings from which these charming etchings are taken. The blocks were produced by the Typographic Etching Company, of 23 Farringdon Street, London.

Chelvey Rectory and Churchyard Cross, Somerset (*see last number*).—Somerset has many a more picturesque rectory house than that at Chelvey, and yet it is not a wholly uninteresting building. Its porch and gables tell us that it is old, though no doubt it has been much modernised. The parish to which it belongs is a very small one. Tradition says that a number of the cottages were burned down. And the old Court House itself—in old times the residence of the Tynte family—is now but half its original size. The Rectory was held for forty years or so by a certain Doctor Shaw, a literary man of

some note in his day. He was a native of the Shetland Isles, and wrote a Gaelic Dictionary. He lived to very old age, and was said to be the last survivor of the literary circle who were familiar with Dr. Johnson. That he was a man in some respects before his age, is shown by his having advocated a plan of national education at the beginning of this century. He was one of the correspondents in the Blagdon controversy about Mrs. Hannah More's schools in the Mendip Hills. In Dr. Shaw's time there was only service in Chelvey Church once a month! The churchyard cross stands on the south end of the churchyard. The church has a Norman door and font. Some beautiful canopied tombs are ranged along one side of the Tynte aisle. This church is now being restored under the active care of the new rector, the Rev. J. Leach. On examination, an oak roof has been found to exist under the flat plaster ceiling. The lath and plaster partition has also been taken away, and there now stands revealed the fine tower-arch. Amongst other things, there have been found a door leading to the rood loft, and two niches and a recess in the east wall, which have once been ornamented with carved foliage. The "Court pew" is a fine example of Jacobean carving, and there are some very interesting epitaphs to the memory of the Tynte family and others. The tower had a fine open-work battlement, which was thrown down a few years ago and is now about to be replaced. The walls, which were almost falling, will also be made secure. Chelvey is about seven miles from Bristol, and with the old Court House is a prominent object from the line of the Great Western Railway. It should also have been mentioned that there is an incised effigy of a warrior in the south aisle, at the east end, which is said to be of very unusual character.

W. HARDMAN. LL.D,

MR. ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Robert Hunt, which took place at his residence, 26 St. Leonard's Terrace, Chelsea, on October 17th. The deceased gentleman had numbered his four score years, and during a long life had devoted himself to scientific pursuits of a high order. He was a frequent and valued contributor to this journal, and one of our earliest and warmest supporters. It was only a short time since that we met him by appointment in London, at the Museum in Jermyn Street, with which he had been for many years connected, and discussed the progress and prospects of our little work. Mr. Hunt was very desirous that its local character should be retained, and even resented the addition of the name of a London publisher, as likely to retard its usefulness and detract from its purely local character. We have the pleasure to announce that Mr. T. W. Newton, one of Mr. Hunt's colleagues at the Jermyn Street Museum, has kindly consented to prepare a memoir of the late Mr. Hunt, which will appear in our next number, accompanied, if possible, with a portrait.

THE ARMADA COMMEMORATION.

THE Editor has received many communications and suggestions on this matter, for which he cannot now find space. The general opinion of his correspondents is that the event of the tercentenary of the defeat of the Spanish Armada should be celebrated in a worthy manner, that Plymouth is, *par excellence*, the place where such a display should take place, and that other towns are waiting to see what steps the men of Plymouth may take to give due effect to the proposal. Without making further comment upon the matter now, the Editor solicits from his contributors practical help, in making the scheme popular and generally acceptable. One means to this end he would suggest, and that is, that some of his helpers should prepare articles dealing with various phases of the question; such articles to be published in a special Armada number of the *Western Antiquary* early next year. He has already several offers of literary help, for which he is grateful; but more assistance will be welcomed, not only of articles, but of illustrations to accompany the articles; of authoritative statements as to the whereabouts of relics of the Armada, or of those who fought the Spaniards; of portraits of the chief captains of the English fleet; of lists of ships and men, and all other information that may be of service. Ballads relating to the Armada fight, or concerning Drake and the other Elizabethan worthies, will also be acceptable. The Editor hopes in the next issue of his journal to be in a position to speak with some authority as to the proposed special number, as well as to give some information respecting the chances of the proposed demonstration being carried out; in the meanwhile he is most anxious to place himself in communication with all who sympathise with the movement. The time is short in which to organise and carry out a successful demonstration. Enthusiasm is needed to arouse the public interest, and influential help will be required when the preliminaries have been settled. If, therefore, the year 1888 is to be made notable in the annals of the West of England, and of Plymouth especially, and if there is to be a worthy celebration of one of the greatest crises in English history, prompt action and hard work are essentially necessary.

All communications on this matter may be addressed to

W. H. K. WRIGHT, Editor,
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THE editor of the *West of England Magazine* in the November number offers three prizes for competition in connection with the Armada Tercentenary, *viz.*, one guinea each for the best written and most interesting Story, the best Essay, and the best Poem, respectively; all of which must treat of the Armada.

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THE LATE MR. ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S.

The Western Antiquary;

OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset

No. 7. DECEMBER, 1887. Vol. VII.

THE LATE MR. ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S.

BY T. W. NEWTON, F.R. HIST. SOC.

THE announcement of the death of Mr. Robert Hunt, the late Keeper of Mining Records, will have given pain to a large circle of friends. He died on the 17th of October, at his house, 26, St. Leonard's Terrace, Chelsea, London, in the eighty-first year of his age, and was buried at Brompton Cemetery.

Robert Hunt was born at Devonport (then called Plymouth Dock), on the 6th September, 1807. Just before this date, his father, who was an officer in the navy, had lost his life through the foundering of H.M.S. *Moucheron* in the Ægean Sea.

Having received his earliest education in his native town, and subsequently at Penzance, to which place his mother removed, Robert Hunt, when about thirteen years of age, came to London. Here he was placed with a chemist at the West End, and afterwards with a physician, in view of adopting the medical profession; and at this time he attended the lectures of a celebrated anatomist. Becoming weak in health, and objecting to the treatment he received, he returned to Penzance. Later on he came again to London for a time, and during his second sojourn he appears to have received substantial support from two remarkable persons, *viz.*, Mrs. Fry and Henry Hunt (known as "Radical Hunt").

Once more he returned to the West. At the death of his grandfather, which occurred about this period, he came into possession of a small legacy, which enabled him to indulge in a holiday, and he then devoted several months to pedestrian travel through Cornwall. In beginning this journey, he says: "I landed at Saltash from the very ancient passage-boat which in those days conveyed men and women, carts and cattle, across the River Tamar, where now that triumph of engineering, the Albert Bridge, gracefully spans its waters." During this tour he "gathered in their native homes" those weird legends illustrative of ancient manners and superstitions which afterwards appeared in his charming contribution to folk-lore, the *Popular Romances of the West of England.*

Cornwall and Devon were always dear to the heart of Mr. Hunt. He dwells with enthusiasm on "the rugged granite range of Dartmoor, rich with the golden furze; the moorlands of Cornwall, with their mighty Tors and giant boulders fringed with ferns and framed in masses of purple heath; the stern coasts, washed by an emerald sea; . . . the woodclad valleys, ringing with the rush of rivers, and the sheltered plains, rich with an almost tropical vegetation."

After publishing some juvenile literary productions, he appears to have turned with great energy to the study of chemical and physical science, and he gave much attention to original scientific investigation. In 1840 he obtained the appointment of Secretary of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, which brought him into close relations with the miners of the western counties, in whom he was always greatly interested. To the work of this office, combined with constant travelling and lecturing on scientific and other subjects, he gave all the vigour and earnestness which were his special characteristics. When delivering an address, he is said to have had peculiar power in holding the attention of his audience. Caroline Fox, of Penjerrick, in her diary of August 12th, 1841, thus writes: "To Hunt's lecture in the evening." Calling to mind his ceaseless activity as a lecturer, it may be well imagined how often a similar remark might have been made, in those early days, in Cornwall and Devon.

In the year 1845, on the invitation of Sir

Henry De la Beche, Director of the Geological Survey, Mr. Hunt came to London, and was appointed Keeper of the Mining Records. On the establishment of the Government School of Mines, in 1851, he was made Lecturer on Mechanical Science, and, two years later, Lecturer on Physics. The lectureships in science he held only for a short time. The main work of his life was in connection with the Mining Record Office, and the compilation and publication of statistics relating to mines. This office existed until the year 1883, so far as the Jermyn Street Institution is concerned. The work was then transferred to the Home Office; and is now carried on there by Mr. Hunt's two assistants, Mr. R. Meade and Mr. J. B. Jordan.

"Until 1845," Mr. Hunt tells us, in his *British Mining*, page 813, "no successful effort had been attempted to obtain reliable returns of the quantities of metalliferous ores obtained annually from the mines of the United Kingdom." Specially worthy of note is the fact, that the collection of mineral statistics was an arduous undertaking, and its successful result was entirely owing to the tact and energy of Mr. Hunt; there being at that time no law to compel owners of mines to give returns of their production. The Mining Record Office also became the depository, for the use of the public, of a valuable and extensive series of plans and sections, illustrating the subterranean workings of the metalliferous mines and collieries of the kingdom. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Hunt's efforts met with the cordial co-operation of mine-owners and others; indeed, so highly was his work esteemed, that, in 1860, he was presented with a testimonial of the value of five hundred guineas.

In the year 1854, Mr. Hunt was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; he having previously published, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, a memoir on phenomena connected with photographic processes.

Mr. Hunt was for many years a strenuous advocate for the establishment, in mining centres, of scientific schools for young miners, who always had his warmest sympathy. To him chiefly is owing the institution of the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon, which finally resulted from a public meeting at Camborne, called together by Mr. Hunt, and presided over by Sir John St. Aubyn, Member for West Cornwall. It has been said that the scientific knowledge acquired by metalliferous miners through this association has contributed to the improvement of mining in all parts of the world.

He was closely connected with the organisation of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and also with the International Exhibition of 1862; for both of which he furnished guides and synopses. In 1866 he acted as one of the Royal Commission appointed to consider the possible exhaustion of the coal fields of Britain.

The writings of Mr. Hunt relate mainly to photography, the chemical action of light, mining, and folk-lore. He edited and reconstructed Ure's great *Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*. He contributed to the *Art Journal*, the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, the *Athenæum*, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, the *Western Antiquary*, and many other publications. And even so late as the year 1884, after he had retired from active life, he published his important work on *British Mining;* a volume of nearly one thousand pages, and of which he was preparing a new edition at the time of his death. His pen was never at rest. From the picturesque imagery displayed in some of his earlier writings, he was frequently spoken of as the "Poet of Science." His *Panthea* (although considered by its author to have been misunderstood), was, at the time of its appearance, characterised as a work in which "Philosophy and Poetry are finely blended, and great truths and noble sentiments are expressed in language full of beauty and eloquence.' His *Poetry of Science* passed through three editions.

In any publication issued in the western counties of England, it would be superfluous

to dwell on the personal characteristics which made Mr. Robert Hunt so deservedly popular. Scattered about the world, there might now be found many who owe their success in life to kindly help received from him. His fluent speech, his courteous bearing, his unvarying readiness to place his knowledge and influence at the service of others, will not readily be forgotten; and by no persons will respect for his memory be longer cherished than by those who had the privilege of daily association with him.

The following list (independently of voluminous contributions to periodical literature) comprises the principal published work of Mr. Hunt:—

1.—*Art of Photography.* 1841-1854.

2.—*Researches on Light and its Chemical Relations.* 1844, 1854.

3.—*Poetry of Science; or, Studies of the Physical Phenomena of Nature.* 1846, 1849, 1854.

4.—*Records of the School of Mines and Memoirs of the Geological Survey:* Lecture on "Cultivating Habits of Observation"; articles on mining statistics, lead-mining, voltaic currents, etc. 1846-1852.

5.—*Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom,* 1846-1852; also, separately published, 1852-1882.

6.—*Panthea: the Spirit of Nature.* 1849.

7.—*Elementary Physics.* 1851, 1855.

8.—*Handbook to the Official Catalogue of the Great Exhibition.* 1851.

9.—*Synopsis of the Great Exhibition.* 1851.

10.—*Manufactures in Metal* (*Cabinet Cyclopædia*). 1853.

11.—*Descriptive Guide to the Museum of Practical Geology.* 1857-1877.

12.—*Catalogue and Contents of the Mining Record Office.* 1858.

13.—Ure's *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.* Editions 5, 6, and 7. 1860, 1867, 1875.

14.—*Handbook to the Industrial Department of the International Exhibition.* 1862.

15.—*Popular Romances of the West of England.* 1865, 1871, 1881.

16.—Pamphlet: *Is it practicable to insure Colliery Property, and the Lives of Coal Miners?* 1867.

17.—*British Mining: a Treatise on the Metalliferous Mines in the United Kingdom.* 1884.

18.—*Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society's Reports:* Numerous papers relative to earthquake phenomena, air in mines, waters from mining districts, Cornish engines, electricity of mineral veins, etc.

19.—*British Association Reports:* Papers on the actinograph, the influence of solar rays on plants, the chemical action of solar radiations, the Daguerreotype process, etc.

20.—*Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers:* Forty-nine articles, published in transactions of learned societies and scientific journals; the earliest, "On Tritiodide of Mercury," appearing in 1838.

21.—*Western Antiquary,* Vol. I., page 84, "A Yarn of Plymouth Dock."

22.—*Western Antiquary,* Vol. III., page 53, "Sir Humphry Davy."

23.—*Western Antiquary,* Vol. III., pages 234-5, "The Phenicians or the Jews in Cornwall."

24.—*Western Antiquary,* Vol. IV., pages 39-41, "The Legend of the Lionesse."

25.—*Western Antiquary,* Vol. V., pages 73-75, "Rodolph Eric Raspe, Author of the *Travels of Baron Munchausen.*"

[Our portrait of Mr. Hunt is taken from a recent photograph, for the loan of which the Editor is indebted to the courtesy of Miss Best, of Saltash.]

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CORNISH PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS.

II.—GRAMPOUND.

(*Concluded.*)

BY W. P. COURTNEY.

CIRCUMSTANCES so notorious as these naturally led, even under an unreformed legislature, to a discussion of the state of the constituency in parliament. Lord John Russell, showing that keen desire for reform which never deserted him moved (11th May, 1819), for the production of the record of the conviction of Sir Manasseh Lopez, but when a legal objection was made to his proposition he amended his motion, so as to make it apply to the material parts of the several indictments. These extracts were, in the following months, considered in Committee more than once, and several witnesses were examined at the bar, one of whom, an agent of Mr. Teed, was afterwards committed to the custody of the

sergeant-at-arms, for a contumacious refusal to answer several questions, and for the destruction, after his first examination, of an important document. The result of the enquiry was that the House of Commons agreed without a dissentient voice to the statement that a "notorious system of corruption" existed in the borough of Grampound, and that the matter should be discussed early in the next session. When this time arrived, Lord John again came forward, and on this occasion with four resolutions: (1) That boroughs in which gross bribery had been proved to exist should cease to return members. (2) That members so taken away should be transferred to some great towns with not less than 15,000 inhabitants, or to some of the largest counties. (3) That further means for detecting and preventing corruption should be adopted. (4) That Grampound should cease to return members. In the course of his speech he adverted to the point whether Grampound should be thrown into the hundred in which it was situate, and justified his objection to such a course by the statement that "the hundred of Powder, in which Grampound is situated, is one of the most fertile of the whole kingdom in members of parliament. It contains Tregony, Truro, Lostwithiel, Fowey, and Grampound, besides three out of five voters of the borough of St. Michael." This argument had considerable influence on the mind of Lord Castlereagh, for, after an assurance that he would not interfere with the introduction of a bill to effect the disfranchisement of Grampound, he wound up the debate with the assertion that he was not "pledged to the exclusion of the local principle in the consideration of the transfer in all cases. He did, however, think, from the number of boroughs in Cornwall, that the local principle did not there apply. Every distinct case should be canvassed on its own intrinsic merits."

Before any further steps could be taken, the king died; another general election followed, and Grampound again returned two members to parliament. The new House of Commons met on the 21st of April, 1820, and a week later Lord John Russell gave notice of a bill for disfranchising Grampound and transferring the elective franchise to Leeds. A few days afterwards it was brought into the House, and the second reading came on the 19th of May, when its sponsor justified the propositions either for transferring the members from Cornwall to the town of Leeds, as was suggested in the bill, or to the east and west ridings of Yorkshire. The leader of the House, Lord Castlereagh, who was supported by Mr. Canning, argued in favour of the extension of the right of voting to the hundred in which Grampound was situated, but admitted that although he could not agree to the transfer to Leeds, he should have less objection to the proposal for conferring two more members on Yorkshire. Mr. Charles Wynn gave his support to the county; Mr. Tierney, on the other hand, expressed himself in favour of the claims of Leeds; and ultimately the bill was read a second time without the appearance of any adverse motion. In the following July, Lord John Russell moved an address to the Crown in favour of Sir Manasseh Lopez, basing his proposition on the fact that the baronet had already served eight months of his imprisonment, and had paid a fine of £10,000. Mr. William Peel supported the motion, and urged that the same consideration might be shown to Mr. Swann, the convicted briber at Penryn. Another member promptly supported this with the statement that Mr. Swann had two children at death's door, and a friend of Sir Manasseh, taking the cue from this appeal, at once remarked that the Devonshire baronet was overwhelmed with domestic affliction. Charles Wynn, Abercromby, and Canning opposed the motion, and it was ultimately withdrawn, on the understanding that no impediment existed to the case being taken under the consideration of the Crown. When Lord John Russell succeeded in carrying the House into committee on the bill (12th Feb.,

1821), after he had reiterated his opinion that the two members wrested from Grampound should be given to Leeds, Mr. Davies Gilbert, who had some months previously brought forward an abortive instruction to the same effect, again appeared with the suggestion that the right of voting for burgesses to serve in parliament to Grampound should be extended to the freeholders of certain hundreds in Cornwall, exclusive of those residing in the corporate towns within their jurisdiction. As soon as he resumed his seat, Mr. Philips pointed out that, although the population of Cornwall was one-fiftieth of the whole kingdom, its inhabitants monopolised one-eleventh of the kingdom's members; whilst Lancashire, with an eleventh of the population, had but a thirty-fifth of the representation, and Yorkshire, with one tenth of the inhabitants, was condemned to a seventeenth of the representation. If property was a test of importance, then, according to the property-tax returns of 1815, the real property of Cornwall was one fifty-fourth of the country, but that of Lancashire was one sixteenth, of Yorkshire, one eleventh. These facts, with some remarks from Mr. Hudson Gurney on the manner in which Cornwall acquired this excessive proportion of the representation, secured the rejection of Mr. Davies Gilbert's amendment without a division; but the bill at once encountered another danger, for Mr. Beaumont came forward with the proposal that the county of York should for the future return four members, two for the West Riding and two for the North and East Ridings. Another influential north-countryman, Mr. Stuart Wortley, opposed this suggestion, arguing the case of Leeds, and when a division ensued victory was declared on his side by 126 votes to 66. Mr. Beaumont's instruction was therefore lost by sixty votes, and Leeds retained the two members which Lord John Russell proposed to confer upon it.

When the House again went into committee on the bill (2nd March, 1821), a more deadly stroke was devised at its provisions. Though Mr. Stuart Wortley was the champion of Leeds, he was not inclined to confer the franchise upon a very large number of its inhabitants. A qualification of £10 rental was in his opinion too low: the scale should be raised to £20. A second representative Yorkshireman, Lord Milton, put the matter on a broader basis. His wish was that the franchise should be extended to all classes, and as this object would be attained were Leeds made "a scot and lot borough," he proposed that the rental part of the bill should be omitted altogether. A graduated scale of voting was the dream of Mr. Alexander Baring, the first Lord Ashburton: a rental of £10 should confer one vote, and every additional £10 should give another, with a maximum of three or four votes. Mr. Martin, of Galway, remarked that he had good authority for the assertion that if the bill passed into law one of the banking houses at Leeds would probably remove its establishment elsewhere—a threat from the bank not infrequently mentioned in our own times by Mr. John Bright, as proving the want of confidence in the good sense of their countrymen which is entertained by high financiers. Naturally, Lord Castlereagh was for £20, and his preference was not diminished by Lord John Russell's statement that such a figure would give "somewhat more" than 2000 voters, whilst half that rental would enfranchise between 6000 and 7000. The amendment of Lord Milton was far too advanced for the year 1821: it was rejected by 66 votes to 182, and by a majority of 54 votes (148 to 94) the rental of £20 proposed by Mr. Stuart Wortley was adopted by the House. The result of this alteration was that Lord John Russell abandoned all connection with the bill, and that it went up to the other House as the adopted child of a Tory member, supported by the fostering care of a Tory ministry.

When this bantling made its appearance among the peers it met with a cold reception from some of the members of the government.

Lord Carnarvon directed its steps, and sought to conciliate his opponents by the remark that out of 63 voters at Grampound fifty were influenced "by means of bribes given in the shape of loans secured by notes of hand which are cancelled at the end of the election," and that one of its past mayors had offered to procure a majority of votes for £7000. These observations had little effect on Lords Westmoreland and Lauderdale, both of whom announced that they would give a strenuous opposition to the bill. Lord Liverpool, the leader of the ministry, and Lord Lansdowne, from the opposition benches, united in supporting the measure, and under their auspices the bill was read a second time. The contest was renewed on the motion for going into committee. Lord Lauderdale, with the avowal that he was once an earnest parliamentary reformer, but that he had changed his opinion, came forward with a proposition for delay—that a committee should be appointed to report the names of the mayor, aldermen, and freemen of Grampound, distinguishing those against whom evidence of bribery had been given from those of whom it had not been so proved. Lord Chancellor Eldon denounced the bill as "completely irreconcilable with the law and constitution of the country," and was followed by two other Tory peers from the same benches. Had it not been for the support of Lord Liverpool, the antagonism of his followers would have been crowned with success, but as he still continued to countenance the bill of Lord Carnarvon, the efforts of the chancellor, who never ratted, and Lord Lauderdale, who gloried in ratting, failed of their object. On the next stage of the bill the differences of opinion among the members of the government in the upper house became more marked. Eldon proposed that for the future the unconvicted burgesses of Grampound should be the sole electors; Lord Liverpool moved the omission of that part of the clause which related to the return of members for Leeds. Both peers found supporters in debate, but on a division the prime minister's motion was carried by 60 votes to 26. After this expression of opinion Lord Liverpool's further proposition, that York should henceforth return four members instead of two, was carried without a division, and three days later (24th May, 1821) the bill passed its last stage by 39 votes to 12. When it made its re-appearance in the Commons there were some natural expressions of regret from Lord Milton, Mr. Charles Wynn, and Mr. Stuart Wortley, at the change which had been introduced by the Lords, but the amendment transferring Grampound's two members to the county of York was agreed to on the principle that half a loaf was better than no bread. The borough of Grampound was wiped out of existence, and Cornwall's representatives were reduced from 44 to 42.

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GRAMPOUND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

BY W. D. PINK.

MR. COURTNEY'S interesting article encourages me to make a few notes upon some of the earlier and least known members for this borough, whose identity appears to be uncertain—at least, is so with me—in the hope that some little light upon them may be obtained from readers of the *Western Antiquary*.

The first election for Grampound was, as already stated, in the second parliament of Edward VI., 1552-3. But even the names of the members then returned are given doubtfully. Browne Willis reads them "Thomas Wymouth" and "Edward Wilson," while the parliamentary return renders doubtfully "Thomas (Nyccols?)" and "Egidius Wilson." The latter doubtless is correct, but who this Giles Wilson was, and whether his colleague were "Wymouth" or "Nyccols," I do not know.

In the Marian parliaments of 1554 and 1554-5, we have a "Richard Chappell, gent." —possibly one of the Chappells of Somerset. In the first parliament of 1554 a certain

Robert Vaughan was elected—no doubt a Welshman by birth, and the same who sat for Radnor in 1553 and 1559, but I have failed to discover the particular Vaughan family with which he was connected. His colleague, George Tadlowe, represented Camelford in 1555, and from the fact that he had previously —in 1554—sat for Guildford, was, I take it, an outsider. In 1555, John Harry was one of the members for Grampound. He, clearly, was John Harris, of Lanrest, who died in 1579, and one of a family which contributed several after Cornish members to the House of Commons. In the last parliament of Mary (1557-8), Thomas Herle was one of the Grampound members. He was one of the Herles of Prideaux Herle, and so far as I can make out, the son of Nicholas Herle, who died in 1558. According to the pedigrees he was of full age at his father's death, and was still living in 1620. If correct, he must have been nearly ninety years old at the last-named date. The second member in the last parliament was one Robert Rythre. I know nothing of him, but his name has a north-country sound.

In Queen Elizabeth's third parliament, 1571, Edward Clere was one of the members for Grampound. He was of a Norfolk family, and the son of Sir John Clere, of Ormsby and Buckling. He sat for Thetford in 1557-8 and 1562-3, and died in 1600. His colleague, John Hussey, who sat from 1571-1583, bears a well-known family name, but so far I have failed to identify him with any degree of exactness.

The colleague of the well-known Thomas Cromwell in the parliament of 1586 was a John Harbert, whom I identify as afterwards King James's secretary of state. He was M.P. for Gatton in 1588-9, Bodmin, 1597, Glamorgan, 1601, Monmouthshire, 1604-11, and was of the Herberts of Swansea, dying in 1617, aged 67.

If Sir John Leghe, member in 1597, were connected with the Leighs of Stoneleigh, he would, I assume, be Sir John, eldest son of Sir Thomas Leigh (created baronet, 1611), and grandson of Sir Thomas, Lord Mayor of London in 1558. Sir John Leigh represented Newport in 1601 and Helston in 1604-11. The date of his death is not recorded, nor of his knighthood, unless he were the Sir John Lea knighted at Cadiz in 1596, by the Earl of Essex.

Sir John Grey, one of the members in Elizabeth's last parliament (1601) was also knighted at Cadiz in 1596. I have not succeeded in ascertaining anything further of him, beyond the fact that he was elected for Aldborough, in Suffolk, in the last year of King James's first parliament (1610). His colleague, John Astell, was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1577, becoming an "ancient" in 1593.

Sir Robert Cary, Knt., member in 1620-1, is styled "Sir Robert Carew" in the parliamentary return. There is, however, no doubt whatever of his identity with the knight who conveyed to King James the intelligence of his accession to the English throne. His parliamentary career was somewhat lengthy. He was first elected for Morpeth in 1584, when about 24 years of age, sitting for that borough in the three successive parliaments of 1584-5, 1586-7, 1588-9; Callington, 1592-3, Northumberland, 1597-8, 1601, and Grampound, 1620-1. He was created Earl of Monmouth in 1626, and died in 1639.

Sir John Trevor, who represented Grampound in the Long Parliament, and who was a confirmed "Rumper" to the end, was not, as stated by Mr. Courtney, the Sir John Trevor, of Trevallyn, who married a daughter of Trevannion of Cornwall, but his son. A great deal of confusion exists over the various M.P.s of this name, arising from the circumstance of the omission in all the usual pedigrees of a whole generation. Sir John Trevor, sen., who married Margaret Trevannion, died in 1630. His son, Sir John Trevor, jun., knighted in 1619, and who inherited Trevallyn from his uncle, Sir Richard, married Anne, daughter of Edward Hampden, of Wendover, Bucks, Esq. He was M.P. for Flint in 1620-1

and 1625, and for Grampound, 1640-53. Becoming a Royalist at the Restoration, a free pardon was granted him on 24th July, 1660, as "Sir John Trevor, Knight, of the Co. of Middlesex," dying "full of years in the City of Westminster" in 1673. His eldest son, Sir John Trevor the third, was one of the principal secretaries of state and member of the Privy Council to Charles II., predeceasing his father by about twelve months. His wife was the celebrated John Hampden's daughter Ruth, and to the fact of both father and son marrying a Hampden, the confusion in the pedigree is probably due.

Of the post-Restoration M.P.s I would merely ask if it is quite certain that the "John Tanner of Courte" who represented Grampound from 1660 till his death in 1699, were one and the same person all through? The Tanner pedigree contains several Johns between these dates. Further, was Edward Herle (1688-9) Edward Herle, sen., of Prideaux, who died in 1695, aged 78, or his grandson Edward, sheriff in 1713? Also, who was Walter Vincent, M.P. in 1690, till decease two years afterwards? He is described as "of Truro," and sat for that borough, 1656-60, St. Michael's, 1679-81, St. Ives, 1688-9. I shall also be glad to learn the parentage of Francis Scobell, M.P., 1699, till 1705.

* * *

MEMORABLE COPIES OF SIR W. RALEGH'S *HISTORY OF THE WORLD.*

BY T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

ANYTHING pertaining to Ralegh's great folio work must always command the attention of literary men, especially those of the West Country, to whom the name of Ralegh is a kind of household word. The following record brings together for the first time some particulars of such copies of his *History* as from their various associations may be termed memorable.

1.—In *The Bibliography of Sir W. Ralegh* I drew attention to the remarkable adventures of a copy of the first edition of the work. It belonged originally to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I., was left in Prague in 1620, at the time of her flight from that city, and twenty-eight years afterwards was restored to her son (*Western Antiquary*, v., 244). It is now in the British Museum Library.

2.—A copy of the first edition in the possession of Mr. C. M. Ingleby contains a number of manuscript marginal notes, believed to have been written by Coleridge. The transcription of these notes was published in *Notes and Queries*, 1st Series, XII. (1855), 5-6, and reprinted in the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association, VIII., 609-612.

3.—How a copy was made famous from its association with the poet Prior, was communicated to *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, II. (1856), 167-8, by Mr. E. F. Rimbault, who transcribed it from *An Historical Guide to the Town of Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire* (1853), 30. Here is the account:—

> "There is a fine copy of Sir Walter Raleigh's *History of the World* in this old library [of Wimborne Minster], and local tradition attaches an interesting anecdote to this book. It is said the poet Prior used to read here often; and once when poring over the book in question on a winter evening, he fell asleep, and the candle, falling from the tin sconce of the desk upon the middle of the open book, burned slowly a round hole through it, may be a hundred pages, rather more than less. The smoke of the smouldering paper aroused the weary student. A hand would have been sufficient to cover the damage and put out the fire; and probably in this way it was extinguished. We may imagine, however, the dismay at the mischief done to a book costly even now, but then of a much higher monetary value. The pains taken to remedy the defects marks the value in which the book was held. Pieces of writing paper, about the size of half-a-crown, are very neatly pasted into the holes, and the words needed to supply the sense are transcribed from the memory, and it is said, in the handwriting of Prior.

This exaggerated estimate of the value of the work is by no means uncommon among those who possess a copy, especially if it has belonged to the family for some years (*vide* No. 4). Not long since I offered 12*s.* to a

THE MINDE OF THE FRONT.

From Death, *and darke* Obliuion (*neere the ſame*)
The Miſtreſſe of Mans life, *graue* HISTORIE,
Raiſing the VVorld *to good, or euill* FAME,
Doth vindicate it to ETERNITIE.

High PROVIDENCE *would ſo: that nor the Good*
Might be defrauded, nor the Great ſecur'd,
But both might know their waies are vnderſtood,
And the reward, and punſhment aſſur'd.

This makes, that lighted by the beamie hand
Of TRVTH, *which ſearcheth the moſt hidden ſprings,*
And guided by EXPERIENCE, *whoſe ſtreight Wand,*
Doth mete, whoſe Line *doth ſound the depth of things;*

Shee chearefully ſupporteth what ſhe reares:
Aſſiſted by no ſtrengths, but are her owne.
Some note of which each varied Pillar *beares,*
By which, as proper Titles, ſhe is knowne,

Times VVitneſſe, Herald of Antiquitie,
The Light of Truth, and Life of Memorie.

PROVIDENTIA
FAMA BONA
FAMA MALA
THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD
EXPERIENTIA
VERITAS
OBLIVIO
At London Printed for WALTER BVRRE.
1614

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

man for a copy of a particular edition I required for my collection, but he appeared to be of opinion it was worth as many pounds as I had offered shillings, and accordingly refused. After an unsuccessful application to several persons, he advertised it, but to no purpose. On the day I made the offer for the purchase, I obtained a copy of the same edition from a local bookseller for 10*s.* 6*d.*

The association of the name of the poet with the damaged volume has found general acceptation; but a later writer (Mr. G. Yeatman, in the *History of Wimborne Minster* (1878), 41-2) has thrown some doubt upon its correctness. He considers that "a lighted candle falling on an open book, and burning through 104 leaves, and not consuming one, would not be possible." He mentions that Prior (who was a native of Wimborne) left home at an early age, "and there is no record of his ever visiting Wimborne to remain any time," at any subsequent period. Moreover, as "the books were not placed" in the library "until 1686, . . . the statement must be incorrect." But the poet did not die until 1721, and the evidence that the work could not have been injured by his carelessness is insufficient to throw doubt upon the local tradition. Had such evidence demonstrated that he never visited the place again after 1686, he could not have been the author of the mischief. Mr. Yeatman concludes his notice thus:—

"This book has been newly bound at the cost of the Rev. C. Onslow, who obtained a copy of the same, and taking the pages from it corresponding with the burnt leaves, had them placed between each, thereby making the book perfect (some of the pieces having been lost)."

Surely it would have been preferable to have left the imperfect and damaged volume intact, instead of mutilating a perfect copy to supply its defects.

4.—A short time since my attention was drawn by Mr. C. Elkin Mathews to an article entitled "A Relic of one of the 'Regicide' Judges," by Dr. C. W. Baird, in *The Magazine of American History* for October, 1886 (345-6), published at New York. As far as I am aware, it has not been noticed or reproduced in any English periodical. It is of the deepest interest from an historical point of view, and equally so locally, as it affords another example of a memorable copy of Ralegh's work. It is certain that many of the leaders of the Parliamentary party, *e.g.*, Sir John Eliot, Hampden, Col. J. Dixwell, and O. Cromwell, not only thought very highly of this work, but also held the memory of its author in the greatest respect. No apology need be made for transcribing the entire article.

"A Relic of one of the 'Regicide' Judges.

"I have before me a well preserved copy of Sir Walter Raleigh's *History of the World.* It is a quarto volume of over thirteen hundred pages. The edition is that of 1621. The title-page alone—which bears a medallion likeness of Raleigh—is somewhat mutilated, the lower corner of the leaf being torn. But near the centre of the page, beginning above the medallion, and running along the side, I read the following inscription, in faded ink:—

"'*James Pierpont's Book* 1689 | *ex dono dom Johan Dixwel* | *in Testamento suo* | *Novissimo.*'

"These few words give me an easy clue to the remarkable history of a volume which on more than one account will be regarded with singular interest by American and English bibliophiles.

"The Rev. James Pierpont was minister of the First Church in New Haven from 1685 until his death in 1714. Among the first persons admitted into church fellowship under his ministry was an aged man who passed by the name of James Davids. It was known to certain individuals that this man, who had come to New Haven as early as the year 1672, was none other than Colonel John Dixwell, one of the judges appointed by the Commons for the trial of Charles the First, and one of those who signed the warrant for his execution. But the secret of his identity was well kept during Davids' lifetime, and he spent the seventeen years or more of his retirement in Connecticut in quiet obscurity. Mr. Pierpont was one of the initiated few, and from the time of his coming to New Haven until his parishioner's death, he maintained very intimate relations with him. 'Their house-lots being contiguous and cornering upon each other, they had beaten a path,' says President Stiles, 'in walking across their lots to meet together and converse together at the fence. Colonel Dixwell often spent his evenings at Mr. Pierpont's, and when they were by themselves retired together in his study, they indulged themselves with great familiarity and humour, respect and honour, and free and unrestrained conversation upon all matters, whether of religion or politics.' *A History of three of the Judges of King Charles I.*, Major-General Whalley, Major-General Goffe, and Colonel Dixwell. . . . By President Stiles. Hartford: 1794. Pp. 129, 131.

W

"Dixwell died of dropsy, on the eighteenth day of March, 1689, in the eighty-second year of his age. His last will contains the following bequest:—

"'*I give my honored friend, Mr. Pierpont, pastor of the church of Christ in New Haven, Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World.*'

"This volume is in the possession of a family residing in Rye, New York. The owners inform me that some fifty years ago their father received it from a person who owed him a large sum of money. The domestic tradition is that this person placed an extraordinary value upon the book: and they remember that as children they frequently heard their father refer, humorously, to the musty quarto, of fabulous price, which was all that he obtained in payment of a considerable debt.

"This volume, which now comes to light after a long eclipse, was known to exist at the time when Dr. Stiles wrote his account of the three judges. Speaking of Dixwell, he says, 'The Colonel spent much of his retirement in reading history. As a token and memorial of his friendship for Mr. Pierpont, he, in his last will, presented him with Raleigh's History of the World. This book is now before me, and in it I find inscribed by Mr. Pierpont, in his own handwriting, with which I am well acquainted in the church records, 'James Pierpont's book, 1689. *Ex Dono dom.* John Dixwell, *in testamento suo novissimo.*' 'What Raleigh wrote,' adds Dr. Stiles, 'for the use of the learned world, as well as for his own amusement, during a fourteen years' imprisonment, under condemnation for treason, became the entertainment of Dixwell, during his twenty-eight years' exile, under the same high accusation and condemnation.'

"I am confident that many will join me in the hope that this literary treasure may be secured for some one of our great libraries. Certainly there are few books in those collections that possess greater interest by reason of association with the colonial period of our country's history.

"CHARLES W. BAIRD, D.D."

* * *

DOLLY PENTREATH'S AGE.

BY FRED W. P. JAGO, M.B., LOND.

IN the *Western Antiquary* for September, 1887, there is an article by Mr. George C. Boase, in which he says: "Dr. Jago and Mr. Bernard Victor, in their attempts to prove that Dolly Pentreath was 102 at the time of her death, seem to lose sight of the fact that some evidence is necessary to substantiate the statement"; and again he says: "I do not think it right that there should be such a constant repetition of the statement that Dolly Pentreath was a centenarian, for there is no evidence as to what her age was at the time of her death."

These remarks are somewhat hazardous. On the contrary, there is very substantial evidence to show that Dolly was a centenarian, and that 102 was her age at the time of her death. It is not correct or just to say that Mr. Victor and myself think "some evidence" is not necessary. We think it is very necessary, although it certainly is of no intrinsic importance whether Dolly was old or young when she died, except that it is always desirable to be as correct as possible, and especially in this instance of a woman who is believed to be the last whose *mother* tongue was Cornish, and who could not speak English until she was a grown woman.

Let us examine the kind of evidence we have. To me it is conclusive, and were similar evidence brought against a person accused of crime, it would be sufficient to convict him; but of this the readers of the *Western Antiquary* will judge for themselves.

There is nothing very remarkable in the longevity of Cornish people, as may be seen in Polwhele's *History of Cornwall*, under the heading, "Population, and the Health, Strength, Activity, Longevity, and Diseases of its inhabitants," in which many instances of longevity are recorded. Nor does it seem that hard work tended to shorten life in the pure air of Cornwall.

Dolly, as a fish-jouster, or dealer in fish, was a vigorous old woman who called a spade a spade, and, like the army in Flanders, "swore terribly," when she could not get her price for her fish. It was possible that she could live to be 102 years old. But the question is, Did she live so long?

The most powerful argument brought against the statement that Dolly was 102 years old consists in the fact that in Paul register of baptisms is this entry: "Dorothy the daughter of Nicholas Pentreath of this parish was baptised May 17, 1714." This is noticed in the *Cornish Telegraph* of August 25th, 1887, by a writer who says: "If she was baptised in

her infancy, the date of baptism in the register should have been about 1675; or if the entry in the register is correct, and she was 102 when she died (1777), she must have been 39 years of age at her baptism." This writer thinks that Polwhele may have been misinformed, but we have no proof that he was. He was a writer of repute, and simply records the circumstance just as in this day one would record any other well-known and notorious fact.

Were it not for an accumulation of other evidence, I should be quite in accord with the writer in the *Cornish Telegraph*, but, even assuming that the baptismal entry in the Paul register is correct, it cannot *alone* be a proof, because the time of baptism is not invariably a proof of the time of birth, and we must remember that there used to be great laxity in the keeping of registers, as may be seen, for instance, in the *Parish Registers of Madron*, published by Mr. George Bown Millett, a copy of which is now before me.

Borlase died in 1772, five years before Dolly, and so, of course, there is no record from him, but Whitaker, who was born in 1735, and died at Ruan Lanyhorne in 1808, knew about Dolly, and had the statement that she was 102 when she died been false, he would been down like a sledge-hammer on anyone who had made a mis-statement; but he is silent as to her age, and makes no contradiction.

Drew was twelve years old when Dolly died, in 1777, and he lived till the year 1833. The materials of the *History of Cornwall* which bears his name were collected by Hitchins. This history was published in 1824, and in it we are told that Dolly was 102, no more, no less.

Hitchins, the compiler of this *History of Cornwall*, was born in 1784, and died in 1814, at Marazion. He was a solicitor of St. Ives. His compilation occupied him many years; his profession as a lawyer would help to make him a judge of evidence; and he was living, one may say, almost next door to where Dolly lived. He also must have known of Dolly's age, and Drew, as we have seen, recorded it.

Again, it has been, and is, the common statement of the community at Mousehole, that Dolly was 102, a common assertion handed down from 1777 to the present day.

In 1881 I went to Mousehole on purpose to gain all the information that could be had about Dolly Pentreath's death, and the exact situation of her grave, and had a long conversation with Mr. Trewavas, of Mousehole. He was in his 88th year. I found him to be remarkably intelligent, and his memory was very good. He also asserted that Dolly was "over a hundred," for so everybody had said ever since he was a boy.

Mr. Bernard Victor, of Mousehole, who is seventy years old, is the grandson of George Badcock, who was the undertaker at old Dolly's funeral in 1777. Mr. Victor remembers his grandfather very well, and in a letter to me dated May 18th, 1887, among other information given by him and printed in the *Western Antiquary* for July, 1887, says: "There is not the least doubt of her age being 102. *That account is from my grandfather, who was her undertaker, and from the oldest fishermen that I remember, and who are dead long years ago.*" In the same letter he says: "The person that gave her age as 63 is utterly wrong, for we have got the account of her walking six miles after she reached the age of 100 years."

The reputed portraits of Dolly Pentreath, the history of which may one day be fully explained, represent a very aged person, and so far support the foregoing account. It may also be observed that her *exact* age is given by many, between whom there could be no collusion, and also that she was called *old* Dolly Pentreath.

Last of all, there is the inscription in memory of her, but which, so far as is known, was never placed on her grave at or about the time of her burial. Here it is:—

"Coth Doll Pentreath cans ha deau;
Marow ha kledyz ed Paul pleu:—
Na ed an Egloz, gan pobel braz,
Bes ed Eglos-hay coth Dolly es."

Thus translated:—

"Old Doll Pentreath, one hundred ag'd and two;
Deceas'd and buried in Paul parish too:—
Not in the church, with people great and high,
But in the churchyard doth old Dolly lie."

Is it possible that any man would write this inscription for such a remarkable and well-known woman as old Dolly, unless well informed of the facts? It would indeed be a strange, a senseless, and an aimless freak, to make a false inscription in such a case.

Here, then, are the links of a chain of evidence which appear to me to be quite sufficient; all tending to one end, although from different sources, and each strengthening the other. Although, separately, a single link or statement would not by itself amount to proof, yet, taking the whole of the circumstantial evidence together, one is compelled to admit that it quite outweighs all that has been said to the contrary.

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ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(Continued.)

IT is disappointing to find that only six MSS. belonging to the reign of Henry the Fourth have been preserved. The enlarged Chapel of St. Edmund-the-King, and the new cemetery attached thereto, were dedicated in that reign; and it is difficult to avoid coming to the conclusion that the MSS. were, therefore, of more than ordinary local interest, and have, in consequence, been abstracted.

XXXV.—"Margery Crockere 'atte Lake' grants to Roger Deghere, of Kyngisbrigge, and to Nichola, her daughter, all her goods and chattels, and also all her beasts, in whatsoever parts of Devon they may be found.—Dated 14th Jan., 2 Henr. IV." [1400-1].

XXXVI.—"William Machouu [Mayow ?] of Kyngysbrigge, grants to Matthew Rondel, of the same Town, and to Joan his wife, all that his tenement within the said Town, lying to the West of the publick highway, between the tenement of Agnes Dabera, on the South, and that of John Pydehele, on the North, and extending in length as far as the stream which runs between the demesne of ..... and Kyngysbrigge aforesaid; to have and to hold to them, their heirs and assigns, of the Capital Lords of the Fee, by hereditary right, for ever.—Witnesses: Richard Lokyntone, Portreeve of the said Town, John Craky, John Radewylle, John Pypard, David Ryder, and others.—Dated at Kynggsbrigge, 8th May, 2 Henr. IV." [1400-1].

This Deed has suffered from damp, and unfortunately the name of the "dominium" has perished.

XXXVII.—"Rosa, widow of William Wade, of Modbury, daughter and heir of John Jordan, son and heir of Peter Jordan, grants to John Prestecote and William Falcombe of Kyngesbrigge, all his right and claim in, and to, a certain tenement in Kyngesbrigge, formerly belonging to Alan Putte and David his son, near the Abbot of Buckfast's Mill.—Witnesses: Richard Champernoun, Knight, Giles Prideaux, William Doune, Walter Rooke, John Terry, and others.—Dated at Modbury, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Hilary, 3 Henr. IV." [16th January, [1401-2].

The seal, a very small one, simply bears the initial letter "W."

XXXVIII.—"Thomas Tolke grants to John Jaycok, William Wodemanstone, John Wode of Dodbroke, and Roger Saunder, all his property—messuages, tenements, rents, services—in Kyngesbrigge and Crowhth, to have and to hold to the said John Jaycok, etc., of the Capital Lord of that Fee, subject to all accustomed rents and services.—Witnesses: Richard Champernoun, Knight, John Govys, Philip Falepit, John Fele, Thomas Ledestone, and others.—Dated at Kyngesbrigge, 27th March, 12 Henr. IV." [1411].

The seal shews a shield in a foliated panel, a bend (apparently) between some charges which I cannot make out.

XXXIX.—"Richard Triby, Clerk, and John atte Wode, of Dodbrooke, grant to William

Falcombe and Elena, his wife, all their messuages, lands, tenements, rents, etc., and all reversions that may turn up, which had formerly been granted to them by the said William and Elena, in the Towns of Kyngesbrigge and Dodebrooke (*sic*); to have and to hold to the aforesaid William and Elena, their heirs and assigns, of the Capital Lords of those Fees, for ever.—Witnesses: William Waischfelde, Portreeve of the Burgh of Dodebroke (*sic*), Roger Saunder, Portreeve of the Burgh of Kyngesbrigge, John Vele, John Torrynge, Robert Combe, and others.—Dated at Kyngesbrigge, on the Saturday next after the Feast of St. Leonard, Abbot, 13 Henr. IV." [7th November, 1411].

Both seals remain, but the devices are rude, and the first of them hard to identify. It appears to represent a standing female figure. The second is a cross, the intervals between its arms being decorated with leaves and flowers. It should be observed that "Dodebroke" is, in one instance, spelt after the modern mode—"brooke" instead of "broke."

XL.—"This Indenture made between William Wodya and Agnes his wife, on the one part, and John Wodya, their son, and Alianora his wife, on the other part, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 14 Henr. IV. [24th October, 1412], witnesseth that it is agreed between the Parties aforesaid that it is expedient for them to dwell together and live in common, as long as they can mutually agree, and, also, to till their land, and do all other things pertaining to husbandry, in common, as is meet and right, for their common profit; and, further, that the whole clear gain and profits arising therefrom, over and above their costs and expenses, as well as all rents of tenements, held by them on lives, or for a term of years, or as tenants at will, should be divided between them equally, as well as the whole profit and increment of all their goods and chattels, beasts, farm-horses, sheep, etc., poultry, and that all other property whatsoever, should, in like manner, be divided equally, reserving therefrom to each Party their own contribution to the common stock."

This is an interesting little Agreement, and it may be well to give its terms in the original language, as it contains several curious words: "Ita convenit inter Partes predictas quod ipsi debent commorari simul et vivere in communi, quamdiu concordare potuerint simul; et debent colere terram suam et alia husbandria facere in communi, prout decet, pro eorum communi proficuo; et quod totum lucrum et proficuum inde proveniencia, ultra eorum custus et expensas, de claro, ac eciam totus redditus omnium tenementorum, tam ad terminum vite vel annorum, seu ad voluntatem, debent inter eos equaliter dividi; et quod totum profituum et incrementum de omnibus bonis et catallis, bestiis, averiis, volatilibus et aliis rebus quibuscumque, debent inter eos equaliter dividi; salva inde stipite ex utraque parte." "Custus" is Low-Latin for "cost.' "Averium" includes horses, beasts of burden, and all beasts used in agriculture; also, sheep. "Volatile" includes all kinds of fowls commonly kept on farms —"poultry." One of the seals is perfect, but the execution is rude; the device looks like a sceptre and a pastoral staff, placed saltire-wise.

Notes.

Sir John Eliot's Son and Charles I.—There is a curious entry regarding John, eldest son of Sir John Eliot, in the "Calendar of Privy Seals," etc., in the Forty-eighth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records (page 481). It is there recorded that on May 31st, 1633, a pardon was granted by Privy Seal to Dame Honor, wife of Sir Daniel Norton, John, son of Sir John Eliot, and Honor, his wife, Francis Trenchard, and Jonathan Fletcher, "of several fines imposed on them for the ravishment and marriage of the said John Eliot, His Majesty's ward, in consideration of £1000 paid to the receiver of the Court of Wards and Liveries, and of £3000 paid into the Exchequer." Young John Eliot is frequently mentioned in Forster's life of the patriot, but this incident, though his career after his father's death is referred to, is not touched upon, and any further information regarding it would be of interest. It may be noted that Sir Daniel Norton is twice referred to by Forster: once as having at the general election of 1628 been returned for Hampshire in opposition to the Court, and, therefore, on the side of Eliot, and the other time as having been the host of Charles I. at the period of the assassination of Buckingham.

London. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

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The De Redvers Family.—The *Western Antiquary* for this month contains a paper which will have much interest for students of heraldry and antiquarians in Hampshire. In treating of "the arms of the county of Devon," Mr. P. O. Hutchinson traces the pedigree of the family of De Redvers, Earl of Devon. These are the

men who must have "come over with the Conqueror," or very soon after, and by the favour of the Conqueror and his successors they seem to have been well endowed with landed possessions. Richard de Redvers, the first Earl of Devon, who died in 1107, received from his kinsman, Henry I., the grant of the Manor of Christchurch, where the ruins of his castle still overlook the Avon (John R. Wise, *The New Forest*, 1867, page 131; *Hampshire Independent*, July 17th, 1886, Hampshire Field Club visit to Christchurch). Here his son Baldwin, the second earl, to whom Yarmouth, I.W., is indebted for one of its charters, in vain fortified himself against King Stephen (Wise, *lib. cit.*, page 132). His submission to the king, Davies tells us in his *History of Southampton*, was made at Southampton. "Richard de Redvers" (Wise, page 155) in 1147 made a grant confirming his father's bequest of the tithe of the salt works at Lymington to Quarr Abbey. But there must be some mistake here, and Baldwin de Redvers, who died 1155-6, is probably meant. His son Richard, third earl and grandson of the first Richard, died in 1162. If Mr. Wise errs, he errs in company, for in the *Isle of Wight County Press* for October 2nd of last year we read that Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon, *son of Earl Richard*, granted a charter of immunities to the town of Newport in the time of Henry II. This charter, which bears date about 1161, is in the custody of the corporation of Newport, I.W., the earl having been one of the lords of the island. The seal attached to it, or what is left of it, is reproduced amongst others in the *Western Antiquary*, and is described as representing a "griffin—half bird with wings, and half lion behind the wings." It is this "griffin" that Mr. Hutchinson is concerned to show should form the true arms of the county of Devon. With the second Richard's son Baldwin the direct line became extinct, and the earldom passed to younger branches. William de Vernon, sixth earl, appears in Davies's book above cited as "William de Redvers, Earl of Devon 1194-1216." He granted to the Hospital of St. Julien, or God's House, Southampton, rights of pasturage and fuel over the whole land of Werrore, which belonged to his fee, and is described as lying within Parkhurst, Northwood, Carisbrooke, and the Medina. Mr. Davies also mentions a Margery de Redvers, whose grants to the same hospital of lands at La Hore (Ower?), Appeldore, and a bit of wild ground near Hickley, were confirmed in 1332 by King Edward III.—F. A. E.—From the *Hampshire Independent*, October 29th, 1887.

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Scilly and the Mainland.—"That Sicil was sometimes a Peninsula, or Demie-Isle, adioyned to Italie, as a part of Brutium in Calabria, neere unto Rhegium, and afterward by violence of tempest severed from the same; it is a generall opinion of all antiquitie. But at what certain time this division happened, there is no memoriall remaining, in any ancient writer. Strabo, Pliny, and Dionysius, affirme, that it was caused by an earthquake; Silius and Cassiodorus, doe think it to have beene done by the rage and violence of the tide and surges of the Sea. Either of these opinions may be true; for so was Eubœa severed from Bœotia; Atalante and Macrii from Eubœa; *Sillie here in England, from the cape of Cornwall; and Britaine* itselfe (as may seem from Verstegans arguments) from the opposite continente of Gaule."—Taken from the Fifth Book of the first part of the *Historie of the World*, by Sir Walter Ralegh, 1628. C. M. BENNETT.

Bournemouth.

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Epitaph in Tawstock Church.—The following epitaph was copied from a tombstone in Tawstock Church:—

"Here lyeth the body of
John ye Son of John Hatch of
Aller, Esqr who dyed the 4th day of
January 1682 Aged 12 dayes.

"This Infant to this World did come, and try'd
to live in't; like't it not, and quickly dy'd.
And dy'd not soe, death's but a rosy bed
The Infant only sleepes hee is not dead."

Bndleigh Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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Commemorative Brasses in the Church of St. Petrox, Dartmouth.—In the church of St. Petrox, Dartmouth, are three brasses. They commemorate John Roope, 1609, Barbara Plumleigh, 1610, and Mrs. Dorothy Rous, 1617. That of John Roope is interesting, and may be thought worthy of insertion in the *W. A.* He is represented standing bare-headed, with his hands joined in prayer. He wears round his neck a ruff, and has on a cloak and doublet, with trunk hose, and shoes with rosettes. He stands on pavement work, and at his feet are the following lines:—

"T'was not a winded nor a withered face
Nor long gray hares nor dimness in the eyes
Nor feble limbs nor vncoth trembling pace
Presadg' his death that here intombed lies
His time was come his maker was not bounde
To let him live till all theis marks were founde
His tyme was come that tyme he did imbrace
With sense and feeling with a joyfull harte
As his best passage to a better place
Where all his cares are ended and his smarte
This roope was blest that trvsted in God alone
He lives twoe lives where others live but one."

Round the figure and inscription ran a fillet of brass, of which fragments only remain. On them are the words "H . . . of Iohn Roope of Dartmouth Merchant was borne the first . . . . . d the 22 daye of October 1609." JOHN NEWNHAM.

Exeter.

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Book Lines.—The Plymouth architect and author, George Wightwick, had a printed copy of the following book lines inserted in the works in his library. Perhaps

the most singular point connected with them is the way in which he showed how his name should be pronounced.

"To whomsoe'er this book I *lend*,
I *give* one word—no more:
They, who to *borrow* condescend,
Should graciously *restore*.

"And whosoe'er this book should find
(Be't trunk-maker or critick),
I ll thank him if he'll bear in mind
That it is mine:—
GEORGE WIGHTWICK."

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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Rev. Richard Conant, Vicar of East Budleigh, 1672-1688.—The Rev. Henry Evans, Vicar of East Budleigh, died on April 14th, 1672, and was succeeded by the Rev. Richard Conant on the 17th of July following, on the presentation of Mr. Richard Duke, of Otterton. This is the information given us by Dr. Oliver (*Eccles. Antiq. of Devon*, II., 65).

The new vicar must have been a very short time in office before a singular dispute arose as to the right of the vicar's wife to a pew, as thus recorded in the churchwardens' account book:—

"Memorandum yt whereas the Seat in the Chancell where the Ministers Wife was wont to sit, was utterly denyed to the p'sent Incumbent by the Procters on m^r^ Wescots parte, who confidently affirmed and offered to prove upon oath that they never sate there but by leave, and resolved to contend in law for the defence of their right; Upon complaint hereof made to ye Bishop, there was first a generall order granted, requiring the Parishioners to provide a convenient Seat for the Ministers wife; which order being read to the Parishioners on a Lords day, and noe seat thereupon found out, nor any provision in y^t^ kinde made, there was a second and more speciall order granted by the Bishop, bearing date July 17th, 1673, for the removing of those seats that were built without order, at the charge of some private persons, in the year 1658, to the prejudice of the Clarks seat both in Length and breadth; one of the seats taking away about two foot of the length of the Clarks seat, and the other six inches of the breadth of it, whereby it was made very strait and inconvenient. Now this order was accordingly executed by the wardens this year; the two seats before mentioned were removed, the Clarks seat restored to its ancient forme and dimension, and a new seat erected for the ministers wife and family in the vacant roome before yt seat; Which seate is also by the Bishops order to continue to the use of the vicars wives successively for ever.

"In testimony whereof wee have hereunto subscribed

Richard Conant Vicar
Abraham Bollen, John Upham } Wardens."

Then follows a copy of the bishop's order. The whole of it is in the handwriting of the vicar, excepting the wardens' signatures. The Mr. Wescot alluded to was probably Mr. Simon Westcott, one of the wardens for that year, and for whom John Upham acted as "Debuty." The accounts for the year 1673-4 contain the following entries relating to this matter:—

	s.	d.
"for an order from the Bishop for Mrs Connants seat	05.	00.
for boards and carridge for seats and church hatch	18.	4
paid Roger Leay 10 daies worke one the Seats and Church hatch	15.	00
paid Phillip Elliott for 11 dayes worke and timber	18.	00
to boards and nayles to Mr Conant about the Church hatch	03.	2
for nayles and gimes for the said worke	01.	2
for beere one the workemen before and in the worke	02.	10."

The foregoing exemplifies the common practice in those days of one payment covering the cost of several items. The beer money was unusually heavy. "Gimes" were hinges.

The vicar was thoroughly identified with the locality, his father and grandfather having been inhabitants of the parish. Judging from many of the entries in the accounts from which the above extracts are taken, he was evidently endowed with much vigour, firmness, and a strong sense of duty. He must have possessed good business habits, and took a more active interest in the affairs of his parish than many of his immediate predecessors appear to have done. He is the first minister of whom we have knowledge who examined and signed the parochial accounts. We have proofs of his activity in the investigations he made into the local charities, and which demonstrated the lax attention they had previously received. In the same year above noted we find this entry:—

"paid for a booke for Mr Conant to register the gift money	00,	10."

This apparently soon bore fruit, as in the following year he inserted a memorandum in the churchwardens' book, of which this is a copy:—

"Memorandum yt this year 1675 Mrs Hannah Wescott widow did pay in fifty-six shillings for yeuse of ye poor of this parish, in full satisfaction for all the arrears of Mr Wescott's gift mony yt were then due and payable home to Christide 1674. Which mony was accordingly distributed as may be seen in ye booke of Accounts for gift mony.
Richard Conant Vicar."

This is followed by an extract from Philip Westcott's will, showing that the sum of fourteen shillings was to be paid annually out of his estate to the poor of East Budleigh. The above memorandum shows it had not been paid for four years.

Again, in 1687 we find the following, also in the vicar's handwriting (excepting the signatures of the churchwardens):—

"Memorandum that the arrears of m^r^ Wottons gift mony for four years, and of his Legacy for two years, were this year recovered from Thomas Cowd of Salterton, by vertue of an order from the Commissioners for pious uses,

by the Wardens of this Parish, as appears in the parish accounts for gift mony.

"Witness or hands subscribed hereunto
Richard Conant Vicar
Richard Upham } Church wardens."
William Stocker }

That he did not neglect his own private affairs will be apparent from this entry:—

"Est budligh Way wardens this yeare John Hooke and Richard Vpham.

"1682. Memarandem the said Richard Connant Vicar of the pish befor writen did both demand and sue ffor too pence an Aycer for Arrish grasse of Henry Leat senr of the same pish but the said henry defended the Cause Against him and not paid."

In the accounts of 1677-8 is the following record of the interment of his wife, under the head of Receipts:—

"Item for buriing Mrs Conant in the Church 00.06.08."

While his own is thus recorded in the entries of 1688-9:—

"Receiued for Mr Conants Buriell in the Church ... ... 00.06.08."

He was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel Caunieres (not Conniers, as stated by Dr. Oliver).

Of many recorded collections or briefs during Mr. Conant's tenure of office, the following are worthy of a place here:—

"Colected in the parish of East budleigh in the County of Deavon towards the Rebuilding of the Cathedrall church of St Paules in London November 23: 1678 the summe of one Pound fower shillings and seaven pence.

"September the 25th 1680. Then Collected In the prish of East budleigh In the County of Devon ffrom house to house ffor The Generall Redemption of Captives The sum off three pounds fifteen shillings and six pence.

"October 30th 1680 Collected In this prish and County Above written ffrom house to house ffor the poore sufferers Att East Dearham, In the County of norfolk sheare whoose losses by ffire did a mount to 19443 pounds and vp wards wheare In ware ffive persons burnt In the ffire Collecte I say 9s 9d ob."

Budleigh Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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A Somersetshire Tithe Deed, 1719.—As the custom of paying tithes in produce must now be ranked with the things of the past, the following agreement, referring to the tithing at the commencement of the eighteenth century of East Chinnock, co. Somerset, will probably be of interest to the readers of this journal. It appears to have been drawn up by the vicar and inhabitants for the purpose of placing on record the various tithes payable to the vicar of the parish. It runs as follows:—

"A true and Perfect Terrier of all and singular the Modus Customs and Prescriptions of the Parish of East Chinnock in the County of Somerset which has been time out of mind noe man Remembering to the contrary yearly paid to the Vicar of the said Parish by us whose names are hereto subscribed being the Minister and Inhabitants of the said parish this second day of May in ffifth yeare of the Reign of our Soveriegn Lord George Annoy Dom.ii one Thousand seven Hundred and nineteen.

"Imp. For all and singular the several Acres of Meadow herein perticularly after mentioned (That is to say) For all those five acres of Meadow calle Dol Croft paid yearely time out of minde the sume of six-pence and noe more in lieu of Tythe now in pōssion of Thomas Daniel of East Chinnock aforesd and all that Close of Meadow called Lower east Town containing by estimation Two acres and halfe the sume of four pence yearely in lieu of Tythe and alsoe two Acres of Meadow lyeing in the West side of a certaine Meadow called Great Meadow paid yearely the sume of two pence ℔ acre and noe more, in the pōssion of Mary Abbot Widow, and alsoe two Closes of Meadow called Nether Hays containing by Estimation ffive acres and one yard and halfe and two acres and one Yard of Meadow lyeing in West Meadow aforesd in the pōssion of John Hamblin and alsoe two acres of Meadow called East Town in the pōssion of John Slade and alsoe two acres of Meadow lyeing in West Meadow aforesd in the pōssion of John Allen and alsoe two acres of Meadow lyeing in the west side of Great Meadow in the pōssion of John Clarke and alsoe two acres and three Yard of Meadow called Dole Croft belonging to Elizabeth Templeman Widdow and alsoe three yard of Meadow in the pōssion of Henry Door all which said severall acres of Meadow payd yearely to the Vicar of the said Parish the sume of Two-pence ℔ acre in full and in lieu of Tythes and has been allways called or known more particularly by the name of Dole Meadow.

"Item. It is and has been the custome that all the Inhabitants of the said Parish Time out of minde paid yearely to the Vicar of the said Parish the sume of Two-pence for every Cow that they any or either of them kept within the said parish for and in the name and in lieu of Cow White.

"Item. for every Calfe that any of the aforesd inhabitants sold or yearely sells the Tenth penny for every such Calfe.

"Item. If any o' the said Inhabitants kill any Calfe or Calves in their houses for their own use It is and has been the Custome that the left Shoulder of every such Calfe belongs to the Vicar.

"Item. If any of the aforesd Inhabitants Wheane or rare any Calfe or Calves to pay two pence for every such Weaneling.

"Item. For every score of Sheep depastured in the said Parish to pay ffour pence a month soe long as they are there depastured to the Vicar of the said Parish.

"Item. If any of the said Inhabitants of the said Parish keep any Sheep a whole yeare and sheare them the Custome has been and is that the Vicar of the said Parish shall have the tenth ffliece of every such sheep.

"Item. It is and has been the Custome within the said parish that what Lambs any of the Inhabitants have yeaned or ffallen within the said parish that the tenth Lamb of all such Lambs is payable to the Vicar of the said Parish yearely on St. Mark's Day.

"Item. It is the Custome in the said Parish for the Inhabitants of the said Parish to pay one penny yearely for their Gardens to the Vicar of the said Parish.

"Item It is the custome of the said Parish if any of the said Inhabitants Reares any Steers or Heifers within the said Parish and sells them before they are yoked or milked that then the Inhabitants of the Parish allways payd and pays to the Vicar of the said Parish the Tenth Penny for every such steer or Heiffer soe sold.

"Given under our hands the day and Yeare above written : | | :

Benedict Pysing Vicar of East Chinnock
Thomas Daniel
George Gibbs
John Slade
Thos Slade
John Gibbs
John Allen
Thos Leach
ϒ ye Signe of John Hamblin
Willm Leach
I the Signe of Theopilus Bartlett the elder
Thos Bartlett Junr
The Signe of
Henry H Doare."

Exeter. P. F. ROWSELL, F.S.Sc.

Queries.

[Correspondents replying to any of the following QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.]*

111.—**Stafford Family.**—Information respecting the Staffords of Botham Hall, and of Eyam, co. Derby, and also of Staffords of Stafford Castle, in the 15th and 16th centuries, particularly wanted for the historical account of the Stafford Family now in preparation ; also, a descent of the Staffords of Thornbury, in co. Gloucester, 16th and 17th centuries ; also, particulars of Church Registers containing the name of Stafford.

Any particulars will be acceptable, and may be sent to Mr. F. W. Poyser, Wirksworth, Derbyshire.

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112.—**Craw or Cran-mere Pool.**—On referring to "Donn's" Map of Devon, the date of which is 1765, I was struck with the name "Craw-mere-pool," as Donn writes it, and he adds "vulgo Cran-mere-pool." I am fully aware that there has been a great deal of discussion on the origin of the name, but I do not think that a true solution has as yet been arrived at. It appears to me to be derived from the Danish word *kroe*, which has the same meaning as *craw*, namely, "gathering," like *craw*, the crop of a bird ; *craw*, the bosom, the crop of a rook, (Halliwell's *Provincial Words*). This would very well apply to the pool, as a gathering of waters, the source of the several streams running from it. The Cornish *crenne*, to tremble, to quake, would apply to it now that the pool is more or less converted into bog, but it does not fit the place, as a mountain tarn or lake. Perhaps some of the readers of the *W.A.* may be able to solve the point ; at any rate, I would ask for opinions theron. E. PARFITT.

Exeter.

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113.—**Nosworthy Family.**—Is anyone in possession of a pedigree of this family? In 1604 Henry Nosworthy is quoted as of Moreton Hampstead, and in 1660 Joan Nosworthy was married. Her daughter married Robert Packer, of Zeal Monachorum, and to this day the poor receive a dole from him, though the exact date of the bequest is not stated. Are they identical with the Nosworthy family of Manaton, one of whom married William Pedler, of Zeal Monachorum, *circa* 1800?

There were two Cornish M.P.s of the name, who were, I assume, closely connected with the foregoing. Edward Nosworthy, sen., sat for St. Ives, between 1660-1681, and Edward Nosworthy, jun.—probably his son—represented the same borough as colleague to his father, in 1679-81. In Sir John Maclean's *History of Trigg* (I., 428), we read that the Manor of Burneir and Tregaire, in the Parish of Egloshayle, was held on lease in the latter half of the 17th century by the Nosworthy family until the death of Edward Nosworthy, in 1701. This last would be doubtless Edward Nosworthy, jun. Jane, "daughter of Edward Nosworthy, of Cornwall," was the wife of Sir William Rawlinson, of Graythwaite, serjeant-at-law, and Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal in 1689, who died in 1703.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

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115.—**Colleton Family.**—The grandmother of the first Sir Thomas Colleton was Thomazine, daughter of Thomas Kelland, Esq., of Devon, and the wife of Thomas Colleton. In 1635, Richard, son of Daniel Kelland, "of Colleton Hill Town, Witheridge," and of Susan his wife, was baptised. Colleton Hill Town was sold by the late Sir J. R. Colleton, and is now the property of Mr. R. Easton, of Taunton. The above Thomas Colleton's mother, was a Berry, of Bony, Lapford (which adjoins Kelland). Was Thomazine Kelland one of the Kelland's of Kelland? According to the Lapford Register, Thomazine, wife of William Kelland, of Lapford, was living 1634 and in 1681 was buried. Her son Christopher Kelland, "of Kelland, within the parish of Lapford, gentleman," is so described in the letters of administration in the Exeter Probate Court. P.

114.—**Thomas Fleming and the Armada.**—In the list of ships serving with Sir Francis Drake against the Armada, appears the name of Thomas Fleming, as Captain of the *Golden Hind*. Is this the same Fleming who brought the intelligence of the approach Spanish Fleet to the captains assembled on Plymouth Hoe, and who is named as a Leith privateer? Also, was his ship the *Golden Hind*, impressed into the service of the fleets by Sir Francis Drake at the time. ENQUIRER

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116.—**Rev. Richard Byrne Kinsman.**—I would feel exceedingly obliged if some of your readers could furnish me with any particulars of pedigree, etc., of the Rev. Richard Byrne Kinsman, vicar of Tintagel. I believe he has been dead some years.

Clontarf. THOMAS GALT-GAMBLE.

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117.—**Whippet.**—Is this a local word or mere slang? What does it mean? Some posters in Plymouth announcing contests between dogs for coursing, were headed "A Whippet Handicap." I have looked in several ordinary dictionaries, but cannot find the word, which conveys no meaning to a NON-SPORTSMAN.

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118.—**Dix's Field, Exeter.**—Who was Dix, and when did he live? JOHN NEWNHAM.

Exeter.

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119.—**The Cornish Language.**—In the preface to "Glossary of Cornisn Names, ancient and modern, local, family, personal, etc.," the author, Rev. J. Bannister (vicar of St. Day), remarks:—

"The close of the 18th century, witnessed the final extinction, as a spoken language, of the old Celtic Vernacular of Cornwall. Dolly Pentreath, who died in 1778, has had the credit of being the last person who could talk and scold [*sic*] in this tongue: but W. Bodenner, who died about the year 1794, at a very advanced age (102, the same as Dolly Pentreath's), could 'converse with old Dolly' and 'talked with her for hours together in Cornish,' so says the historian Polwhele. . . . . The only literary remains of the language are very meagre."

I should greatly like to know more about this old language. Perhaps some of your good antiquarian west-countrymen would make some remarks upon the above passage? THOS. GALT-GAMBLE.

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120.—**"Printed by Andrew Brice, in Northgate street, Exon."**—This imprint appears on a programme of a "College Hall Concert" before me. The concert in question was to take place on March 31st, 1760, "Col. Pitt" and "Mr. Geare," being stewards, and selections being performed from *Judas Maccabæus*, *Richter*, etc. Can anyone tell me whether Andrew Brice's printing-office stood where Pollard's now is; and whether the father of the late Mr. William Pollard was the successor in the business of the said Andrew Brice?

Exeter. GEO. E. FYSON.

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121.—**Wreford Family.**—There exists in nearly all the branches of this family a tradition that it owes its origin to two brothers who migrated from Cornwall to Devonshire at some period more or less remote—the exact date being lost in obscurity. The fact that this tradition obtains in widely separated branches, who can have had no communication with each other for many generations, leads to the conclusion that the tradition is founded on fact. I have, however, been unable to find any trace of the name in Cornwall. Assuming that the present family are derived from these Cornish brothers, it seems curious if they were the only representative of the family and left no relatives behind them in Cornwall.

I have traced nearly all the existing Wrefords back to either William Wreford of Clannaborough, who died in 1688, or Matthew Wreford of Morchard, who died in 1671. I believe they were brothers, and that William Wreford resided and held estates in Morchard parish *prior* to his purchase of the Clannaborough property (*circa* 1654). I cannot ascertain whether these two Wrefords came from Cornwall. Possibly the migration occurred a long time before this, because there were Wrefords at Lapford and Bow in 1580 and 1600 respectively, as appears from the earliest entries in the registers of those parishes. But I cannot connect these older Lapford and Bow Wrefords with the William and Matthew above mentioned; nor can I find that any of their descendants are now in existence, which is also somewhat curious. It is possible that the Cornish brothers adopted the surname of Wreford on the occasion of their migration, especially as the name does not appear to be Cornish or Celtic.

I shall be glad of any light which any of your Cornish or other subscribers can throw on the matter. G. W.

Replies.

Snell Family (VII., 142).—John Snell, merchant and alderman of Exeter, was M.P. for that city in 1701-2, 1702-5, 1705-8, and 1710-13. John Snell, "of Upper Guiting, Gloucester, Esq.," was M.P. for Gloucester city in 1713-15, 1715-22, and 1722, till his decease about January, 1726-7. I had thought these the same person, but if "Antiquarian" has given correctly the date of decease of the first-named M.P., they were possibly father and son. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

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Erratum: THOMAS TEMPLE, M.P.—Chadwell and Holburne, M.P.s for St. Michael's, disabled in January, 1644, not 1648.

Wreford of Clannaborough (VII., 140).—The estate of Cleeveanger alluded to by "Antiquarian" was purchased by William Wreford of Morchard Bishop (who married Agnes Densham, sister of the ancestor of the present proprietor of Bury), who died 1756, from the Rolles *circa* 1735, and sold by his great-grandson in 1871 to Andrew Snell, Esq., the present proprietor. It adjoins the estate of Pennycotts alluded to by "Another Genealogist."

A DEVONSHIRE CURIOSUS.

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Lethbridge Family (VII., 77, 140).—John Lethbridge, who died in 1706, was of Deckport, Hatherleigh, therefore he was not probably Rev. J. Lethbridge. C. Lethbridge, who died in 1670, was of Walstone, and left female issue. His brother, who was also a merchant at Exeter, was the ancestor of Sir W. A. Lethbridge, of Bishop's Lydeard. The Lethbridges can be traced at Bow certainly as far back as 1616, when John Hole was married to Catherine Lethbridge.

W. H. KELLAND.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

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Interesting House in the Close, Exeter (VII., 136, query 136).—The Rev. F. T. Colby, in his pamphlet, *The Heraldry of Exeter*, describes the arms over the doorway as those of the Rodd family, "*Arg.* two trefoils slipped *sa.*, and a chief of the last, impaling *as.* a saltire *erm.* (Wakeman)." "James Rodd, Esq., was sheriff temp. Ch. 2d. There is a monument in St. Stephen's Church, his own arms being impaled with Bampfylde, *or* on a bend *gu.* three mullets *arg.* Crest, a Colossus of Rhodes. Date 1678."

There is an interesting incident connected with this house, as we gather from an article by Mr. Dymond, "An Italian's impression of Exeter in the 17th Century." It appears that the young Prince Cosmo of Tuscany visited the city in April, 1669, on his way from Plymouth to London. After visiting the cathedral and public buildings "His Highness went to Sir John Rolle's house to visit his wife, who received him in a room where were assembled his three daughters and other friends. His Highness conversed standing, and on taking leave returned directly home, and passed the evening without any other occurrence worth mentioning." This "home," was Mr. Dymond has informed us in his interesting paper on "The old Inns and Taverns of Exeter," the New Inn, High Street, now Mr. Green's drapery establishment.

"The house where Sir John Rolle had the honour of receiving the Grand Duke is in the Cathedral Close, and now inhabited by Mrs. Hellins. It had been the town residence of the Abbots of Buckfast, and had remained in the possession of the Rolle family for nearly two centuries, when it was sold, in 1737, by Henry Rolle, Esq., to Mr. Thomas Heskett, on whose death, without issue, it passed to his nephew, Edward Chute. In 1775 it became the property of James Rodd, Esq., whose arms appear on its front, and it was acquired by the late Harry James, Esq., solicitor, in 1822. It is now a part of the Exeter Chapter Estates, under the management of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners."

G. T.

Exeter.

THIS was "the town house of the Abbot of Buckfast in Exeter, situate in the Close, and was granted by Henry VIII., September 28th, 1545, to George Rolle, in whose family it continued nearly two centuries, when it passed into the possession of the Rev. Thomas Heskett, who bought it, March 25th, 1737, for £450. From him it descended to his nephew, Edward Chute. On December 25th, 1773, it was mortgaged by Edward Rayner to Thomas Binford, and on 10th June, 1775, Joseph Fraine, as devisee of the said E. Rayner, conveyed it to James Rodd, Esq., who conveyed it to the late Harry James, Esq., February 2nd, 1822. The last Abbot of Buckfast Abbey was Gabriel Donne or Dunne. He had hardly been installed when he surrendered his convent into the hands of King Henry VIII., February 25th, 1538." Thirty years ago the house was occupied by Mr. William Dawson, who continued to inhabit it as long as he lived. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. Hellins, who also died there, and it is now occupied by his widow. It is probable that the house underwent some change and alterations on its occupation by the Rodd family, and at this time they had their arms inserted over the entrance door. The arms are "*arg.* two trefoils slipped *sa.*, and a chief of the first, impaling *az.* a saltire *erm.*" (Wakeman). Motto, *Vincet Veritas.*

E. PARFITT.

Exeter.

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Chronogram on a Tomb in Ilsington Churchyard (VII., 133).—Mr. Hale has corrected Colonel Harding's mistakes (Sidford for Sigford, and his omission of the word "Chronogramma"); but he has made two mistakes himself which I do not find in the Colonel's version. The inscription is *in Latin*, and, therefore, "Gent." cannot be right, though it is right enough in the parish register, which is *in English*. The contraction, whether it be simply "Gen.," or "Geni," is for "Generosi," in which there is, of course, no *t*. And Colonel Harding is right in giving "Thome," *i.e.*, "*of* Thomas"; "Depositum Thome Ford"—"the remains of Thomas Ford." Mr. Hale's "Thomas" must be wrong; and the Colonel was, also, probably, wrong in writing "Thomæ": at least, I should expect not to find the diphthong, but simply *e*. The chronogram is correctly worded in *Ashburton and its Neighbourhood;* but the author's version of the inscription is the worst of the lot. He leaves out "Depositum" altogether, puts "Thoma" for "Thome," "Gent." for "Gen[erosi]," "qai" for "qui," and "decimo" for "decimo nono," and he puts a comma between "die" and "Novembris." This very simple inscription seems to have given a great deal of trouble!

Ringmore Rectory. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

Ashreigney (VII., 64, query 47).—Polwhele is no authority on such points as this. And Mr. Rector Johnson's "easy etymology" simply means that he did not know of the family of Regny, but only of "the family of Esse, formerly settled here." He admits that the place was called, commonly, in his day "Rings Ash:" his "also called" must have referred to writing, not to "calling," as there could be no difference of sound between his first two versions at any rate. Westcote was perfectly right in his derivation and his history, and I must repeat that "King's Ash" is an utter absurdity, the result, most probably, of some careless substitution of a "K" for an "R" in printing. "The present local pronunciation" is right enough, and speaks for itself.

F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

Ringmore Rectory.

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Martyn of Coldstone (VII., 136, query 100).—Nicholas Martin, fifth Baron Martin (in direct descent from the first Baron, Martin de Tours, a Norman, and Lord of Kemys in Pembrokeshire), became Lord of Barnstaple in right of Maud, his wife. She was a daughter of Guy de Brian, by Eva, daughter and heir of Henry de Traci, Lord of Barnstaple. They were Barons by tenure.

The arms of Martin were "Argent, 2 bars gules."

Ringmore Rectory. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

IN answer to Mr. Strother, the arms of the Martins or Martyns, Barons of Barnstaple and Combe Martin, were argent, two bars gules. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a man issuant, proper, crowned or. W. H. KELLAND.

Southsea.

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Deanery of Christianity (VII., 136, query 101).—"The cities of Exeter and Lincoln are styled Deaneries of Christianity, but are no better entitled to that name than the other English sees; for to all were attached *curiæ Christianitatis*, or Courts Christian." (Oliver's *Monasticon Dioc. Exon.*, 127 *note*). J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

I HAVE never (I think) seen any explanation of the name of this Deanery, and I offer the following remarks for the criticism of the learned.

The parish-churches of Exeter were originally chapels, all dependent (I suppose) on the Cathedral. There is an antient "Composition" of the time of Bishop Simon de Apulia (1214-1223), preserved in the Cartulary of St. Nicholas Priory, having reference to two mills and certain fishery rights in the river Exe, near the chapel of St. Clement, and to a reserved rent payable to the Chapter, together with all tithes, etc., arising "infra limites parochie Beati Petri," except the tithes within the chapelry of St. Olave, which were conceded to the Priory. The "Parochia Beati Petri" was, probably, conterminous with this Deanery of "Christianity," and as to Heavitree, St. Clement's Chapel, mentioned above, was in that parish, of which parish Oliver says that it "was appropriated to the Cathedral of Exeter, by Pope Eugenius III., in the year 1152 (*Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, Vol. I., 43). As to the parish of St. Thomas, it is in the Deanery of Christianity *now;* but, until the recent changes (made by Bishop Temple) it was in the Deanery of Kenn.

Now I find in D'Arnis, the word "Christianitas" explained thus:—(1) "Capitulum" (*i.e.*, a Chapter); (2) "Bona quævis ad Ecclesiam vel Monasterium pertinentia" (any goods or property belonging to an "Ecclesia"); (3) "jurisdictio Episcopalis, vel forum Ecclesiasticum, cui Episcopus, vel alius illius nomine, præerat" (the Bishop's Jurisdiction—his court. Why may we not add to this list of meanings the application of the term to the Deanery which comprised the "Parochia" of St. Peter, the immediate surroundings of the Bishops' "stool" and of his Chapter? F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

Ringmore Rectory.

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John Oliver Williams (VII., 135).—He was buried in St. Thomas' church, Cowick, as the following inscription on the east end of the south wall testifies; unfortunately the date of his death is not given:—

"Sacred | to the memory of | Mrs. Elizabeth Williams | (Relict of Wm Williams | of the city of Exeter, M.D.) | who departed this life the | 25th of June 1776 aged 77 years | She was the Daughter | of Joseph Oliver of Exweek Esqr | and the last of that respectable family | In her were united [etc.] | In the same vault are interred John Oliver, | William, Benjamin, William, Bridget, Sons and Daughter of | the above Wm Williams & Elzth his wife.

"Ann relict of Samuel Newte of Tidcombe, Clerk | Elzth relict of David Hamilton of Bristol Merchant | William son of Daniel Hamilton Esqr & Bridget his wife | in dutiful respect & affectionate regard | caused this monument to be erected in the year 1781."

Beneath are the following arms: on a lozenge *arg.* a greyhound courant, between 3 Cornish choughs ppr., on an escutcheon of pretence, *erm.*, on a chief *arg.* 3 lions rampant *sa.*

There are two other inscriptions relating to these families which, perhaps, you can find room for. The first is a monument on the south wall, above the porch; being high up, and much obscured by dust I could not read the whole of it:—

". . . . . | Obijt v Kalend Maij | anno MDCCXL | Ætatis suæ 59 | mærens filius natu maximus pro | Pietate quæ Patrem charissimum | coluit | Hac marmor | memorie sacrum esse | Voluit."

Arms, as before. This is probably to the memory of Dr. William Williams.

The next is a stone in the floor of the nave.

"Here lyeth interred the | Body of Mary the wife | of Benjamin Olliver of | Exweeke Esqr Daughter | of

George Yong of Forton | Gent who Departed this | Life the 2d of January | 1671 | aged 35 yeares | [verse] | Here are deposited the Remains | of Elizth Stevens | granddaughter of the late | Elizth Williams who died Nov. 28 | 1807 aged 43 years | Also ye body of Elzth Hamilton | mother of the late Elzth Stevens | died at Exmouth Decr 3rd 1808 | aged 85 years."

The date of John Oliver Williams' shrievalty, was 1756. J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq., M.D., was married 25th November, 1718, in Exeter Cathedral, to Elizabeth, daughter and eventually sole heiress of Joseph Oliver, Esq., of Exweek House (who was son of Benjamin Oliver and grandson of Sir Benjamin Olliver, Knight, and Mayor, 1670). The baptisms of two of their children are to be found in the Cathedral Registers, *viz.*, William, on 2nd October, 1728, and Benjamin, on 25th June, 1730 (buried same day); there is also the burial of their daughter Elizabeth, 15th April, 1725. Of the other children, Ann married the Rev. Samuel Newte, M.A., Rector of Titcombe, at St. Thomas the Apostle, 21st July, 1743. Elizabeth was married at the same church on 18th August, 1763, to David Hamilton, a merchant of Bristol; she died 3rd December, 1808, and was buried under the Oliver ledger stone in St. Thomas Church. Bridget was married 14th December, 1759, at the same church, to Daniel Hamilton, Esq. (Major 71st Regiment, receiver of the county of Devon, and one of the founders of the Exeter Bank), and was buried there, 16th February, 1763. Dr. Williams died on 5th May, and was buried there, 20th May, 1740, *æt.* 59. There is a large marble monument to his memory over the north door. The arms on the shield are *arg.*, a greyhound courant between three Cornish choughs *sa.*, beaked and legged gules (for Williams), bearing on an escutcheon of pretence, *ermines*, on a chief *arg.*, three lions rampant *sa.* (Oliver). I doubt the correctness of the latter coat: it should be *ermine*, on a chief sable three lions rampant, *arg.* His widow, Elizabeth, died 25th June, 1776, *æt.* 77, and her monument is on the south side of the church. Exwick House, which was her great-grandfather's, was sold by her heirs. Cleave House, close by, formerly belonged to a Francis Oliver, Esq., deputy registrar of the Consistory Court, Exeter, who died 1725, and left it to his grandson, Francis Oliver. I shall be glad to know the connection, if any, between the families settled at Cleave and Exwick.

Ascot. V. L. OLIVER.

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Betsy Grimbal (VII., 136, query 104).—Mr. Parfitt's query as to this personage is to some extent answered in one of the works of the novelist. At the time she contemplated writing the story of *Fitz of Fitzford*, her husband, the Rev. E. A. Bray, was Vicar of Tavistock. The vicarage garden had formed part of the Abbey domain, and within its precincts was the ruin of a gateway to the gardens, etc., of the Abbey, consisting of an archway between two towers. The following account from her husband's MS. is transcribed from Mrs. Bray's *The Borders of the Tamar and Tavy*:—

"The Southern tower, called Betsy Grimbal's is so denominated from a tradition that a woman thus named was there murdered by a soldier. Within my own recollection there were many who pretended to show where the wall was stained with her blood; and when a child I was so little of a sceptic as firmly to believe that it was haunted, and never ventured to visit it alone. . . . We may fairly conclude that the story had its origin from some circumstance in which a female was conceived, and that some act of violence was committed on this spot" (I. (1879), 436-7).

This is accompanied by a pretty woodcut illustration of the Tower.

For the purposes of her novel, Mrs. Bray combined the somewhat romantic story of John Fitz of Fitzford with that of the murder of John Page by a young man named George Strangwidge, at the instigation of Page's wife, these two, with the maid servant, being hung for the murder at Barnstaple in the year 1590. Mrs. Bray was desirous of making a morbid character of this maid—that she ought "to have a genius for wickedness; and to carry about her something to excite terror as well as abhorrence. What name to call her was also another point. 'Call her,' said Mr. Bray, 'Betsy Grimbal: that name is formidable enough for any such character as you wish to draw; and moreover, Betsy Grimbal is not unknown to tradition; though all that is told of her is that she, instead of committing a murder, was herself murdered" (*Ibid.*, II., 147-8).

This last paragraph serves to indicate that Mrs. Bray, with a novelist's license, fitted Betsy Grimbal with a character, made as repulsive as possible to suit the exigencies of the story, but to be remembered only as a fiction. Had there been any foundation for it, some mention of it would assuredly have been made in the work from whence the above quotations have been taken, written some time after the novel. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh Salterton.

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The Calmadys and Dartmoor (VII., 89, queries 56 and 62; 115).—In reading's Carrington's poem, "Dartmoor," I have lately met with the following (note 4): "In everything connected with the welfare of the Moor, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, formerly of Tor Royal, took an active and indefatigable part. Tor Royal was entirely formed by him in 1793, with its adjoining fields, plantations, and garden." L. A. C.

Is your correspondent "W. F. C." as accurate as usual in his reply on this subject? Was not Tor Royal built in 1798 by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Warden of the Stannaries and Usher of the Black Rod, who used to entertain the Prince Regent as his guest? In his honour

the cornice in the drawing room is composed of the Prince's Feathers, while the double doors from the hall into the drawing room and between the drawing and dining rooms were brought there from the old Carlton House, which stood, I believe, on the site of the present National Gallery. These doors are painted in classic style, the designs and execution being exceedingly good. The cornice in the hall represents Stephenson's first locomotive and trucks laden with agricultural and mineral products.

W. A. G. G.

✣ ✣ ✣

Gregory Clements (VII., 66, 115).—The reference for the sale of bishops' livings is Tracts, 1660-1661, British Museum, E. 1055. The pamphlet states that Gregory Clement was a merchant; then, failing, throve on the merchandise of bishops' lands. He was turned out of the Rump Parliament for lying with his maid at Greenwich, but was received amongst them again at their return, after divers interruptions. He spake little at his execution.

E. W. R.

✣ ✣ ✣

Buckland Monachorum Cross (VII., 112, query 79).—In reply to "Anti-Vandal's" query in the October number of the *W. A.*, I beg to say that part of the octagonal shaft of this cross is now used as a gate-post, and may be seen in, I think, the first gateway on the left hand side of the road after passing the entrance to the vicarage on the way from Roborough Down to the village. The cross in the churchyard did not belong to the great village cross.

W. A. G. G.

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"Nomina Villarum" for Devon and Cornwall (VII., 136, query 107).—Your correspondent has adopted a *nom de plume* which *my* "plume" declines so much as to attempt. But his suggestion is a very good one, and I hope you will adopt it. The publication of these early lists of names of places in Devon and Cornwall would be not merely "generally interesting," but most valuable to students, who are often at their wits' end to know how to identify the strange-looking names they meet with, continually, in antient MSS.

He may be glad to know that Mr. R. Symons, C.E., of Truro, published, in 1884, a most complete and valuable *Gazetteer of the County of Cornwall* (Rodda, Penzance). He gives the *present* names of every town, village, *and estate* in the county; and his book has saved me hours of research in dealing with obscure names in our Episcopal Registers.

Ringmore Rectory. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

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Heirs of Courtenay, Earls of Devon (VII., 137, query 108).—Mr. W. D. Pink is wrong in stating that John Courtenay, who fell at Tewkesbury 1471, was eighth Earl of Devon. Thomas Courtenay, beheaded at York 4th November, 1461, was the sixth and *last* Earl of Devon of the *first* line, and as he was attainted of high treason and deprived of honours the *title* did not pass to his next brother. *Vide* Vivian's *Visitation of Devon*, page 245, Courtenay pedigree, where Edward Courtenay, son of Sir Hugh of Boconnoc is shown to have been *created Earl of Devon 26th October, 1465*, which could not be the case if either of the *brothers* of the sixth earl had inherited the title; they, on the contrary, were living, but not earls, when the letters patent were granted to Edward Courtenay in 1465. All legal documents corroborate this. J. L. V.

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Cudmore Family of Loxbeare Manor.—(VII., 89, query 63).—"Antiquarian" is referred to Vivian's *Visitation of Devon*, pages 260-61, for a pedigree of this family, where he will find the Irish connection given. J. L. V.

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"A Charter for Otterton and Sydmouth" (VII., 127). Your readers may be interested to know that this document had been seen by the late Dr. Oliver, who printed a translation of it in the *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Devon*, Vol. III., 99. The doctor gets over the difficulty as to date by printing the indorsement as "a Discharge by Kynge Henry the VII.," etc.

J. S. ARTWOOD.
Exeter.

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The Armada in Art (VII., 136, query 105).—The subject opened by "Devs., jun.," is of great importance. There are doubtless extant hundreds of pictures of the defeat of the Spanish Armada. My first idea of that great event was derived as a child from a picture in an old English history book (I forget its title or date), and there are some old pictures I have seen in Plymouth. Could not a collection of these be made, and an exhibition of Armada pictures be held at the time of the Tercentenary—the oldest, of course, being given the place of honor. Messrs. Cassell recently gave an engraving of the fine painting of Drake and the game of bowls. A list of all known Armada pictures, old and new, would be deeply interesting.

W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.
Liverpool.

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Philip Kelland's Charity (VII., 142).—The rent charge was 20*s.*, not of £2, by the will dated August 19th, 1778. Being void by the Statute of Mortmain, the charity is not recorded in the printed parliamentary report of the four commissioners for enquiring concerning charities (dated 1814), but in the return of charitable donations for the benefit of poor persons, dated 1798, it is noticed with the remark the property is now vested in Richard Kelland, and that the charity was never paid. It was a rent charge out of Bowerthy, Lapford, which was sold in 1828 by the late P. Kelland, Esq., of Lapford Court (son of the above Richard Kelland), to the Hon. N. Fellowes, and is now the property of the Earl of Portsmouth. The charity, however, in 1887 was revived by the present owner of Kelland, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners.

ANOTHER GENEALOGIST.

The Manor of Feniton (VII., 142).—Susannah Coffin, one of the daughters of Charles Kelland, the purchaser of Feniton in 1692, was coheir of Kelland, and her daughter Susannah, who married Charles Evelyn, possessed one third of the father's property, and thus became possessed of her share of Feniton with Lady Northcote. Mr. Fulke was probably trustee.

Southsea. W. H. KELLAND.

* * *

Thomas Kellond (VII., 76, 140).—Lady Elizabeth Cust, sister of the Earl of Darnley, informs me that the South Petherton which appears in Incledon notes on the Kelland pedigree at Heralds' College is probably a clerical error for South Petherwin, Cornwall, where all the Bligh family originally came from. This William Bligh was no doubt a younger son of the John Bligh whose name appears in Burke as the first of the family, though they can be traced in Lady Elizabeth's a hundred years further back.

ANTIQUARIAN.

* * *

Croote Family (VII., 142).—In answer to "Antiquarian," R. Croote, of North Tawton, died 1765. W. Croote, of Lapford, died 1866, married Miss Sweet, of Zeal (his sister married the father of the late John Croote Davy, of Chulmleigh, surgeon, who died 1868), and had issue, (1) William of Lapford, died 1875; (2) George Henry, died 1867, of North Tawton, married Miss Sharman, of Northampton, and had issue; (3) John, died 1885, of Lapford, married and left issue; (4) and several daughters. The Crootes still possess considerable estates at Lapford and Burrington, but Crook, in North Tawton, was sold in 1883 to Mr. R. May.

ANOTHER GENEALOGIST.

* * *

Curiosity at North Tawton (VII., 135, query 93). In answer to "Hibyskwe," the following, from Kelly's *Devon*, 1883, may interest him: "About a mile from the town is a hollow in the ground called Bathe Pool, usually dry, but which occasionally fills with water and overflows. De Bathe Barton is the seat of General Sir Henry Perceval De Bathe, Bart." Compare also Risdon's *Devon* and Worth's *Devon*, 1886, where a long account of this physical phenomenon may be seen. ANTIQUARIAN.

*** *Many other interesting "REPLIES" are in type, but are crowded out in consequence of the abundance of material in our hands.*—EDITOR.

WE have only space this month to acknowledge the receipt (from Messrs. Macmillan and Co.) of a book which will certainly become popular in the West of England. It is entitled *For God and Gold*, by Julian Corbett, and contains a stirring narrative in the form of a tale of Drake's Voyage to Nombre de Dios. We shall hope to give a fuller notice of this book in our next issue.

Reviews.

The Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor; with a Description of their Surroundings. By WILLIAM CROSSING. Exeter: James G. Commin, 1887.

OUR readers will doubtless remember the several interesting articles contributed by Mr. Crossing to the earlier volumes of this journal, on the ancient crosses of Dartmoor. The author has now revised these articles and added further particulars, issuing the whole in a well-printed and fully illustrated volume, which is a welcome addition to the literature of Devonshire. No better authority than Mr. Crossing could possibly be found to deal with this interesting subject, for the author has a most intimate acquaintance with Dartmoor; he has explored almost every mile of this wild region, and has conferred a lasting obligation upon his fellow-Devonians by the care and pains he has bestowed upon the recovery and restoration of these venerable relics of other days. Mr. Crossing writes with authority, as one who knows his subject and is able to speak with certainty. He is also possessed of a real veneration for things of the past, and has almost a poet's enthusiasm for his beloved moorland. The author has also the artistic faculty, as the numerous sketches of old crosses abundantly testify. We heartily congratulate Mr. Crossing upon the completion of his work, and trust that he may be amply repaid, by an extensive sale, for the large measure of attention he has bestowed upon a subject which is not sufficiently regarded by Devonshire men. We are happy also to note that an appeal which Mr. Crossing made in our pages some time since, for the preservation of these ancient relics, has not been in vain, for the matter has now been taken up by the Dartmoor Preservation Society. A prospectus of Mr. Crossing's book is issued with the present number, to which we refer our readers for future information.

A Church History of Cornwall and of the Diocese of Truro. By Rev. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA. London: Stock, 1887.

In this unpretending volume the able author has given a very interesting and concise summary of Church history as it relates to the county of Cornwall, as to the recently established Diocese of Truro. Our esteemed contributor has for some time past been giving this work piecemeal in the columns of *The Church in the West*, a weekly periodical published at Plymouth. These articles are now reprinted from that paper, and they make a book of nearly one hundred and fifty pages. Its only defect, as far as we can judge, is that is indifferently printed, the newspaper columns having been utilised for the purpose. However, the matter is satisfactory, and we must not, therefore, be too critical as to the manner of its production, seeing that the work is issued at the low price of one shilling and sixpence. Every clergyman in the western shires should procure a copy.

Domesday Book: a Popular Account of the Exchequer Manuscript so called, with Notices of the Principal Points of General Interest which it contains. By WALTER DE GRAY BIRCH, F.S.A. London: S.P.C.K., 1887.

The influential society whose initials are now so well and widely known have done so much for contemporary literature that, in the multitude of their works, individual publications are likely to be overlooked. But the work before us, both on account of the importance of its subject and the ability of its author, deserves more than a passing mention. We have here not only a history of the important manuscript called the Domesday Book, now preserved in the Record Office, but we have chapters giving in detail matters relating to the division or parcelling out of the land of these realms and other topics akin. We have also descriptions of other important documents of a similar character, including the "Exeter Book" or "Exon Domesday" in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. This book is a vellum transcript of small folio size, and contains five hundred and thirty-two folio leaves or double pages. The skins of which it is composed vary in the number of leaves from one to twenty. The landed property of each of the more considerable tenants begins a new sheet, and those of almost every tenant a new page. Coming so soon after the Domesday Commemoration, and when students have had their interests more than ordinarily awakened upon the history of this venerable manuscript, this popular account of its origin and purpose will be welcomed by thousands, who will in its pages find all that they may desire to know upon one of the most valuable of our literary possessions.

Copyright: a Manual for Authors and Publishers. By ALFRED HOWARD. London: Griffith, Farran & Co., 1887.

This is not technically a law-book, although it is entirely about questions of law; it is a succinct and intelligible statement—for the non-legal public—of the law of English copyright. In these days, when we hear so much of literary piracy, it is incumbent upon everyone who writes for publication to know the obligations resting upon him and his fellows, to avoid infringement of one another's undoubted rights. This little volume is a valuable aid to such a knowledge.

How to write the History of a Family. A Guide to the Genealogist. By W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A. London: Stock, 1887.

In these days, when so much attention is being paid to family history and genealogy, both in this country and America, a treatise such as this, by one who has himself done good work in the direction, will be an inestimable boon to many persons. The book is an invaluable guide to every branch of the subject, and contains much curious and out-of-the-way information. It is evident that the author is no novice in the work, for he is quite at home with all the innumerable details connected with the subject, and gives some valuable hints as to the means of seeking and finding materials for history at the various public offices. We do not say that it is the first work of the kind, but it is certainly the first which gives in a concise manner information necessary to one who desires to enter upon a branch of literature in which few are proficient. We regret that a consideration for our space forbids a more lengthened notice, but we heartily commend Mr. Phillimore's work.

Abstracts of Somersetshire Wills, etc. Copied from the Manuscript Collections of the late Rev. FREDERICK BROWN, M.A., F.S.A. First Series. Privately printed by FREDERICK ARTHUR CRISP. 1887.

We have pleasure in calling attention to this handsome volume. It has been issued as a memorial of the late Rev. Frederick Brown (an early contributor to the *Western Antiquary*), and has been carefully revised by Mr. J. J. Howard, LL.D., and the Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A. The volume contains abstracts of more than six hundred wills relating to the county of Somerset, and it is satisfactory to note that of the one hundred and fifty copies printed only nine remain now unappropriated. The price is now increased to one guinea and a half, but after January no copies will be procurable under two guineas. They can only be obtained of Mr. F. A. Crisp, Grove Park, Denmark Hill, S.E. It is a work really invaluable to genealogists, and needs no further commendation at our hands.

Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association, Plympton, July, 1887. Vol. XIX.

This is not only an unusually bulky volume, but an exceedingly interesting one, from the number of valuable papers which it contains. Mr. James Hine, Mr. R. N. Worth, Mr. E. Windeatt, and Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, each contribute papers relating to Plympton; Mr. G. Pycroft has a capital biographical sketch of Samuel Cousins, R.A.; Mr. W. F. Collier, one on "Venville Rights on Dartmoor"; Dr. Brushfield, on "Ralegh," to which we allude elsewhere; Mr. R. Dymond has a second paper on "Thomas Luny," and there are various geological papers by Mr. W. Pengelly, Mr. R. N. Worth, and others. Altogether it is a good volume. The Association meets next year at Exeter.

Prentice Hugh. By FRANCES MARY PEARD. London: National Society.

West-country folk who remember Miss Peard's charming Plymouth story, *Mother Molly*, will note with pleasure another tale from the same pen, having for its *locale* Exeter Cathedral. The young hero was a carver, working in the Cathedral, and his story, well written and exceedingly interesting as it is, ably illustrates the wisdom of the pluck and perseverance which were the characteristics of Prentice Hugh.

Under the Storm. By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE. London: National Society.

Miss Yonge, whose seemingly untiring industry makes one marvel, has given to the juvenile world a new book

which many older folk will read with interest. *Under the Storm* is a tale of the Civil War, and introduces us to a young hero possessing the characteristic name of Steadfast, showing how he was indeed steadfast to king, and kith and kin, when many older and wiser heads were perplexed by the sad and troublous time of which this little book is a picture.

New Fairy Tales from Brentano. Told in English by KATE FREILIGRATH KROKEN, and pictured by F. CARRUTHERS GOULD.

New fairy tales are always eagerly welcomed by the little folks, and we are glad to note this charming collection, and predict that little eyes will grow round with delight as they read these wonder-stories, which certainly make one of the most acceptable juvenile books of the season. Perhaps it is to be regretted that the first story is so lengthy, as tiny people have a predilection for short ones, but then it it is so charming that one need not fear that the interest will flag. The coloured chromo illustrations will help to make the volume a favourite.

Poems. By DENIS FLORENCE MACCARTHY. Dublin: M. H. Gill.

This is a volume of poems of more than ordinary merit. The author is (or rather, was) evidently a keen and appreciative lover of field, forest, and river, and he has with tender and artistic touch depicted Dame Nature in all her moods. The soft smiling Springtide, the glowing Summer, the plenteous Autumn, and the fierce wild Winter, all have their exponent in Mr. MacCarthy. His national poems and songs have all the requisite ardour and patriotism, while the tender grace of such poems as "The Seasons of the Heart" may be suggested by the following quotation:—

> "The different hues that deck the earth
> All in our bosoms have their birth.
> 'T is not in blue and sunny skies.
> 'T is in the heart the Summer lies!
> The earth is bright if that be glad,
> Dark is the hour if that be sad.
> And thus I feel each weary day.
> 'T is Winter all when thou 'rt away."

Jack Frost's little Prisoners. By STELLA AUSTIN, BARING GOULD, etc. Messrs. Skeffington & Son.

This is a prettily written and beautifully printed volume of short tales by the authors, whose combined efforts have produced such successful and popular works, as *Please tell me a Tale* and *Just one more Tale.* The present volume quite equals in charm its predecessors, and will prove a boon to the small folk for whom it is intended, making them content and happy indoors when Jack Frost keeps them prisoners.

Dead, yet Speaketh. By Doctor OAKS. Bristol: Arrowsmith.

Does not the title of this little volume suggest a "shilling dreadful" style of story? Certainly those who peruse it in the hope of finding something sensational will not be disappointed, for there is an abundance of this element. In the opening chapter a dream which the principal character in the story relates gives the keynote, and we are prepared for what follows, a cruel and mysterious murder, which is eventually traced and discovered through the agency of the aforesaid dream. There is a pleasant little leaven of love-making, and the book is, if highly sensational, yet interesting withal.

The Little Rick Burners. By C. M. YONGE. Messrs. Skeffington & Son.

Miss Yonge, whose catering for children is so widely known and appreciated, has given us a pretty little story in the best style, which is sure to be a favourite with the small people. "The little rick burners" were a trio of children, who, accidentaly set a hay rick on fire, and after a short course of deception, learnt some salutary lessons, which were never likely to be forgotten in after life.

Tre, Pol, and Pen. By F. FRANKFORT MOORE. S.P.C.K.

This is a capital boys' book, brimful of healthy incident and adventure, and by no means devoid of humour. *Tre, Pol, and Pen* treats of the days of Nelson, and the smuggling and wrecking practices which obtained on the wild Cornish coast at that time. Besides being eminently readable, the book has another claim on our consideration, on the score of its "get-up," which is all one could desire, being very attractive, and we should say—durable.

Martyrs and Saints of the first Twelve Centuries. By the author of *The Schonberg Cotta Family.* S.P.C.K.

From the masterly pen of the author of *The Schonberg Cotta Family*, we have a valuable and interesting volume, relating to the black letter Saints, and the holy days of our English Church. It is a book calculated to do good service in the way of bringing early Church history to the fore, and instructing those who are lamentably ignorant in this respect. We have no hesitation in recommending it for village or parochial libraries, or prizes to senior scholars.

ALSO RECEIVED:—From Elliot Stock: *The Story of Some Famous Books.* By Frederick Saunders. Book Lover's Library.—From the Author (S. Jefferson, F.R.A.S): *Sonnets on Nature and Science.* (T. Fisher Unwin).—From the Author (A. Patchett Martin): *Fernshawe. Sketches in Prose and Verse.* (Griffith, Farran & Co. Contains a capital Ballad on Ralegh.—From Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A., *Plympton: the Borough and its Charters*, and other papers contributed to the current volume of *Trans. Devon Assoc.*

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE illustrations presented with the present number are dealt with elsewhere. The portrait of our late friend and contributor, Mr. Robert Hunt, is referred to in the excellent biographical article by Mr. T. W. Newton, and is considered an excellent likeness.

To Dr. Brushfield we are indebted for the facsimile of the frontispiece and title-page of Ralegh's *History of the World*, which may be taken as an interesting addition to his various papers on the subject.

Bibliographical & Other Notes.

IN our last number we referred to the sudden discontinuance of *Walford's Antiquarian*. We have now to chronicle another withdrawal by the issue of the last number of the *Manx Note Book*, which we have all along regarded as the most tastefully-embellished antiquarian magazine published in the British Isles. With No. 12, for October, 1887, this journal ceases to be, and in a brief but appropriate epilogue, by His Excellency Spencer Walpole, the reasons for its stoppage are given. "It is never satisfactory," says the writer, "to abandon an attempt which has failed. It is still more disappointing to retire from a work which has succeeded, and it is surely permissible to say that success has attended an undertaking, which has only failed because it was too good for the limited public to which it primarily appealed, and which has thus fallen a victim to its own superiority." We heartily sympathise with the editor, Mr. A. W. Moore, and wish we could put a different statement on record.

FROM Messrs. Griffith, Farran and Co., we have received a most interesting parcel of books, which we regret came to hand too late for special notice this month. But as several of them are well adapted for Christmas presents to the young folks, we cannot do better than specify these:—*The Little Wonder Box* contains six charming fairy stories, by Jean Ingelow (price 3/6); the *Old Corner Annual*, for 1888, is a handsome and tasteful volume, full of stories and Christmas verses, and capitally Illustrated (3/6); *His Little Royal Highness* (6/-), a charming tale, after the style of *Little Lord Fauntleroy;* the "Children's Gallery," four sets of picture cards (2/- per set), depicting children's faces, sunny and bright: pretty, artistic gems they are, and produced in a highly attractive form. *The Christmas Box* is also certain to be a favourite volume with the children.

WE are in receipt of the first number (December, 1887) of *The Bookworm*, with which is incorporated *Booklore* (London: Elliot Stock). This magazine is in some respects an improvement on the one it succeeds, and it is superfluous to add that it is well printed, as are all the works emanating from this well-known publishing house. But we regret the frequent changes in form and title of magazines of this class for several reasons. Starting as the *Bibliographer*, it is then changed into *Booklore*, and now appears as the *Bookworm*. But apart from that it is a capital periodical, and should command a large measure of support. To the opening number are prefixed some clever verses by Mr. Andrew Lang, which add a charm to the work.

OUR indefatigable contributor, Mr. J. S. Attwood, has just published an "Index to Dr. Oliver's *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter*," as a companion work to his Index to the *History of Exeter* by the same author. Everyone who possesses a copy of the work in question should obtain a copy of this Index, which may be obtained of Mr. C. Elkin Mathews, The "Bodley Head," Vigo Street, London. Its price is one shilling and sixpence.

DR. BRUSHFIELD has issued a reprint of his paper contributed to the Devonshire Association, on Sir Walter Ralegh and his *History of the World*. In this paper we have some very interesting facts relative to this remarkable "prison book," which is compiled with all the care usually bestowed by the talented writer upon all the work he undertakes. He gives a fac-simile of the frontispiece to the first edition of Ralegh's great work, which by Dr. Brushfield's kind permission, we are able to reproduce in the present number of the *W.A.*

ACCOMPANYING the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* we are presented with the fourth part of *The Devonshire Domesday*, which is now rapidly approaching completion.

THE ARMADA TERCENTENARY.

WE have received numerous communications in response to our appeal, several of them being in the form of suggestions as to the best means of carrying out the proposed commemoration. It would be premature to publish these just at present, but provided it is finally decided on to hold such a demonstration at Plymouth in July next, all these suggestions will receive careful consideration. As we write the matter is still an unsettled question, owing to some differences of opinion amongst the promoters, but these we hope will soon be settled satisfactorily, and the Local Demonstration put in a fair way of being carried out.

As regards the "Tercentenary Number" of the *Western Antiquary*, for which we have received valuable offers of literary help, we propose to issue it early in the New Year, but whether as an ordinary number or a special supplement we have not yet decided. We shall be glad to receive contributions to this number *at once*, and would therefore request our correspondents to intimate, at an early date, the particular branch of the subject with which they may be disposed to deal. The subject is a many-sided one, and will doubtless suggest numerous separate papers to our ordinary contributors; besides which, we shall be pleased to receive offers of help from others who do not usually favour us with the result of their researches, but who have made the history of the "Defeat of the Spanish Armada" their particular study. In our next number we hope to announce a list of the papers offered, and to give other interesting particulars.

In connection with this matter, it is interesting to note that special "Armada" numbers will be published of the *Illustrated London News* and *The Graphic;* both of which will be copiously illustrated; that the *English Illustrated Magazine* intends issuing a series of engravings selected from Pine's reproductions of the Armada tapestries in the old House of Lords, with a descriptive historical article; that there will be a special "Armada" number of the *West of England Magazine;* that various poets (including our talented friend Mr. Sladen) are bending their energies to the same grand theme; and that painters (including Admiral Beechey) have set about portraying some of the scenes of July, 1588, on canvas. The public has been aroused, and it is very evident that "England's Great Deliverance" will not be forgotten by loyal Englishmen when the 300th anniversary of '88 comes round.

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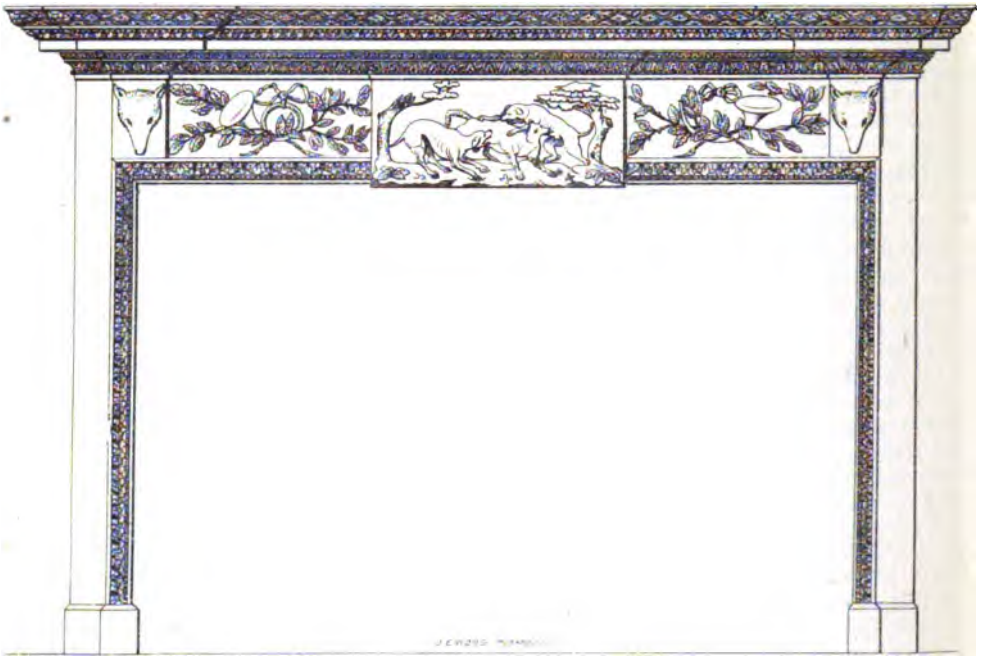

OLD MANTEL-PIECE FROM THE "ISLAND HOUSE,"
BEDFORD STREET, PLYMOUTH (formerly the New-Tree Inn).

The Western Antiquary;

OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset

No. 8. JANUARY, 1888. Vol. VII.

TALES OF THE DARTMOOR PIXIES.

BY WILLIAM CROSSING.

IN a former article* I endeavoured to describe the retreats of the pixies of Dartmoor, and have now to record some stories of these little elves, which I have gleaned from time to time on the moor, and to which allusion was made in the article referred to. It is true that a great deal of confidence in their authenticity is not manifested by those who still narrate these doings of the little folks, but yet the Dartmoor peasant delights to relate what he has heard about them. These "fictions of our fathers" often point the moral that when not interfered with the pixies have frequently been great benefactors to the farmer, their favourite mode of helping him being by threshing his corn, and have also rendered considerable assistance to his good wife by churning the butter occasionally, and by otherwise taking upon themselves the execution of various household duties. The maid-servants, too, have had their labours lessened, when they have shown themselves deserving of it, the tiny sprites seeing to the sweeping of the kitchen, and keeping the cupboards free from cobwebs. But should any inquisitive feelings be exhibited, and the proceedings of the fairy elves be watched by prying eyes, the accounts which we have of them invariably agree in stating that from that time forth the pixies abstain from doing the would-be observer of their actions any further service.

It would also seem that they have a habit of visiting in another fashion those who have spoken light of them, or who have doubted their power, for we find the wayfarer on the moor is oft-times pixy-led, and becomes so bewildered that he in vain endeavours to find the desired path; or it is found to be impossible for the good dame at the farm to make her butter, and the contents of the churn are rendered useless. These and a hundred other tricks are played upon the hapless wight who has chanced to gain the displeasure of the little elves.

But these things are only told on the moor now as what "old people used to say," and while there is yet lingering a kind of belief that there may have been some sort of truth in them, it is not sufficiently strong to assail in any great degree the scepticism that now exists, or to induce the belief that the pixies are ever likely to be seen again; while for many of the effects which were wont to be ascribed to their agency, explanations in natural causes are found. A workman who lives near Gobbet Mine, on the moor, once told me of an adventure that befel him—a kind of "Fakenham Ghost" experience—which, happening to a rustic prone to believe in the supernatural, might not improbably have been regarded as a genuine appearance of the Arch Enemy of mankind, but which our workman, quickly recovering from his fright, discovered to be caused by something of a very innocent character. He was—to use his own expression—returning from "courting" one dark night, when he suddenly found himself sprawling at full length on the ground, and a dusky form with two immense ears bending over him. His first impression was that it was "wishtness," but this was quickly dispelled when on scrambling to his knees and boldly facing it, he discovered it to be a *black donkey*, which, having lain down to rest in his path, he had stumbled over.

A fruitful source of stories of pixies having been observed leaping about at night is the *ignis fatuus*, or Will-o'-the-Wisp, but which, though its appearance is not always understood by the peasants, is not now looked upon by them as anything other than a natural phenomenon. You will sometimes be told on the moor that

* "Moorland Haunts of the Pixies," *W.A.*, Vol. V.

this luminous meteor will rise wherever a mineral lode occurs, and that many have been discovered by means of it. "Old Billy Williams," a mine captain of former days, and a man of some renown on the moor, I have been informed was a firm believer in this, and stated that its appearance was due to the heat of the lode beneath the surface.

The amusements of the pixies seem principally to have consisted in dancing in a ring on the green sward in the moonlight, New Bridge on the Dart, not far from Holne, having been a favourite resort of theirs when indulging in this diversion. Their pranks at that spot have often been witnessed, so the gossips say, by the country people, when returning to their homes after night-fall, and the little folks have there been heard raising their voices in a lively chorus. But it is deserted now, and the times of the pixies have passed away. They have vanished one and all, and on the old moor, so long the scene of their merry freaks and gambols, the memory of them is alone retained. The tor is still pointed out where their fairy ring was often found at dewy morn, the grot where they dwelt may yet be seen amid the rocks or overhung by the shady sycamores, and the cottage and the farm-house where they practised their vagaries are yet remembered in the gossip's tale, but the elves themselves are gone. Dartmoor, where old customs and old superstitions linger yet, has been deserted by this elfin tribe, and the stillness of the night will never more be broken by the sounds of fairy revelry.

> "They are flown,
> Beautiful fictions! Hills, and vales, and woods,
> Mountains and moors of Devon, ye have lost
> The enchantments, the delights, the visions all—
> The elfin visions that so blessed the sight
> In the old days, romantic."*

That the peasants are not slow to perceive that many circumstances which were formerly looked upon as mysterious may be accounted for in a simple manner, is evidenced by the fact that they are ready to offer explanations of many of the seemingly perplexing incidents which they relate. The following, which was told me by old George Caunter, of Dartmeet (Uncle George), may be given as an instance of this, for the solution of what had appeared strange and for which the pixies were made responsible, and was readily forthcoming from the old man. A man named Hannaford, together with his wife, once lived at Laugh Tor Hole,* which is situated on the East Dart, at no great distance below Bellaford Bridge. The few dwellers in the neighbourhood had often heard them speak of their children, but no one, when chancing to call at the house, had ever seen anything of them. Sometimes as they approached it a troop of ragged little imps would appear for a moment to their view, and immediately vanish among the bracken as if by magic. Occasionally a farmer or a moorman seeking his cattle near the place would see several little forms scrambling among the boulders of granite, but on the slightest attempt to get near them they disappeared. At length it was hinted among the people round about that what Hannaford and his wife called their children were nothing more nor less than a troop of pixies, for they disappeared in the same extraordinary fashion on the approach of anyone, that those little elves were said to do. This belief continued to grow, and in a short time there were none who doubted that Hannaford and his wife were connected in some mysterious manner with that tribe of little goblins, and folks began to shun passing that way. But of witchery there was none, for, as Uncle George explained, Laugh Tor Hole is a very out-of-the-way place, and those that visited it but few, and the young children being accustomed to see scarce anyone but their parents became frightened on the approach of a stranger, and

* Carrington, *The Pixies of Devon.*

* I am not sure as to the correct mode of spelling the name of this place. The tor above it is sometimes rendered Laugh Tor, and sometimes Lough Tor. The old spelling of the name is Lafter Hole, and it is generally so pronounced at present on the moor, though sometimes spoken of as Larter Hole.

hid themselves with all speed, keeping out of the way until they had departed.

But it is not explanations of the stories of the pixies with which we have to deal, but simply to record them as they now exist, and in furtherance of this we will, without longer preface, beg the reader's attention to the story of

The Huccaby Courting.

On the left bank of the West Dart, just above Hexworthy Bridge, stands Huccaby Farmhouse, where, several years ago, the presiding genius of the dairy was a buxom lass, whose attractions were not unheeded by the youthful swains of the neighbourhood.

But the rivalry for the smiles of the damsel was of a friendly nature, and the passion of her admirers, though in all probability not deficient in ardour, was not of so deep-rooted a character but that they were able to bear up against the disappointment of losing her, for when at last it became known that Tom White, of Post Bridge, was the favoured suitor, the others took a very philosophical view of the matter, and instead of straightway rushing off and hanging themselves to the nearest tree, or—as trees are scarce objects on the moor—taking a fatal plunge in the waters of the Dart, they thought no more about it, but quietly left Tom with the field to himself.

Post Bridge, where, it has been remarked, Tom resided, is nearly five miles from Huccaby, and as the farm duties of our "gay Lothario" would not permit him to visit the lady of his love by day, he was forced to content himself with seeing her at eventide, when labour was over. After a hearty evening meal—for Tom did not believe in making love upon an empty stomach—he would set out to walk the five miles like a man, and at the close of the interview with his fair "Dulcinea" would trudge back again to his home. A walk of ten miles after a day spent in labour is an undertaking that many men would shrink from: but what is it to a man in love? And the plucky way in which Tom accomplished it, several evenings a week, proved the ardour of his passion. Boldly would he set forth from his home, and his walk over Lakehead Hill and by the rugged rocks of Bellaford Tor was rendered light and easy by the anticipation of the blissful time in store for him, and his journey back was made cheerful by the recollection of it.

One would suppose that a man who could look with equanimity upon a walk of this kind would be so firm in his determination of winning the hand of the mistress of his heart, that nothing would turn him from it. But, alas! it was not to be so. One summer night Tom had stayed rather later than usual, and as he strode onward, after having mounted the slope behind the house, he saw that the stars were beginning to pale before the coming dawn. He walked rapidly on, for he began to think that he should have but a short time in bed before the hour when he must rise to go to his labour would arrive, and he was anxious to get home as soon as he could.

Plodding onward, the slope of Bellaford Tor was shortly reached, and as Tom passed by the walls of the new-takes, and approached the tor itself, he fancied he heard sounds as of merry voices in the distance. Once or twice he paused to listen, but the sounds were so very faint, and the probability of anyone being abroad at that early hour in such a spot so very slight, that he came to the conclusion that he had mistaken the sighing of the wind for voices, and pressed on his way.

And now the rocks of the tor began to rise dimly before him, assuming, in that uncertain light, uncouth and fantastic shapes. The ground over which he was passing was strewn with granite blocks, and he was fain to proceed more cautiously. Arrived at the tor, he was threading his way among the scattered rocks with the intention of passing on one side of it, when suddenly sounds similar to those he had previously heard struck upon his ear, but so plainly as to convince him that he was certainly now labouring under no delusion. Ere he could look around him to

discover from whence they proceeded the sounds increased tenfold, and it was evident a very merry party was somewhere close at hand. Instantaneously it flashed into his mind that he had approached a pixy gathering, and, stepping at that instant round a huge granite block, he came upon a strange and bewildering sight.

On a small level piece of velvety turf, entirely surrounded by boulders, a throng of little creatures were assembled, dressed in most fantastic costumes. A great number of them had joined hands, and were dancing merrily in a ring, while many were perched upon the rocks around, and all were laughing and shouting with glee. Poor Tom was frightened beyond measure, and knew not whether it was better to proceed or endeavour to retreat. If he could steal away unobserved he might pass on the opposite side of the tor, and this he determined to do. But, alas! no sooner had he made up his mind to pursue this course, than the little folks observed him, and instantly forming a ring round him, danced more furiously than ever. As they whirled around, Tom was constrained to turn around with them, although, so rapid was their pace, that he was utterly unable to keep up with their frantic movements. Each one, too, was joining in the elfin chorus as loud as his little lungs would enable him, and although they danced and sung with all their might they never seemed to tire. In vain Tom called upon them to stop—his cries only causing the pixies to laugh the merrier—while they seemed to have no intention whatever of discontinuing their antics. Tom's head began to swim round; he put out his arms wildly, his legs felt as if they would give way under him; but yet he could not avoid spinning around in a mad whirl. He would have given worlds to stop, and endeavoured in vain to throw himself on the grass: the mazy gallop still continued, and poor Tom was compelled to take his part in it.

In the height of the din the sun began to rise above the ridge of Hameldon, and at the first sight of the bright orb the noise suddenly ceased, the little folks instantly vanished among the crevices of the rocks, and Tom found himself lying alone on the moor.

Plucking up his courage, he made his way towards home as fast as he was able, devoutly hoping he might reach it without encountering any more pixies. This he fortunately did, and got to rest without delay.

But, alas! the pixies had done more harm than merely worrying a poor mortal: they were the means of the buxom damsel of Huccaby losing her lover. Poor Tom was so frightened at his nocturnal adventure that he made a vow he would never go courting any more—and he kept it. It is probable there were not wanting those who were ready to doubt that Tom White ever saw the pixies at all, and were prepared to assign as a reason for his belief that he did so the probability of his having been regaled on something a little stronger than water, ere leaving his lady-love, and this would account for the *spirits* getting into his head. Be that as it may, Tom stoutly declared it was all as he said, and resolutely stuck to his determination of eschewing the fascinations of the fair sex in the future. We are told that "faint heart never won fair lady"; it was certainly so in Tom's case. The fear that he might again encounter the pixies proved stronger than the affection he bore for the damsel who had so often lured him by her charms. On the subject of the fortunes of the rustic beauty, history is silent. We know not whether she bestowed her hand on any of the swains of the moor, or whether fate destined her to a life of "single blessedness"; but we shall be perfectly safe in believing that, unlike Tom, she never made any vow after he left her that *she* would never go courting again!

(To be continued.)

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THOSE of our readers who are interested in the archæology and folk-lore of Dartmoor should procure a copy of the work by the author of the above article, *Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor*, recently published by J. G. Commin, of Exeter. See prospectus in our last issue.

CORNWALL'S AFFINITY TO WALES.

BY T. G. FIELD.

BETWEEN the westernmost county and the Principality there are numerous ties—more numerous than between the more nearly allied shires, and too numerous to be dealt with in these pages. Cornish lore of the 19th century does not—only in the degree that the shadow represents the substance—indicate the affinity which actually existed when Cornubia, like Wales, enjoyed independence from England at a terrible price. Present-day Cornish may, however, be said to have some pretension to kinship with Cymraeg. The *un* might fairly be classified with the Welsh particle *yn*, had it not been that there is no definite and fixed rule for its application, as in the case of the latter; but, undoubtedly, the time was when the prepositional *en* and the predicative *un* were synonymous terms to their equivalents in Welsh. But a difference arises between the third form of the latter (used adverbially) and the corresponding form in Cornish, as by these it is almost invariably applied in the construction of interrogative sentences, *e.g.*, "Wheer are ee going, un ?" West-countrymen have also a modified form of several colloquial Welsh words, as, for instance, *llyncu*, to swallow. Cornishmen, unable to overcome the difficulty of pronouncing the *ll*, substitute the hard *c* for the initial *l*, and thus they have the common expression, "I cudn' clunkey" (I couldn't swallow). They similarly treat *braf* (Welsh, fine), when applied to the state of the weather. If asked their opinion of the atmospheric conditions of a genial morning, you may count upon being answered, "Braavish," and that term is also used to express admiration of a well-formed and healthy man or woman. And as the Welsh regularly put the noun in the singular which immediately follows the plural numeral adjective, so the Cornish closely adhere to this rule, *viz.*, "two ur three mile." The emphatic demonstrations are indeed remarkable, as in this respect the lore of no other county in England so closely approaches that of Wales, "sure nuff" being suffixed to every positive, and, as a matter of fact, to the generality of assertions; but there is no counterpart to the Welsh *ddim* in negative sentences, the simple negative being repeated for the purpose of laying stress. There is also a tendency in Cornwall to soften the radical consonants of some nouns, of which numerous specimens might be given; but as this "middle form" denotes neither gender nor pronominal connection, but merely idioms of certain districts, particularly in the extreme west and north-west—which were the last to relinquish their hold of old Cornish—nothing relative in this respect can safely be proposed. In the north of the county, as well as in the north of Devon, the people hold tenaciously to a corruption of the Welsh "i chwi" (to you); the commonest provincialisms having *icky* suffixed, as "thicky," "clicky," "vicky," etc.

The community of interests and the close relationship between the Principality and Cornwall fell into decadence on those sturdy races rendering allegiance to the strong power of the first Edward of England in 1282, from which time they united themselves morally with the British nation. The languages, as has been shown, were of the same root; and it needs not that one should be a philologist to discriminate the similarity of construction between the Celtic of Wales and the Old Cornish language. The reputed and generally admitted last person able to converse in Old Cornish was Dolly Pentreath, of Paul, who lived to a much disputed age. On this point an ancient work in the possession of the Welsh MSS. Society speaks with some authority, and may be acceptable to Mr. G. C. Boase, who in the September issue of the *Western Antiquary* expressed his sceptical views. The work alluded to contains a poetical effusion on the dame's historical position between the kindred peoples, commencing (in Old Cornish):—

"Beth Dolly Pentreath, cans a deu"
(Dame Dolly Pentreath, hundred and two).

That she was a centenarian is undoubted by those who possess the poem.

Camden wrote, in 1772:—

"The old Cornish language is almost quite driven out of the country, being only spoken by the vulgar in two or three parishes at the Land's End; and they, too, understand the English. In other parts the inhabitants know little or nothing of it; so that in all likelihood a short time will destroy the small remains that are left of it. 'Tis a good while since that only two men could write it, and one of them no scholar or grammarian, and they are blind with age; and, indeed, it cannot well be otherwise, for besides the inconveniences common to them with the Welsh (such as the destruction of their original monuments, which Gildas complains of) and the Roman language breaking in upon them (hinted by the same Gildas, with Tacitus and Martial), besides these, I say, their language has some peculiar disadvantages. One is the loss of commerce and correspondence with the Armoricans under Henry VII., before which time they had mutual interchanges of families and princes with them, and the present language of that people is no other in its radicals than the Cornish, and they still understand one another."

The affinity between them and the agreement of Welsh with both will be best comprehended by a specimen of the Lord's Prayer in each:—

Welsh.—"Ein Tad yr hwn yn y nefoedd, sancteidd ier dy enw. Deued dy deyrnas. Gwneler dy ewyllys, megis yn y nef, felly ar y ddaear hefyd. Dyro i ni o ddydd i ddydd ein bara beunyddiol. A maddeu i ni ein pechodau: canys yr ydym ninnau i bawb sydd yn ein dyled. Ac nac arwain i ni brofed-giaeth; eithr gwared ni rheg drwg."

Old Cornish.—"Yn Taz ez yn neau, bonegas yn tha banaw. Tha gwlakath doaz. Tha bonegath bo gwrez en mor porcaragen neaw; Roe thengen dythma you dyth bargivians my gan rhau weery cara ny givians meus o cabin. Ledia my nara idu tentation. Buz dilver my thart drwg."

Another special cause of the decay of the Cornish is that when the Act of Uniformity was passed the Welsh had the Liturgy in their own tongue; but the Cornish, being in love with the English, to gratify their love of novelty, desired (it seems) to have the Common Liturgy in that language. Cornwall was converted to Christianity soon after the departure of the Romans. The granite remains of religious observances, as well as the traditional relics of Old Cornish, stand side by side, in degree of importance, with the remains of Welsh and the Welsh Triads, as being the chief authorities for ancient British history. Druidism in Cornwall has not been proved so conclusively as in Wales, because Cornish legends are almost silent on the subject, but there probably were Druids in the county. That they worshipped fire, and probably flowers, is apparent from the vestiges of the former in the midsummer fires still ignited in warm June nights; and the latter in May Day customs, particularly those celebrated at Helston, where the curious "Flora" festivities, so far from dying out, are revived with zest each year.

Cornwall, too, since the advent of Christianity, has been the land of saints, every parish claiming one, distinct from its neighbours, as patron, and—as bearing on the relationship held by the county to Wales—many of the saints have a quaint Celtic name. Where positive history supports vague legend, much that is calculated to excite keen interest presents itself to the attentive student. For instance, the adventurous voyage of Saint Pyran in an open boat across the Atlantic to Perranzabuloe; the religious enthusiasm of Saint Morwenna, the daughter of a Celtic king, whose chief desire was to Christianise the pagan barbarians of Cornwall; and, in return for her services of teaching Edith, the daughter of Ethelwolf, the Saxon king, she obtaining a grant of a barren headland on the north coast of Cornwall now called Morwenstow; and such like. The majority of the early Christian missionaries to Cornwall were, by their language, and by the few MSS. found, distinctly Hibernian, as theirs was a more rugged Celtic than that of the Principality; but some of the Cornish saints have been traced, without much difficulty, to Wales. In "The Life of St. David," published in *The Lives of the Cambro-British Saints*, by the Welsh MSS. Society, in 1853, reference is made to the titles of two existing churches in Wales, one of which is more than presumed to be the name of the patron saint of a Cornish parish on the north coast. The extract says:

"Oddiyma y daeth y Collan a Glasgwm," *i.e.*, "From thence to Collan and Glasgwm." Colfa and Glasgwm are churches in Radnorshire, both dedicated to St. David, and in a period coeval with their erection—from A.D. 500 to 550—and of the family descent of Colfa, *viz.*, that of Cunedda Wledig (Cunedagius), or, as by the inscription on the stone at Cubert, in Cornwall, Conctoc—there lived a Christian missionary (or saint) named Collen, who was the founder of Llangollen Church, in Denbighshire. Polwhele, in his *History of Cornwall*, referring to a parish contiguous to the Bristol Channel, says (Book II., page 52), "Colan, the manor of St. Colan, belonged to the family of St. Colan, or Collan." Dr. Oliver, too, in his *Monasticon*, makes Colan church to be dedicated to St. Colanus, the Latin name of the Cambrian saint. The feast day of St. Colan (Cornwall) is on the first Sunday after the first Thursday in May, whilst that of the Welsh saint of the same name is on the 20th May. Then, again, by a reference to the Celtic Kalendar, published in the Truro Diocesan Kalendar, a few years ago, six saints were catalogued under the name of Columba or Columban, who were more or less connected with the church in Britain from A.D. 500 to 700. Sts. Columb Major and Minor are parishes adjoining St. Colan, in Cornwall, and the patrons are believed to have co-operated in civilising that part of Cornwall. Space will not permit of further illustrations of the great part Wales played in, or contributed towards, this good work; but there is an abundance of other proofs of the constant intercommunication once maintained for a long series of years, for the termination of which Cornwall, more than Wales, is responsible.

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☞ We regret that, owing to a great pressure of work, Prebendary Randolph is unable to send us an instalment of his interesting Kingsbridge Notes for this month's number, but they will be resumed in the February issue. EDITOR.

WHERE WAS THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH BORN?

BY ROBERT CORNISH.

IN his *Book of the Axe*, Pulman, speaking of Ash House, writes: "Men now gaze upon the quiet homestead and ask incredulously, 'Is this the birthplace of the Duke of Marlborough?'" etc. I own to sharing in this incredulity.

The Axminster parish register records the baptisms (1) "In Aishe Haule" of "Arabella Churchwell, daughter of Mr Weston Churchwell and Elizabeth his wife," on the 28th February, 1648, and (2) of John, "the sonne of Mr Winstone Churchill," on the 28th (?) June, 1650. A subsequent note, written apparently early in the 18th century, states that this John Churchill was afterwards the illustrious Duke of Marlborough.

Pulman gives the date as the 18th June, The handwriting of the registrar is very crabbed and illegible, but I think the date is clearly the 28th, not the 18th, and the words "att Ashe" seem to follow the word "baptized."

2.—In the introduction to the *Diary of Walter Yonge, Esq.*, printed by the Camden Society, it is stated that "Sir Winston Churchill's wife Elizabeth was sojourning at Ash, when on Midsummer Day, 1650, she gave birth to the great Duke of Marlborough." In a footnote to the above it is stated that Ash House was burned down during the Civil Wars.

3.—In his *History of Devonshire*, page 66, Worth writes as follows:—

"Elizabeth, daughter of John Drake, grandson of Sir Bernard, married Sir William Churchill, of Minthorne, Dorset [N.B.—Green, in his *Short History*, wrongly describes him as a "Devonshire Cavalier"], who as a staunch Royalist was greatly harassed during the Commonwealth. This led to his living for some time with his wife at her father's house. Hence it was that at Ashe there was born in June, 1650, John Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough; and hence the name of that famous warrior is registered among the Axminster baptisms."

4.—Hutchins, also (*History of Dorset*, Vol. I., page 475, old edition), writes: "John his [Sir

Winston's] eldest son was born at Ash, in the parish of Musbury, C. Devon 1650."

5.—Rogers of Colyton (*Wanderings in Devon, Cradle of Marlborough*) assumes that the birth took place at Ash, and that Elizabeth's father, Sir John, was living at the time.

6.—Prince, treating of the Drakes of Ash, in his *Worthies of Devon* makes no mention of the birth, the note in which it is recorded being the work of the editors of the quarto edition of 1810, and I at first thought that his evidence was conclusive against the claims of Ash; for he writes:—

"Ash being burnt and demolished in the times of our late Civil Wars, lay long in ruins, Sir John having made his abode at Trill about a mile distant, in the parish of Axminster, until it fell into his son's possession."

This Sir John was Elizabeth Churchill's brother; he succeeded their father, who died in 1636, and was himself succeeded in 1669 by his son and namesake, the re-builder of Ash. If not altogether a Royalist, he was still less a Parliamentarian, for the militia, raised for the king in east Devon, were placed under his command (Pulman, page 631), and it was at Trill that he harboured his friend, the fugitive Royalist, Sir Copleston Bamfield. He probably, however, temporized more or less, for we find him in 1648 making an apparently official order about the repair of the Axminster churchyard wall, and from 1653 registering civil marriages as magistrate. He was "knighted by K. Chas. 2nd and after that, by the same King, made a Baronet" (Prince). I also find his name among the Knights of the Royal Oak. The family did not return to Ash House till about the year 1682.

7.—That the destruction of the house and migration to great Trill were previous to the birth of Marlborough, is clear. Davidson (*History of Newenham Abbey*, page 221), writes: "John Prince was born as already stated, in the farm house on the site of Newenham Abbey, in the year 1643. Sir John Drake, *then residing at the neighbouring estate of Trill*, knight and baronet, was one of his godfathers."

8.—In his little work, entitled *Axminster during the Civil War*, giving as his authority the *Mercurius Aulicus*, the same author writes:

"At the commencement of the year 1644, the storm of war verged rapidly towards the west, and the town of Axminster was almost continually harassed by the occupation of troops.

"Lady Drake, who resided at Ash, in the adjoining parish of Musbury, took part with the Parliament, and at her request, a party from Lyme was sent to garrison her house; but Lord Powlett, having intelligence of the proceedings marched from Hinton St. George, and driving out the new occupants, before the work was complete, by which they were preparing to defend it, gained possession and burned the ancient mansion to the ground."

Roberts, in his *History of Lyme* (pp. 107-8), tells us that Lady Drake applied to Parliament in 1647 for reparation, and obtained in 1648 an assignment of £1500.

This Lady Drake, the mother of Sir John Drake, Bart., and of Elizabeth Churchill, was "daughter and co-heir of the Lord Boteler of Bramfield" (Prince). There is no monument to her memory either at Axminster or Musbury, nor can I find any record of the date of her death.

It has been urged that her daughter was probably staying with her at the time of Marlborough's birth, but no evidence has been adduced to show that she was alive in 1650, or residing then at Ash; I should indeed be inclined to reject at once the claim of Ash, were it not that, in his *Life of Christopher Lethbridge*, Prince parenthetically writes of "the Earl of Marlborough, whose birth at Ash, in the parish of Musbury, hath greatly honoured our county of Devon." Against this *obiter dictum* of Prince, we must set his own silence regarding this "honour" when treating of the Drakes of Ash, his strong statement that Ash was "burnt and demolished and long lay in ruins," and the fact that the baptisms of Arabella, John, and Ellen Churchill are recorded in the Axminster register. For this record there could have been no reason had the children been born at Ash, and we are almost forced to the conclusion that they were born at Trill, where

their uncle, the head of the Drake family certainly resided from 1644 to 1669.

Nothing is more natural than, that in after years biographers forgetting the temporary eclipse of Ash House, should have assumed that the Duke of Marlborough was born at that mansion. Trill was anciently a manor of Axminster parish, and was purchased by the Drakes, who made a park there; the walls of the old house, with the Drake arms are still visible in the stables and cider-house of the modern residence.

The chapel at Ash clearly underwent some repairs in the 17th century, but the survival of the piscina seems to indicate that the Cavaliers spared this consecrated building when they demolished the adjoining mansion. In the cellars of Ash House is a beautiful Gothic arch, believed to have been brought from Newenham Abbey; in the rest of the building there appears to be nothing older than the time of Charles II.

I may add that the parish registers afford evidence of the baptisms and marriages of the Drake family at their private chapel of Ash, both during their residence at Great Trill and for more than half a century after their return to Ash House.

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"THE OLD EAST DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT." XX.

BY JOHN NEWNHAM.

BEFORE the great and for-ever-to-be-lamented changes of 1881, changes which may be described as obliterating more or less the past history and glories of our British regiments, and, in too many cases, the mixing up of regiments which never had any connection with each other, Devonshire was worthily represented by three regiments of foot, second to none in fame, and worthy wearers of "that noble red uniform, so admired by our friends, so dreaded by our enemies!—that uniform which Wolfe, and Abercromby, and Moore shed their life's blood to honour!"

These three regiments were the 11th North Devonshire, 20th East Devonshire, and 46th South Devonshire regiments. The "Bloody Eleventh," of Salamanca fame, was left to Devon, but the two others were taken away, the 20th to Lancashire and the 46th to Cornwall. Of these regiments, the 11th, as has already been stated, was raised in Devonshire, Somersetshire and Dorsetshire; the 20th was raised in Devonshire, and the 46th in the North of England.

The event which caused the 20th regiment to be raised, towards the close of the year 1688, was the landing of the Prince of Orange in Torbay. It was raised in Devonshire by Sir Robert Peyton, who was also its first colonel. Its uniform was scarlet, its facings yellow, and, in common with all our foot regiments at that time, bore three colours.

In the following year, Sir Robert Peyton resigned his commission, and was succeeded by Colonel Gustavus Hamilton, a gallant soldier, who was afterwards created Viscount Boyne, and died in 1723.

Hamilton's Regiment embarked for Ireland in 1689, and in the following year was present at the battle of the Boyne, where it highly distinguished itself: it suffered but slight loss. It was afterwards engaged in the siege of Limerick, and in 1691 was present at the capture of Ballymore and Athlone, where Colonel Gustavus Hamilton highly distinguished himself in leading the assault. In 1691, Hamilton's Regiment was engaged at the battle of Aughrim, where its casualties amounted to six men killed and nine men wounded; it was afterwards present at the capture of Galway and Limerick. The war in Ireland terminated in 1692, but the regiment remained stationed in that country till 1702.

In 1702, Hamilton's Regiment formed part of an expedition against Cadiz, which failed on account of the numerical weakness of the expeditionary force. In the same year, the regiment, numbering 607 bayonets, sailed for the West Indies. It sustained some loss from the effects of the climate, and returned

home in 1705. In 1706, Major-General Hamilton resigned the colonelcy of the regiment, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. John Newton In 1707, Newton's Regiment embarked for Portugal, where it was actively engaged till the peace of 1712. Newton's Regiment was engaged in a series of unimportant affairs. At Caya, in 1709, it highly distinguished itself, together with the 5th Fusiliers and 39th Regiment, by a most determined stand against the repeated attacks of an overwhelming force, until the Portuguese Infantry had retired, and finally fell back in perfect order, contesting every inch of the ground.

It was in the reign of Queen Anne that the colours of the regiment were reduced to two.

In 1713, Newton's Regiment left Portugal and proceeded to Gibraltar. In 1714, Major-General Newton died, and the colonelcy was conferred on Lieut.-General Thomas Meredith; this officer died in 1719, and was succeeded by Colonel William Egerton. In 1727, Egerton's Regiment had the honour of taking part in the defence of Gibraltar against a desperate attempt to recapture the fortress on the part of the Spaniards. In 1728, Egerton's Regiment left Gibraltar and embarked for Ireland. Colonel Egerton dying in 1732, was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Francis, Earl of Effingham, on whose removal in 1737, the colonelcy was given tc Lieut.-Colonel Richard St. George. Colonel St. George was removed in 1740, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Alexander Ross, on whose removal, in the same year, the colonelcy was bestowed on Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bligh. In 1741, Bligh's Regiment left for England.

On the breaking out of the war of the Austrian Succession in 1742, Bligh's Regiment formed part of the force sent to Flanders, where of old our armies swore so terribly, under Field-Marshal the Earl of Stair. It highly distinguished itself at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, and suffered but slight loss. Two years later it was present at our glorious defeat at the battle of Fontenoy, where its casualties amounted to six officers and 63 men.

In 1745, when the greater part of our army was engaged in Flanders, Prince Charles Edward raised his father's standard in the Highlands of Scotland, and was joined by many of the clans. Bligh's Regiment was ordered to return to England, and was present at the capture of Carlisle. In the following year it was present at the battle of Culloden, where it mustered 467 of all ranks and sustained a loss of one officer and 21 men. In 1746, Brigadier-General Bligh was removed from the colonelcy and succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Lord George Sackville, who afterwards fell into disgrace for his conduct at the battle of Minden. In 1749, Lord George Sackville was removed and the colonelcy given to Lieut.-Col. George, Viscount Bury, afterwards Earl of Albermarle. In the same year, Major James Wolfe, of the 33rd Regiment, the future hero of Quebec, was transferred to Viscount Bury's Regiment.

In 1751, the regiment was named the 20th Regiment of Foot, though in all probability it continued to be called after its colonel for some years.

In 1756 a second battalion was added to the 20th, which in 1758 was formed into a separate regiment and numbered as the 67th. It was allowed to retain its yellow facings, and the colonelcy was given to Lieut.-Col. James Wolfe who fell gloriously in the hour of victory before Quebec, on the 13th of September, 1759.

In 1758 the 20th joined the allied army in Germany. In 1759 it played a very prominent part in deciding the battle of Minden, where the French, numbering 60,000 men, were utterly defeated with a loss of 6,000 men, 43 guns, and 17 colours and standards. The entire brunt of the fighting fell on six British regiments, which *alone* lost in killed and wounded 1,394 officers and men. The conduct of these heroic regiments in deciding the day can never be forgotten, and it is but

right that their names should be recorded: 12th, 20th, 25th and 37th Regiments, 23rd Welsh Fusiliers and 51st Light Infantry. The casualties of the 20th were very great, 17 officers and 304 men, and so reduced in numbers was the regiment, that it was ordered to cease from doing its usual duties, an order which was cancelled at the special request of the survivors of that eventful day! Minden was afterwards inscribed on the regimental colour by royal authority.

Minden is famous in the annals of the 20th on account of the strange and unearthly yell set up by the regiment, as, with levelled steel they fell on the French and exultingly bore them down. The terrible "Minden Yell," which, since the day on which it first became famous, has been heard o'er the din of many a battle, which has been faithfully preserved in the regiment down to the present time, and which struck terror to the hearts of the Russian soldiery on the bloody field of Inkerman. "It has been of course by steady practice in the regiment that the art and mystery of the 'Minden Yell' has been faithfully preserved. The elder officers of the regiment had generally an idea that the practice might be regarded as 'irregular' at head quarters and they did not openly sanction it, but the young officers did."

In 1760 the 20th made a forced march to take part in the battle of Warbourg, but arrived on the field after the French had retreated. The Grenadier Company, being in advance, was sharply engaged and greatly distinguished itself; its casualties amounted to one officer and 53 men. In the same year the 20th was present at the capture of Zierenberg, the siege of Wesel, and the battle of Campen, in all of which it served with distinction; its casualties at Campen amounted to six officers and 203 men. In 1762 the 20th was present at the battles of Kirch Denkern and Groebenstien, besides many other affairs of minor importance.

After the peace of 1763, the 20th, numbering 27 officers and 706 men, marched through Holland and embarked for England. In the same year it proceeded to Gibraltar, where it remained for six years, and returned to England in 1769. In 1774 it embarked for Ireland, and in 1776 for America. It formed part of the force commanded by the unfortunate Lieut.-General Burgoyne, and sustained some loss at the battle of Stillwater where it lost nine officers Burgoyne's army had to surrender at Saratoga to the Americans, under General Gates, the colours of the 20th having been previously destroyed to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy. In 1781 the 20th was liberated and returned to England.

In 1782 the 20th was ordered to be styled the 20th East Devonshire Regiment of Foot, with a view of promoting the recruiting of the regiment.

In 1783 the East Devonshire embarked for Ireland and in 1789 for North America. In 1792 it was moved to the island of St. Domingo, and in 1794 it proceeded to Jamaica, where it crushed a rising of the natives. While stationed at Jamaica the regiment suffered greatly from the climate, losing eleven officers and many men from disease In 1796 the East Devonshire embarked for England and landed at Plymouth, reduced to six officers and 70 men.

(To be continued.)

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RECORDS OF HATHERLEIGH MANOR.

Translated from an old Roll formerly in the possession of the late Thomas Edye, Esq.

BY MAJOR L. EDYE.

(Continued.)

MY first article on the above subject has given rise to no inconsiderable amount of correspondence in connection with some of the names which appeared therein, and their mode of spelling; and if my second calls forth the same amount of interesting enquiries, I shall indeed be more than satisfied that the pains I have taken in faithfully reproducing,

in a more modernised form, some of the records of Hatherleigh Manor, are amply repaid.

"CONCERNING ESTREATS OF THE COURT OF THE BOROUGH THERE HELD THE 27th DAY OF MARCH IN THE 28th YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING HENRY VIII.

Of Nicholas Naynowe, 4d., one and a half; John Hoper, 1½d., half; from John Aston, 1½d., half; from Robert ....., 1½d., half; from John Rede, 1½d., half; from James Reynoll alias Tervale, 1½d., half, because they brewed ale and broke the assize thereof.

2d. From the reve because he has not distrained Richard Seldon to answer the Lord of trespass made whereof he was accused.

2d. From the same because he has not distrained the heirs of Humphry Baten to do fealty to the Lord for lands and tenements, etc.

2d. From the reve because he has not attached William Frye alias Tervale to answer John Hoper.

Expenses of the Steward, 14d.

"CONCERNING ESTREATS OF THE LAWFUL COURT OF THE BOROUGH THERE HELD THE 7th DAY OF MARCH IN THE YEAR ABOVESAID.

2d. From the reve because he has not distrained Richard Seldon to answer the Lord of trespass made whereof he was accused.

2d. From the same because he has not distrained the heirs of Humphry Baten to do fealty to the Lord for lands and tenements, etc.

From Gilbert Wake, 1½d., half, James Reynoll, 1½d., half, because they brewed ale and broke the assize thereof.

2d. From John Benett because he made assault upon John Bobbyche with a dagger.

2d. From the heirs of William Fortescu for his default of suit of Court to this day.

Expenses of the Steward, 4d.

"CONCERNING ESTREATS OF THE COURT OF THE BOROUGH THERE HELD THE 9th DAY OF MAY IN THE 29th YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING HENRY VIII.

...d. From John Kymppe by the pledge of William Kympe because he made assault upon Richard Horewyll with a sword and drew blood.

From John Browne, 1½d., half, from John Hoper, 1½d., half, James Crowder, 1½d, half, Nicholas ..enyowe, 1½d., half, because they brewed ale and broke the assize thereof.

2d. From the reve because he has not distrained Richard Seldon to answer the Lord of trespass whereof he was accused.

2d. From the same because he has not distrained the heirs of Humphry Baten to do fealty to the Lord for his lands and tenements.

2d. From John Benet for having a dagger which he drew upon John Bobbyche.

2d. From the reve because he has not distrained Thomas Arnoll to answer the Lord of trespass made whereof he is accused.

...d. From John Whyte by pledge of Henry Whyte for a fine for trespass made whereof he is accused.

...d. From Richard Horewyll because he made assault upon John Kympe with a sword.

Expenses of the Steward, 14d.

"CONCERNING ESTREATS OF THE COURT OF THE BOROUGH HELD 13th DAY OF JUNE IN THE YEAR AS BEFORE.

From John Hoper, 1½d., half, John Rede, 1½d., half, because they brewed ale and broke the assize thereof.

2d. From John Whyte senior by the pledge of John Whyte junior for a licence of concord with John Hoper—trespass.

4d. From the reve because he has not distrained John Kympe for having a sword which he drew upon Richard Horewyll by the pledge of William Kympe.

2d. From the same because he has not distrained Richard Horewyll for having a sword which he drew upon John Kymppe.

2d. From the same because he has not distrained the heirs of Humphry Baten to do fealty to the Lord for lands, etc.

2d. From John Brygeworthe and Anne his wife for a licence of concord with Thomas Ratenbury and Elizabeth his wife in a plea of debt.

2d. From Edmund Toke for his unjust plaint against John Hoper in a plea of detention [? debt].

2d. From the reve because he has not distrained John Benet for having a dagger which he drew upon John Bobbyche.

12d. From Thomas Arnoll by pledge of Richard Jount for a fine for trespass made whereof he is accused.

...d. From the reve because he has not attached John Mychell to answer William Rede in a plea of debt.

2d. From William Frye alias Tervale by the pledge of John Adam because he made default of his law against John Hoper.

2d. From the reve because he has not distrained Richard Seldon to answer of his trespass made whereof he is accused and distrained.

Expenses of the Steward, 10d.

"CONCERNING ESTREATS OF THE COURT OF THE SAME BOROUGH HELD WEDNESDAY THE 22nd DAY OF AUGUST IN THE YEAR AS BEFORE.

2d. From Thomas Crocker for his unjust plaint against Richard Downe in a plea of trespass.

2d. From William Briggeworthe for a licence of concord with Thomas Crocker in a plea of debt.

2d. From John Whyte, junior, for a licence of concord with John Reynoll in a plea of trespass.

...d. From John Whyte, sadler, for a licence of concord with John Kympe in a plea of trespass.

...d. From the reve because he did not attach John Reynoll to answer John Hoper in a plea of trespass.

From the same because he has not distrained John Kympe by the pledge of William Kympp for having a sword which he drew upon Richard Horewyll.

...d. From the same reve because he has not distrained the same Richard Horewyll for having a sword which he drew upon John Kympp.

(To be continued.)

Notes.

Relic of Old Plymouth.—Mr. F. W. Dawe, A.C.A., of 8 Union Terrace, Plymouth, has in his possession a piece of carved oak, which was recently removed from the premises which were formerly used as Scott's brewery, in Hoegate Street, Plymouth, and lately in the occupation of Mr. T. W. Bastow, carrier. It was doubtless intended as a record of the ownership of the property, but unfortunately it bears no date. The engraving given below is an exact reproduction of the original. Can any

of our readers give a clue as to the identity of the initials? Presuming that H is the initial of the family name, P and V would be those of the husband and wife. We may add that portions of the carving (the floral work) appear to have been coloured and gilded. Mr. Dawe will be pleased to show this interesting relic to anyone who may call at his office. EDITOR *W.A.*

Curious Seal.—I send you an impression of a seal in the possession of Lord St. Levan. It has been long in his family, but I believe he knows nothing of its history or where it came from. The lines have been differently read, "*Sigillum cube* [*cubicularii*] *Cornutii et Plymouth*" (The Seal of the Chamberlain of Cornwall and Plymouth), and "*Sigillum Subs Cornuby et Plymouth.*"

Mr. J. G. Nichols, of 25 Parliament Street, who saw the seal in 1852, says of it: "The lions of the Plymouth seal are good heraldic lions; but the seal itself is of inferior workmanship, and I have no doubt it was one of those engraved for a temporary purpose. The letters you have read *C* are both errors. '*Sigillum Subs Cornuby et Plymouth*,' that is, 'Seal of the Subsidy of Cornwall and Plymouth.' There seem to have been always seals engraved for the subsidies or taxations, and I have seen several. The first *S* in '*Subs.*' is of the usual form; the second is made so short to give room for the contraction above. You must make some allowance for the engraver's want of skill: look at his *g* in '*Sigillum.*'"

Temple. J. P. ST. AUBYN.

Interesting Remains at Bampton.—Can you persuade some of your learned antiquarian correspondents to pay a visit to the little town of Bampton, on the new Exe Valley line. They will find a large church, with the remains of a grand altar-tomb, and some fine old glass—all asking for intelligent students to explain their history to chance visitors like myself. Moreover, at five minutes' walk from the church—and say six from the station—they will find Bampton Castle, so called. I found the outlines of large and heavy earthworks, a sort of glacis, and a well-marked keep—the sort of mound which some of our British ancestors might have palisaded, and given the Danes some trouble and scarifying of shins to storm. I went there lately, and met a kindly and very fluent Hibernian resident, who told me a great deal of what the Romans had done at or near Bampton, and, I think, connected the Phœnicians with the locality, but of this I am not certain, as the train was due. Anyway, I should be glad of an answer to the prayer of Ajax on the subject of Bampton church and castle. D. M. O.

Tiverton.

Richard, Second Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.—The following letter, written by him in 1823, is of interest, as referring to the small volume of his *Musical Reminiscences*, which was printed for private circulation in 1824, and is to be found only in a few libraries. A second edition was published in 1827, a third in 1834, and fourth in 1849. The *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis* does not give the title and collation of the privately printed first edition, but as I possess a copy I can do so: it is "*Musical Recollections of an Old Amateur for fifty years, from 1773 to 1823.* London, W. Clarke, New Bond Street. 1824." 12mo, 148 pages.

"Lord Mt. Edgcumbe sends Mr Andrews another MS. to be half bound like the last, and to be lettered *Musical Reminiscences*. He would be glad to know what would be the expence of printing such a MS. neatly in a small octavo size, and striking off only a few copies for private use.

"He returns some of the books he had to read and desires to have some more sent, particularly the *Private Correspondence of Cowper*."

The Mr. Andrews to whom the letter was written was Mr. John Andrews, of Old Bond Street, whose name appears as publisher of the third edition.

J. BRENDON CURGENVEN.

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Nicholas Matthews Condy.—In the notices which have appeared in the *Western Antiquary* respecting this artist I do not remember to have seen any mention of a book bearing the following title: "*Reminiscences of a Yachting Cruise.* By Mrs N. M. Condy. Illustrated by four lithographic drawings by T. G. Dutton, Esq., from sketches by the late N. M. Condy, Esq. With a portrait of that gentleman, from a painting by his Father. *Ricordarsi il tempo felice.* London, Ackerman & Co., Strand; Bradley, Great Titchfield Street, St. Marylebone; and R. Lidstone, Plymouth. 1852." 8vo, pages i-viii. and 1-47. The Dedication says, "To the memory of Nicholas Matthews Condy, of his genius and his affection," and there is a list of subscribers for 149 copies. As a literary production this work is useless, consisting chiefly of a number of anecdotes, not always of the most interesting nature. The four drawings of yachts from Condy's sketches are, however, beautifully executed, and the portrait of Condy from the painting by his father must be put on the list of the likenesses of Devonshire worthies. Mrs. Condy is said to have been a Miss Beard: is it known who were her parents, and was she Condy's second wife? as some accounts say he married Miss Gallie. In Mr. Worth's *Three Towns' Bibliotheca* it is stated that Condy made drawings or paintings of "H.M.S. Acorn in chase of the schooner Gabriel," "H.M.S. Penelope," and "H.M.S. Undaunted in Barnpool: are the originals of these still preserved, and, if so, where are they now?

GEORGE C. BOASE.

15 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

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Newport M.P.s in the Long Parliament.—The parliamentary returns for this borough to the Long Parliament are somewhat vague. At the general election in October, 1640, the members elected were John Maynard and Richard Edgcumbe, Esqs. Maynard was afterwards the well-known Serjeant Maynard, First Commissioner of the Great Seal at the age of 87, in 1689. Edgcombe was younger brother of Pierce Edgcombe, of Edgcombe, M.P. for Camelford. He died 5th November, 1655, *s.p.* Maynard being elected also for Totnes, preferred to serve for his Devonian rather than for his Cornish constituency, and on 8th December, 1640, a new writ was ordered by the House to elect a successor to him at Newport. No return to this writ appears on record, and I strongly suspect that none was made. In every list of members up to 1645, Richard Edgcombe is represented as sitting the sole member for Newport. On January 22nd, 1644, Edgcombe was disabled for adherence to the king, and for the next three years Newport was unrepresented at Westminster. The House began to fill up the vacant Royalist seats in 1646, and on February 9th, 1647, writs were ordered for Newport "*vice* Richard Edgcombe disabled to serve and John Maynard who elected to serve for Totnes"—corroborating the supposition that Maynard's seat had heretofore remained unfilled. On the 19th May, 1647, Sir Philip Perceval, Knight, and Nicholas Leach, Esq., were elected. Perceval was of Burton, co. Somerset, and of Duhallow, Ireland. In the early part of the Civil War he was a Royalist, and one of the Royal Commissioners in 1644 to treat at Oxford; but later on in the same year he "accepted the offers made him by Pym his near relation, and retired to the Parliament at Westminster, where he was received with open arms, and prevailed on to represent the borough of Newport, in Cornwall, which had been long kept vacant on his account, before he would resolve to engage on that side" (Collins' *Peerage*, edition 1779, Vol. VIII., 191). Why the borough of Newport should have preferred waiting so long for Sir Philip Perceval, and how it came to pass that the House of Commons should have permitted the waiting, is remarkable, and requires explanation. Perceval died some six months after his election, on the 10th November, 1647, after a few days' illness, "overborne," we are told, "by the increasing malice of the Independent party." His colleague, Nicholas Leach, was possibly the second son of Nicholas Leach, of Stoke Climsland, Cornwall, and grandson of John Leach, Rector of Allington. According to Colonel Vivian's *Visitations of Cornwall*, he administered to his father's estate 24th November, 1646. The date of his death is not recorded, though it is evident that he did not long survive his election. On 1st March, 1647-8, writs were issued for the borough of Newport, "*vice* Sir Philip Perceval, Knt., and Nicholas Leach, Esq., both deceased." An election followed, but the returns are wanting. Fortunately, we are able to supply from an authentic source the name of one of the new members. In his "Letter to the Borough of Newport in Cornwall for which he serves in Parliament," the immortal William Prynne states that he was elected on the 7th November, 1648. Unhappily, he does not name his colleague, so that we are still in darkness as to the second member. In most lists of Long Parliament members Prynne is inserted as serving for Bath, doubtless because elected for that city after the Restoration. As a matter of fact, no vacancy occurred at this period in the

representation of Bath that would call for the election of a new member, and it is interesting to learn definitely the constituency which returned him. Prynne sat in Parliament just one month, being, as is well known, one of the members "secluded" by Pride's Purge on December 8th, 1648, for voting that the King's answers to the Parliament propositions were a satisfactory ground for coming to terms of peace. It is probable that his colleague—whoever he may have been—was secluded with him, inasmuch as we find both seats vacant in a list of members sitting in the House towards the end of the Parliament. I shall be glad if any light can be thrown upon the remarkable condition of things by which Newport had but one member from 1640 to 1647, notwithstanding the writ of 8th December, 1640, for a successor to Maynard; and further, if there is any knowledge of Prynne's colleague in 1648. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

Queries.

[Correspondents replying to any of the following QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.]*

122.—**Sir Richard Strode, Knight, of Newnham.**—He was M.P. for Beeralston 1604-11, Bridport 1625-6, Plympton, in both Parliaments of 1640. What is the precise date of his decease? He was dead before 1646.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

123.—**John Waddon,** M.P. for Plymouth 1640-48. Shall be obliged by some particulars respecting him. He was "secluded" in December, 1648, and seems to have died before 1659. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

124.—**Rosewell, or Roswell, or Rowswell.**—Information wanted concerning Sir Henry Rosewell, of Ford Abbey, son of —— Rosewell, of Queen Elizabeth's time. Sir Henry married Mary, daughter of Sir (?) John Drake, of Ashe, and he *d.s.p.*, his heir being Dame Dorothy Rosewell (relationship to him unknown). Are any of her descendants living and are they possessed of any of Sir Henry's private papers? He was sheriff of Devon before 1620. SEARCHER.

125.—**Dartmoor Barrows and Cairns.**—I am writing a work upon "Dartmoor and its Antiquities," but can find very little in any of the works to which I have referred dealing with the opening of barrows and cairns, particularly the former. I should be grateful for any information upon this point. It appears that nothing of historical importance has been discovered in either? JOHN LL. W. PAGE.

Cardiff.

126.—**Colleton Family** (VII., 163, query 115).—May I ask what "P." means in his query, by the *first Sir Thomas* Colleton? No such person is known in the pedigree, so far as I have any information. Sir John was the first baronet, created 18th February, 1661, and he was the grandson of Thomasine Kelland. His brother Thomas was buried 10th January, 1614-15, at St. Mary Arches, Exeter, but he was never Sir Thomas. J. L. V.

127.—**Old Victualling Yard at the Lambhay.**—Can any of your readers inform me when the old Victualling Yard at the Lambhay (which was superseded by the establishment at Stonehouse) was first acquired by the Government? Is it true that access to the *point* by the Commercial Road was, during the time these buildings were in the occupation of the government, barred by gates just beyond the present entrance to the Commercial Wharf? QUERENS.

128.—**Mr. Scott, of Exeter.**—Under the heading of "Punctuality," I find in *The Banquet of Wit* (London: Pickering, 1882), the following interesting anecdote:—

Mr. Scott, of Exeter, travelled on business till about eighty years of age. He was one of the most celebrated characters in the kingdom for punctuality, and by his methodical conduct, joined to uniform diligence, he gradually amassed a large fortune. For a long series of years the proprietor of every inn he frequented in Devon and Cornwall knew the day, and the very hour, he would arrive. A short time before he died, a gentleman on a journey in Cornwall stopped at a small inn at Port Isaac to dine. The waiter presented him with a bill of fare which he did not approve of; but observing a fine duck roasting, "I'll have that," said the traveller. "You cannot, sir," said the landlord: "it is for Mr. Scott of Exeter." "I know Mr. Scott very well," rejoined the gentleman; "he is not in your house." "True, sir," said the landlord, "but six months ago, when he was here last, he ordered a duck to be ready for him this day, precisely at two o'clock; and to the astonishment of the traveller, he saw the old gentleman on his Rosinante jogging into the inn yard about five minutes before the appointed time.

Who was this Mr. Scott, and when did he flourish?

KEARLEY.

129.—**Zennor Quoit.**—Does this cromlech yet exist; and, if so, where does it stand, and what is its present condition? During a recent visit to Cornwall, I spent an hour vainly searching for it at the position shown on the Ordnance one-inch map. I was assured by a local farmer that he had never before heard of it, and it is not marked on the Ordnance Parish Map, sheet lxi., 13, which embraces the said site. Murray's *Handbook for Travellers in Cornwall.* 1882, page 126, describes it as "the finest

cromlech in the district"; and in *Two Hundred and Twenty-two Antiquities and Places worth Seeing in or near Penzance* (see *N. & Q.*, 7th Series, IV., 160), the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, M.A., has: "138.—ZENNOR QUOIT. On the hill over the church. A fine cromlech: seven upright stones, capstone four feet in circumference." There appears to be some error at least in this description of the capstone. RB. RB.

Lawton. (*Notes and Queries*, December 17th, 1887.)

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130.—**Burgess—White.**—Dr. Cornelius Burgess, famous in the time of Charles I., especially in connection with the Assembly of Divines, is supposed to have been born at Batcombe, co. Somerset. Can anyone tell me the name of his father and of a sister who married Rev. John White, the "Patriarch of Dorchester," who, when he died in 1648, left four sons. Of these latter I can only learn that one, John, was rector of Pimperne, in Dorset. Any information concerning the above-mentioned persons would be acceptable. SEARCHER.

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131.—**"Cere," in Tavistock Records.**—On page five of the Calendar, as printed by Mr. Worth, an item is shown: "Buying a new wax [candle=*cere*] and repairing another wax vestment xvijd." Here it is suggested that *cere* in this passage is equivalent to wax (candle). But is it likely that a wax candle would be repaired? Does not the connection with vestments lead to the belief that a "cere *cloth*" was the object meant, of which *cere* was the abbreviation. DEVS., jun.

✠ ✠ ✠

132.—**Inscriptions on Early English Pottery.**—Believing that not a few collectors would appreciate a list of the names, initials, or inscriptions occurring on pieces of English pottery of the earlier *fabriques*, I am collecting information with a view to publication. I have already notices of such specimens as are to be found in the public and larger private collections, but am desirous of including as many as may be of those in private hands, and my object in asking you kindly to insert this letter, is to encourage possessors to communicate with me. The principal varieties of pottery which I propose to include in my list are the following:—slip ware, including Toft; marbled ware; Lambeth, Bristol, and Liverpool Delft; salt glazed ware; Jackfield; Nottingham; Fulham and Lambeth stone ware. Porcelain, and the later descriptions of pottery, such as Leeds and Wedgwood are outside the scope of my enquirers.

Replies, stating size of specimens and giving full particulars of the inscriptions or dates, will be gratefully received by J. ELIOT HODGKINS.

Childwall, Richmond-on-Thames.

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133.—**History of Henry, Earl of Moreland.**—Can any of your readers inform me who was the author of the above-named Plymouth-printed book and when it was actually published; I cannot find it mentioned in Mr Worth's *Three Towns' Bibliotheca*, or the additions.

DEVS. jun.

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134.—**Harris Family.**—Under Lysons' *Devon*, 1882, I read in a foot-note, "John Harris, Esq., M.P. for Barnstaple, married a sister of Earl Powis"—presumably a daughter of the illustrious Clive, but I do not see her name in the foot-note. Can any of your readers give me any information on the matter. ANTIQUARIAN.

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135.—**Relic of Armada Days.**—Writing on the Armada tercentenary, a correspondent says: "Howard, Drake, and Hawkins must have met often at the family mansion of the former in Deptford, when the affairs of the Admiralty were discussed in a room which had a remarkably carved oak slab (about six feet by four) over the mantel-piece. On it are represented the arms of Howard, and drawings of the Henri Grace de Dieu (Great Harry), built by Henry VIII., the sheer and body plans and the vessel afloat. There are inscriptions also, and much tincture and gilding. I inquired at Deptford for this interesting relic, which, curiously, I think, may be traced to Trematon Castle, whither it was removed by Mr. Benjamin Tucker, formerly Secretary to the Admiralty. It was at Trematon Castle that Admiral Jervis Tucker died recently."

The above is from *The Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* for December 17th, 1887. Can any of our readers say if the relic is still at Trematon Castle, and if it has ever been sketched or engraved. EDITOR *W. A.*

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136.—**Windham of Tale.**—Can anyone give a pedigree of the family of Windham of Tale? One of the descendants was Groom of the Bedchamber to King Charles II. L. A. C.

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137.—**Whiting of Wood.**—Has anyone any information respecting the extinct family of Whiting, which formerly lived at Wood, in the parish of Kentisbeare? John Whiting, the last male, died 15th March, 20 Henry VIII. (1529), and from an inquisition *p. m.*, taken at Shaftesbury, 27th September, 21 Henry VIII. (1529), he left six daughters; (1) Mary, aged 27, wife of Humphrey Kaynes; (2) Agnes, aged 25, wife of Henry Walrood; (3) Isabella, aged 15; (4) Jane, a nun at Wilton Abbey; (5) Elizabeth, first wife of Nicholas Ashford (this is probably a mistake for Isabel above); (6) Joanna. (See Mr. Brown's *Abstracts of Somersetshire Wills*, page 64.)

In the pedigrees of Fry, as given in the 1620 *Visitation of Devon*, John Fry, of Witheridge, is stated to have married, as second wife, "a daughter of Whiting of Wood." I shall be glad to know whether it was Joanna

or Elizabeth Whiting. John Whiting had two brothers, George and Christopher: did either of them have any issue? Neither the county histories nor Rogers's *Sepulchral Effigies*, nor his recent work, *Memorials of the West*, give the information I seek. E. A. FRY.

Yarty, King's Norton.

Replies.

Looe and the "Twentification" (VI., 13, query 7).—Although this question is somewhat wide of an antiquarian magazine, it may, nevertheless, be well to state, now that the subject has found its way into the pages of the *W.A.*, that a similar story is told by a writer on Dartmoor in the *Exeter Gazette* of Saturday last (November 19th). Some years ago an old woman received a letter from the son, who, in speaking of the war operations, in which the army to which he belonged was engaged, used the word fortification. Not knowing the meaning of the word, the old woman called in the services of the village schoolmaster, who informed her that two "twentifications" make one fortification.

One needs a fair amount of imagination to believe either the story told above or the one that has previously been told in connection with Looe. P. F. ROWSELL.

Exeter.

* * *

Martyn of Coldstone (VII., 136, query 100; 166.—I thank my old and valued friend, the Rev. Prebendary F. C. Hingeston-Randolph, and Mr. Kelland, for their kind replies to my question respecting the arms of the Martins, Barons of Barnstaple. I note that the arms of the Martins of Barnstaple are quite different from those of Mr. William Martyn, of Coldstone, as sculptured on the tablet in Shaugh Prior Church. I therefore have come to the conclusion that it is most probable that the two families were not descended from a common ancestor, but that they are altogether distinct the one from the other. And in this I am amply borne out by Mr. Charles Worthy, author of *Devon Parishes*, who, writing to me from Exeter last month, says: "I was long ago satisfied that the Martyns of Coldstone had nothing to do with the old Barons of Harberton and Barum. I send you their pedigree, which you will notice I compiled as long since as 1883. Our (?) old friend Mr. Ellacombe was their descendant through the Tripes. There were some Martins at *Martinstow* (now Maristowe, the seat of Sir M. Lopes), and one of these, John Martin, was a steward under the Abbot of Plympton.

"The Martyns of Coldstone were evidently descended from the Martyns of Kent, whose arms, as you are aware, or will be aware when you look at those on the pedigree, are quite different from the Devonshire Martyns.

"'Captain John Martyn of the Plymouth family 'came out of Kent' and sailed round the world with Drake in 1577. This accounts for the Crest, 'the Eagle on a Celestial Globe,' obviously granted by the Coll. of Arms to commemorate this exploit.

"I do not know that Captain John M. was the *actual* one of the family who 'came out of Kent,' but the arms at Shaugh are those of the Kent family of the name."

I am much obliged to Mr. Worthy for his most interesting *private* communication, which I trust he will pardon me for almost entirely reproducing *pro bono publico*, in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*.

I may add that Coldstone is now the property of Miss Strode, of Newnham Park. A perusal of the title deeds, if they could be seen, would probably be the means of revealing the date when the Martyn family first became owners of the estate. J. B. STROTHER.

Shaugh Prior Vicarage.

* * *

Dix's Field, Exeter (VII., 164, query 118).—Samuel Dix, fuller, was a member of the Chamber of Exeter, was sheriff in 1758 and mayor in 1761. His son, William Spicer Dix, born 1729, lived in St. Sidwell's, and became owner of a field adjoining Southernhay. Stimulated by the progress of new buildings there, he advertised in the Exeter papers in January, 1796, that he was ready to lease or sell sites for houses to be built on his land, in accordance with a plan and design which he had caused to be prepared. Hence the name of "Dix's Field," still applied to the two rows of brick houses, with their intervening pleasure ground. Whether Mr. Dix sustained loss in this speculation or in other affairs, I do not know, but a little more than two years later the Exeter papers reported a meeting of the creditors of William Spicer Dix and his son John, brewers. Their brewery was in Exe Lane, as appears from their business card, engraved by Ezekiel.

The war times were unfavourable to building speculations, and the erection of the Southernhay houses, under leases from the corporation, probably supplied for the time the public demands for houses in that quarter of Exeter. The following paragraph from Flindell's *Western Luminary* of the 10th of January, 1815—during the short interval of peace secured by Napoleon's exile in Elba—shows that Mr. Dix's scheme remained unfulfilled twenty years after its inception. The description corresponds very accurately with its still existing state:—

"We have been favoured with a view of the plan and elevation of four and forty houses, forming an open and uniform parallelogram, or emphatically a Place, which promises to unite more desirable points and real advantages, than any collection of genteel residences yet built in Exeter; and it is intended that this beautiful new feature of our ancient city shall be set about immediately. The scite of the whole will be the meadow originally called Dicks's [*sic*] Field. Two parallel rows of houses will commence from the head of Southernhay Place or Upper

Southernhay; the northern line commencing with Mr. Nosworthy's handsome white-fronted house occupied lately by General Seward, and extending to the farther end of the field. The southern line will consequently front this, and both running in an eastern direction, you will enter from Upper Southernhay; whence the vista before you will terminate to the eye with a view of Summerland Place. . . . . It will be sufficiently open to admit of a lawn to be enclosed with iron railing along the middle and round which carriages entering from Upper Southernhay will sweep to return. The houses are designed to be built pretty much of the size and plan of those of Southernhay Place; uniform without, but varying in size within if desired by purchasers; iron railing and flag pavement in front, and gardens behind; with a good supply of excellent water. But with all that is elegant, uniform and in perfect good taste, the houses of this Place will possess the peculiar advantage of being built on fee-land. . . . . For these particulars we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Nosworthy, the landowner and projector, who permits us further to add that any lady or gentleman may inspect the plan by applying at his house on the said field; but which will be pulled down to make room for what will, with strict propriety, be called *Nosworthy Place.*" R. DYMOND, F.S.A.

Exeter.

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Curious Stone at Wincanton (VII., 136, query 102).—It is difficult without seeing a picture of the stone at Wincanton described by Mr. Rowsell, to say what the carving upon it was intended to represent. A very interesting book just published by Mr. A. Romilly Allen, *Christian Symbolism in Great Britain and Ireland* (Whiting and Co., London), contains an illustration of the casket of whale-bone, presented in 1857 by Mr. Franks to the British Museum, which Professor Stephens believes to be of Northumbrian origin, and attributes to the ninth century. Professor Stephens calls it "one of the oldest and costliest treasures of ancient English art now in existence," (*op. cit.*, page 198). One side of the casket represents the adoration of the Magi.

"The companion scene on the same side of the casket represents a blacksmith at his forge, a prostrate figure below two women in front, and a man seizing two geese by the neck, as may also be seen on the cross at Rossie Priory in Perthshire (*note*). Pictures of Tubal Cain as a smith occur in Cædmon's *Paraphrase of the Scriptures*, in the Bodleian at Oxford, and in Aelfric's *Heptateuch* in the British Museum. A blacksmithy associated with the adoration of the Magi, is to be seen on the font at Ingleton, Yorkshire" (page 200.)

This shows the blacksmith's forge not to be unknown to ancient English sculpture. In the present instance, its connection with "a bishop holding a crozier, and some laymen kneeling at his feet," suggests the idea of St. Dunstan, especially as Wincanton is not far from Glastonbury, where St. Dunstan was long and gratefully remembered. W. R. CANON BROWNLOW.

I HAVE a photograph of the stone spoken of by Mr. Rowsell, to which he is quite welcome. I have not seen the stone itself, but those who have inform me that it is a thick slab, about two feet square or nearly. The subject is rather a perplexing one, and therefore has not been fully explained by the local press. The fireplace of the forge is in the middle of the general design, but it has been much broken away. Over it, and projecting from the wall rises the square chimney, like a great pilaster, diminishing in width as it ascends. At the lower part of its face is incised an object that may be a tool, and above this is a well-made representation of a pair of large blacksmith's tongs. Close to the dexter side of the fireplace—heraldically speaking, and I use this expression because mistakes are often made with respect to *right* and *left*—my right being opposite your left—close to the dexter side of the fireplace is a square water trough, raised on short legs, and my attention was particularly directed to a leather strap, as if nailed horizontally against it, having three loose loops to hold tools. Next to this is a cuboid block resting on the ground, which supports a smaller block, namely, the anvil. Then comes the strange part of the picture. Behind the anvil stands a saint or bishop, habited in pontificals, the face and crozier, or pastoral staff, being much decayed away. On his right, and near the edge of the stone, there is a male figure on his knees, with his hands upraised towards the ecclesiastic as if in prayer or supplication. This kneeling figure has a full head of hair, apparently a fallen collar turned down upon the shoulders, a short loose frock or blouse scarcely reaching to the knee, with sleeve on its right arm (the one visible), not over light, and apparently a long cuff or glove from the hand nearly to the elbow. The decay of the stone, however, makes the appearance of the supposed cuff or glove doubtful. His dress terminates in long tight hose, ending in clumsy shoes. Then on the sinister side of the composition, starting from the fireplace in the centre, there is an animal about the size and contour of a donkey, with its off side to the spectator. Its left hoof seems to be lifted up on the fireplace, but the left leg and head are almost entirely obliterated, and therefore beyond examination. The right fore hoof and the left hind one are plain and clear, and the tail is that of a donkey. Behind this quadruped stands a female figure, full face, looking outwards. On her head she has a tall cap or coif; below her chin, four buttons fasten her bodice down to the waist, which is drawn in by a girdle, belt, or quilling. Below her waist one button is seen just over the donkey's back, and in continuation to the ground, the traces of two more are faintly discernible below his body. Such is the incongruous picture, and it might be hazardous to make any guesses respecting its object or intention. Perhaps it may have reference to some legend in the neighbourhood, long died out and forgotten, or which may still linger in

remote corners. Can it refer to St. Dunstan, who is said to have worked like a blacksmith, and who, on one occasion, caught the Evil One by the nose with his red hot tongs? P. O. HUTCHINSON.

Sidmouth.

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Read Family (VII., 142).—Your interesting paper, the *Western Antiquary*, has been forwarded to me, and I find a paragraph relating to the Read family. I am not in a position to answer "Antiquarian's" question as to any relationship between the Reads of Hellions Manor and Colonel J. C. R. Reade, of Sutton.

The Reads of Devon bear arms, "Azure, on a fess argent, between three cock pheasants, or, as many crossbows sable"—almost identical with the device of many families of the name in Somersetshire and Wiltshire, except that the former have the fess and crossbows; and they were all probably branches of one family.

Richard Reade (so spelt on tombstone), of Farthings, Cheriton Fitzpaine, born 1670, *ob.* 1733, by his wife Anne, had, among other issue, Richard Read, of Farthings, born 1703, *ob.* 1767, married 1740, Jane Way, and among other other issue had two sons: (1) John, born 1740, *ob.* 1814, who by his wife Mary had, among others, a daughter Betty, who married her cousin Richard; (2) Richard Read—of Farthings, etc.; Hellions Manor, Crediton; Brixington, and Shortlands, Exmouth—born 1743, *ob.* 1821, married 1768, Mary, daughter of John Tremlett, of Priorton, Sandford, by Sarah, widow of R. Elworthy, of, Witheridge, and daughter of Richard Kelland, of Lapford, and of Eastington. Issue: Sarah, born 1774, married 1805, William Taylor, of Venn Ottery (issue extinct); (2) Ann, born 1776, married 1803, Abraham Stogdon (issue, Stogdons of Devon, etc.); (3) Jane, 1778, married 1805, Robert Madge, of Copplestone (surviving issue, two daughters, Jane and Anne Madge, who reside in Torquay); (4) Richard Read, of Hellions Manor, etc., born 1772, *ob.* 2nd January, 1827, married 1803, his cousin Betty, daughter of John Read, of Land, Sandford. Issue, among others, Betsy Read, sole surviving child and heiress, of Hellions Manor, etc., born 12th July, 1804, *ob.* 21st May, 1886, married 9th April, 1829, Thomas de Guérin, Capt. R.G.M., second son of Colonel Elias de Guérin, of Le Mont Durant, Guernsey, by Mary Ann Collings, his wife. Issue: (1) Marion Isabel, born 1830, *ob.* August, 1861; (2) Fanny Selina, born 1831, *ob.* May, 1853; (3) Emily, born 1832, married 1853, Adam Wallace Elmslie, H.M. Diplomatic Corps, Consul at Canton (issue, William Wallace Elmslie, born 1854, M.D., J.P., of Lee House, Marwood, Barnstaple); (4) Thomas Read, born 1833, married first, 1869, Anne Elizabeth, widow of General Huthwaite and daughter of George Beaumont, of Crossland Hall, Whitby, co. York; he married secondly, Mary Jane, widow of Major Herbert Vaughan Mundell, 96th Regiment, and daughter of John Walter Pugh, of Berkeley Square, London, by Ann Pedder, his wife; (5) Sidney Elizabeth, born 1835; (6) William Collings Lukis, of Hatherley House, Maida Hill, London, born 1836, married 1861, Anna Maria, daughter of Ezekiel Edmonds, of Berrifield, Bradford, Wilts, J.P. co. Wilts, by Mary Hart, his wife; (7) Henry Adolphus, born 1838, *ob.* 1855; (8) Frederick Charles, born 1840, married 1875, Maria Francis, only daughter of George Oakes Wallis, of Ockbrook, co. Derby, by Augusta Maria, daughter and coheir of Clifton Wintringham Loscombe, of Stanmore, co. Middlesex (issue, four sons and five daughters).

I have drawn out this pedigree chiefly to show the descendants of Richard Read, of Hellions Manor, and Betty Read, his wife. Others may possess fuller details respecting the other branches.

WM. C. LUKIS DE GUERIN.

Hotel de Paris, Biarritz, France.

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Derivation of Horrabridge (VI., 193, query 121; VII., 116).—In a note in the October number of the *Western Antiquary*, W.S.B.H. says: "An antiquarian friend writes me: 'Horrabridge is "higher bridge," from Saxon *heora*=higher.'" I venture to think thre is a much more interesting derivation for the name. My belief is that Horrabridge is a corruption of *Harrow*, *Harro*, or *Harra*-bridge (the important matter is the sound, not the spelling), and in this belief I am to some extent confirmed by the fact that there is a small estate close to Horrabridge called Harrabeer. *Harra* also occurs in the Gaelic "Alt-na-Harra," of which more presently.

Now for the etymology of *Harra*. There was an old Phœnician word written *garvo*, which meant "rapid" or "rough." This in Old Celtic appears as *garv*, which has the same signification. The river Garonne is simply *garv-aun*, the rapid river. This old word *garv* appears in Welsh as *garw*, in Irish and Gaelic as *garbh*. "Garbh-slt" is an example. But it also appears as *garry*, and next in the form *garrow*. From *garrow* to *harrow* the transition is easy, and, accordingly, we find in Kirkcudbrightshire a Loch Harrow and a river or burn called Pulharrow. It is to be remarked that the people of the neighbourhood pronounce the *harrow* as something between *harry* and *harra*. We find the same word in "Alt-na-Harta," above mentioned, and it appears in the river Arrowe, in Herefordshire. Horrabridge would therefore be the bridge over the rapid stream, and I submit that that is a more likely, as well as a more interesting, derivation than *heora*.

May not Ward Bridge be a corruption of Ford Bridge? In the dialect "Ford" would become "Vord," which is not far from "Ward." J. F. C.

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Thomas Fleming and the Armada (VII., 164, query 114).—The Rev. Frank Jones, the author of *The Life of Admiral Frobisher*, published in 1878, a most admirable work, and based on the State Papers and other

authoritative contemporary records, seems to show that Fleming and his vessel were connected with the fleet *sometime before* the arrival of the Armada in the Channel. On page 216, he says: "Howard therefore made all haste back to Plymouth, *leaving a pinnace or two* to cruise in the Sleeve on out-post duty, as it were, and *with orders to bring intelligence* of the first appearance of the Armada." On page 218 he writes: "But they had themselves been seen by one of the pinnaces left by Howard to cruise in the Sleeve, And on July 19th *the craft, of which one Fleming was captain*, came dashing into Plymouth with the intelligence that the foe was at hand." No Christian name is given, so it cannot be proved from this that the captain of the *Golden Hind* was the same person, but it seems most likely. HIBYSKWE.

I BELIEVE Capt. Fleming who commanded the *Golden Hind* was related to Sir John Hawkins's first wife. Her sister Anne married Giles Fleming, of Warley Place, Great Warley, Essex, who married also Katherine Cleybroke, of the Isle of Thanet, by whom he had William Fleming, a captain in the "Low Countries." Lady Hawkins mentions Mr. Fleming, the preacher at Deptford, in her will. The *Golden Hind* had her captain and crew before the Scotch rover Fleming sighted the Armada. Several of Hawkins's and Drake's connections were in command. WYVERN GULES.

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Charles Fort, Plymouth (VII., 136, query 106).—This Civil War tract evidently refers to Fort Charles at the mouth of Salcombe Harbour. This fort was held by Sir Edmund Fortescue, of Fallapit, on behalf of the King. It was an ancient castle called the Old Bulwark, which in 1643 had become "utterly ruined and decayed." Sir Edmund Fortescue undertook to reconstruct and refortify it, and received an order for that purpose from Prince Maurice, by whom he was also appointed governor. By the 15th day of January, 1646, Sir Edmund had completely provisioned and fortified the Castle with great guns and muskets at an expense of £3196 14*s.* 6*d.* The garrison consisted of Sir Edmund Fortescue, Governor, Sir Christopher Lucknor, Mr. Thomas Fortescue, Captain Peter Fortescue, Major Syms, Major Stephenson, Captain Rock, Captain Kingston, Captain Powett, Captain Peterfield, Captain Doues, Mr. Snell, Chaplain, and 66 men. The siege was commenced either on the 15th of January or the 23rd of January, 1646, by the troops under the command of Colonel Inglesby, and shortly after General Fairfax himself took the command. The little garrison in the fort, however, held out until the 7th of May, 1646, when articles of capitulation were signed. By the articles it was agreed that the governor and all the garrison should have full liberty to march from thence to Fallapit "with there usuall armes, drums beating and collars flyinge, with boundelers full of powder, and muskets apertinable, and after three vallues to yield up theire armes to those whome Corronell Welldon shall appoint to receive them—the Governor, Sir Chr Luckner, with both there servants likewayse ye officers in Comma excepted."

This fort is now in ruins, and must have been destroyed by other causes than the action of the weather—probably by the victors; but it may boast that it held out for the King until nearly every fortress in the West had surrendered. JOHN S. HURRELL.

The Manor House, Kingsbridge, Devon.

DOES not "Ignoramus" refer to Fort Charles at Salcombe? Concerning the latter my venerable correspondent, the Rector of Thurlestone, writes: "This was rather a romantic quarter in Charles I.'s days, and several times grapeshot has been picked up. There is an old dilapidated fort at Salcombe, near here, that used to be called Fort Charles, until, I believe, Fairfax knocked it about. My old gardener knew something about it, and so I took an old friend of mine, who was curious, to his cottage, one day, to inquire, when his wife said, "Oh, yes, George's grandfather was armourer there" (it must have been further back than George's *grand*-father), and she showed us an old parchment book in which were put down the particulars of the state of the fort, its men, etc. George and his wife died a long time ago, and I have tried to get the book, but unsuccessfully. However, the story of the place is this: Sir Edward Fortescue was its governor, and held out for Charles I., and would not surrender, though they were battering his walls down, unless upon his own terms, which were to march with his men to Fallopit (Fallapit belonged to the Fortescues, until about some thirty years ago), with their drums beating and colours flying, and carrying away the key of the *castle*. I have seen the key, hung up behind the front door of Fallapit, many a time." He adds in another letter that he thinks the date was 1646. FRANCES B. JAMES.

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Misereres in Exeter Cathedral: Bishop Brewer (VI., 82; VII., 43, 117, 138).—In answer to the two replies to my correction (which bear such strong resemblance to each other as to lead one to suspect they are from the same pen), I beg in the first place to say that I did *not* say that Breure is *the* correct way of spelling the Bishop's name, as Mr. Hems, for his own reasons, says I did, but *one* of the dozen or more ways of spelling it, of which I instanced *two*; and in the second place, I do not think I wrote Breure at all, but Bruere, which is certainly what I intended to write (perhaps the Editor will kindly refer to my MS., and inform us in a foot note). At any rate, Mr. Hems must admit (indeed, he has done so) that his spelling of "Bleures" is manifestly incorrect.

A SUBSCRIBER.

"BREWER" is the modern spelling of the Bishop's name. I do not think that I have ever found it in any really antient MS. Your correspondent's "correct form"—"Breure" is unknown, I believe, to all MSS., antient and modern. The oldest form that I have met with is "Briwere." F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

Ringmore Rectory.

Heirs of Courtenay, Earls of Devon (VII., 137, query 108; 168).—I am obliged to J. L. V. for his correction. But surely the date of Edward Courtenay's creation was October 26th, 1485, and not 1467. He was one of the earliest of the Tudor creations and was given the dignity as heir male of the family, the elder line being then extinguished. The name "Edwardo Comiti Devon" first appears in the summonses to Parliament, 1 Henry VII.

The question as to which of the three Courtenay brothers, Thomas, Henry, or John, was the last to legally hold the original earldom, is one of some interest, and I was not aware that it had been satisfactorily determined upon documentary evidence. My reference to John as the last earl was based upon the assumption—I am aware, a weak one—of his restoration to the family honours and estates by the Parliament which met November 26th, 1470, when, for a short time, Henry VI. regained the royal authority. The proceedings of this Parliament are, I fear, irrecoverably lost, but it is generally held that most of the Lancastrian peers attainted in 1461 received then a brief restoration to their dignities. In this case, the Earl of Devon would undoubtedly be one of the number.—*Vide* Burke's *Extinct Peerage*; also Collins' *Baronies by Writ*, page 211, at which latter reference all three brothers are assigned the earldom in succession.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

* * *

Chronogram on a Tomb in Ilsington Churchyard (VII., 133, 165).—I must apologise to Dr. Brushfield for the inaccuracies in my transcription of the above, as pointed out by Prebendary Randolph. My attention was chiefly fixed, at the time, on the chronogram itself, and the surrounding inscription seems to have received less correct treatment. The Prebendary will see that Colonel Harding is right, after all, as regards the "diphthong." The form in which it appears, as also the marks of abbreviation after the word "gen:" might easily mislead an unwary copyist. However, to avoid all chances of mistake in future, I beg to send as exact a copy as I am able to make of the whole inscription.

Ilsington Vicarage. THOMAS HALE.

Thomæ Ford de Sigford gen: qui

Depositum

Chronogramma
DorMIo et Vt spero CIneres
sIne Labe resVrgent.

obiit decimo

nono die Nouembris.

* * *

Ornament at Sydenham House, Lifton (VII., 137, query 110).—The ornament, if such it be, over the gateway at Sydenham House, as described by "Rambler," as two arms holding up a head with a cocked hat or some such covering on it, nearly resembles the crest of Sir William Periam, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the time of James the First. Sir William at one period resided at Sidmouth, having some interest in the manor. He was buried at Crediton, and his monument, ensigned with his armorials is in the parish church there. The crest exhibits two arms vested, holding up a human head, but there is no hat or other covering on it. Heraldically, it might be described thus:—On a wreath, 2 vested arms erect and embowed, sleeves gules, cuffs argent, supporting a human head couped at the neck, or. I do not know what the Sydenham arms may be. P. O. HUTCHINSON.

Sidmouth.

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Rev. A. Triggs (VII., 102-3).—I have the following tracts, etc., the title-pages of which are as follows:

1.—*A New Year's love token affectionately sent to the Church of Christ for the Year of our Lord's Redemption 1831.* By A. Triggs, Minister of the Gospel, Trinity Chapel, Plymouth. Plymouth: Rowe, Whimple Street, 1830.

2.—*Strictures on the Plymouth Luminary shining in a foggy season.* Plymouth: Printed by J. H. Williams, Old Town Street, 1833. This is in verse, commencing with

> "One who has dared, in a cloudy day
> Through bogs and wilds to take his way."

3.—*War with Amalek. The Mason, with his hammer and Trowel, although in a fog, pursuing the Porcupines into a Bog, or an address to his sophistical friend in answer to his oozy Episode entitled "the Plymouth Luminary shining in a foggy season."* By A. Triggs. Plymouth: printed by J. B. Rowe, Whimple Street. Sold at Trinity Chapel and 16 Morley Street. 1833. Preface dated Trinity Chapel, December, 1833. This is also in verse, commencing

> "All hail, my dear friend, here 's a health to your ditty,
> In which you appear most clever and witty."

4.—*War with Amalek continued. A Letter to Jacob Butter, with remarks on his, etc.* By A. Triggs, Trinity Chapel. "The words of his mouth were smoother than *Butter*, but war was in his heart; his words were softer than oil, yet were they drawn swords."—*Psalm* lv., 21. Plymouth: Printed and sold by Jenkin Thomas, 9 Cornwall Street. Sold also by H. C. Harvie, 39 Treville Street, and at Vestry, Trinity Chapel. 1834. R.

Plymouth.

* * *

Napoleon at Plymouth (VI., 159, 198, 224, 275, 302-3; VII., 44, 66).—There is in the *Illustrated Exhibitor and Magazine of Art*, Vol. I., 1852, page 291, an interesting account of "Buonaparte going on board the *Bellerophon*." I send you an extract as to the number of boats, etc., to view "that wondrous man whose daring spirit, with volcanic rage, breathed flame and ruin on the affrighted world."

"On the 26th the *Bellerophon* was ordered round to Plymouth Sound. Upon its arrival there, two frigates took up anchorage on each side, and a strict watch was kept day and night. No shore boat was permitted to approach within cable's length of the ships. Nothing, however, deterred people of all ranks, and of both sexes, from striving to get a view of Napoleon. They flocked to Plymouth from distant parts of England, and engaged boats at any price to take them within view of him. *On one occasion, Captain Maitland says he counted upwards of a thousand*, each containing, on an average, eight individuals. . . . When he appeared, the men uncovered their heads, and frequently cheered him, and red carnations were extensively worn as being one of his colours."

One thousand boats I calculate to occupy 15,000 superficial yards of ocean space.

Bournemouth. CHARLES M. BENNETT.

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Ashreigney (VII., 64, query 47 ; 166).—"Quarto die Marcii 1607. Devon. Hugh Nethawaye of Ringsashe als Aishreynie in the Countie aforesaid Carpenter examyned saith That about Candlemas laste one of the Constables of Ringsashe aforesaid came to this exam^th^ house and did enquire of this exam^th^ for a certain Yeo Shepe of one Ellyn Langbeares of Wynkley wch Shepe was then in this exam^th^ grounde among the other Shepe of his and being examined where this exam^th^ had that Shepe he saithe that he bought her of one Crodacott of Wynkley and Confesseth that after the said Shepe he did marke in one of her eares and did new sign her also. being demanded whether he did not at anye tyme sithens speak with the said Crodacott sayeth he doth not remember that he hath seen him at anye tyme synce this exam^th^ did buye the said Shepe of him neither doth he now know what is become of the said Crodacott.

Marcus Cottell
Anthony Copleston"

These were Justices of the Peace.

Having accidentally found the above copied document among my family papers, perhaps it may aid the solution of the enquiry *re* Ashreigney *v.* Aishreynie.

Yeolmbridge, Wood Vale, S.E. W. H. COTTELL.

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Arms of the County of Devon (VII., 97, 102.)—Two or three oversights have inadvertently crept into my last paper, treating of the Redvers seals and a few other matters, which I beg the favour of being allowed to correct. The first is in the Tabular Pedigree, where the horizontal line from Richard de Redvers, the fifth earl, is wrongly continued to his cousin Baldwin, which makes nonsense, and ought not to be. When I looked over the proof this thin line did not catch my eye, so I take all the blame attaching to it on myself.

A friend suggests to me that there is a misprint in the foot note of the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, in Mr. Planché's paper, at page 219, Vol. XI., where the letters "E.C." ought to be "C.C.," standing for *Christchurch*, Hants, since Mr. B. Ferry's *Antiquities* relate to that priory, and not to any religious house in Exeter.

And another friend—(when a person is in the hands of his friends he is sure to be kept in the right path)—says that in the Tabular Pedigree I ought not to have made Hawisca the daughter of the first William de Vernon, and wife of William de Romara, but rather the daughter of Richard, the third Earl, and wife of Sir Hugh Worthe. I followed Milles, though Dugdale contradicts him, and Dugdale may have the best of the argument, but I have nothing to do with these disputed points. I have not been making out a Pedigree of the Redvers or Courtenay families, and on a small sheet of paper I had no room for many particulars, and certainly none for controversy. I have merely made use of such links in these Pedigrees as would assist me in showing the descent of the griffin—who had borne it on their seals, and how it passed through Mary de Redvers to the Courtenays ; and also in shewing that all those who had used the blue lion died out without leaving any offspring behind them. The real hero of my story has been the griffin all through, and I have made everything else subservient to his claims.

Sidmouth. P. O. HUTCHINSON.

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Tor-Royal (VII., 167).—In reply to W. A. G. G., allow me to say that I was quite aware of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt's connection with Tor-Royal. I remember very early in life going to Tor-Royal, seeing the dancing saloon there, and other remains of a large establishment, which I was then told was once the "Ragent's," as George IV. was called on the moor, and remembered as such. Why should the place be called Tor-Royal, and why should there be so many indications of a royal residence, if it was only Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt's? The tradition at that time was, that the "Ragent" was often there, and that it was practically his, as the name implies. Sir Thomas Tyrwitt had, it is well known, a great deal to do with the establishment of the War Prisons (called in my youth the French Prisons, from the number of French there) and the Duchy property, possibly much to the advantage of the Prince of Wales, who was the Regent. There was no Prince of Wales from the accession of George IV. to the birth of the present Prince, and the Duchy property was comparatively neglected until Prince Albert looked after it for the sake of his son. The neglect was better for Dartmoor than the care, and the remains of the old French Prisons and Tor-Royal, as I remember them, were far more interesting than those places are now. W. F. C.

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The Barbican at Exeter (VII., 40, query 17).—In looking over some back numbers of your journal, I have just lighted upon this query. My edition of Johnson's

Dictionary, 1799—in addition to the more usual meanings of the word "Barbacan," as (1) A fortification placed before the walls of a Town, (2) A fortress at the end of a bridge—gives (3) *An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.*

Mr. Hems may be interested to examine as to any traces of openings or embrasures in the ancient wall at this point. In ancient maps of Exeter the space between the North Gate, Paul Street, and the wall is shown as open ground planted partially with trees.

London. SAMUEL KNIGHT.

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Rev. Richard Byrne Kinsman (VII., 164, query 116).—This gentleman was the fourth child of Robert Jope Kinsman, commander of one of H.M. revenue cutters, who died at Greenbank, Falmouth, 7th May, 1855, aged 88, by Susannah, daughter of Richard Byrne. The Rev. R. B. Kinsman was born in 1811, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A., 1834, and his M.A., 1837. He became Rector of Mawnan, Cornwall, in 1838, and resigned that incumbency in 1842. From 1845 to 1851 he was Rector of St. Paul's, Exeter, and in the latter year became Vicar of Tintagel, on the north-west of Cornwall, where he is, I believe, still residing. Since 1870 he has also been one of the prebendaries of Exeter Cathedral. Some further account of Mr. Kinsman may be found in the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, pages 303, 1262, but the only printed statement in the shape of a pedigree of his family of which I am aware is in the *Collectanea Cornubiensia*, a work which has not yet been published. GEORGE C. BOASE.

15 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

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Madan of Westminster (IV., 178).—My attention has been lately called to Mr. W. H. Kelland's inquiry as to this gentleman, and I beg to state that he formerly resided at Clarges Street, St. George's Hanover Square, and was married to Dame Bridget Maria, the widow of Sir Henry Northcote, the fifth baronet, at Upton Pyne, on September 11th, 1754, and that he died, without issue, in August, 1762, and was buried at Newton St. Cyres on the 14th of that month. His will was dated August 31st, 1759, and was proved, with two codicils, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on November 17th, 1762 (St. Eloy, 470).

Mr. Kelland refers to the Lady Northcote who married Mr. Madan "as the heiress of Kelland," but she was the surviving child and heiress of Hugh Stafford, of Pynes, Esq., and Bridget his wife, who was the second daughter and one of the coheiresses of John Kellond, of Painsford, in the parish of Ashprington; and that family, it should be observed, spelt their name with an *o* and not with an *a*.

Dame Bridget Maria Northcote survived Mr. Madan, and died on August 15th, 1773, and was buried at Newton St. Cyres.

With regard to Mr. William Paynter, who married Bridget Maria, the only daughter of Sir Henry and Dame B. M. Northcote, I am not aware whether he was a member of a Richmond family or not; he died at Lewisham, Kent, on May 1st, 1789, and according to the *Gentleman's Magazine* of that year, he was at the time of his death the head clerk of the ticket office in the Navy Office. WINSLOW JONES.

Exmouth.

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John Kent (VI., 222, query 137; VII., 139).—Since the improvements made on Stoke Church hill a pedestrian, on descending the incline, can read the inscription on John Kent's tombstone, which stands facing just inside the churchyard wall, and readily catches the eye by reason of its light colour. WYVERN GULES.

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Francis Scoble, M.P.—Your valued correspondent, W. D. Pink, desires to know the parentage of Francis Scoble, M.P. He will find it on a general pedigree scheme in the *Parochial History of Cornwall*, published in 1872. It is bound up in Vol. I. or in Vol. IV. Richard Scoble, of St. Austell, Cornwall, married, 24th April, 1660, Barbara, the only child and heiress of Henry Carlyon, of St. Austell. Their son, Francis Scoble, M.P., married Mary, daughter of Sir Joseph Tredenham. These had issue, Richard, Francis, and Mary, all extinct. Barbara and Mary Scobell, the sisters of Francis Scoble, M.P., inherited his property, and carried it in marriage to Henry and Philip Hawkins respectively. Their descendants are brought down to date. Can Mr. Pink give the true connection with Henry Scoble, clerk to Cromwell's Parliament. Cornish histories are at fault. WYVERN GULES.

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Cosgarne Family (VII., 64, query 44).—On turning over my notes I find several more relating to the Cosgarnes. At folio 29 of Harleian MS. 1091 will be found a brief pedigree showing their descent from Penze, Carthew, Cooke, Boswydell, and Arundel. This extract may assist your correspondent. James Cosgarne married Joan Polgreen; issue, William Cosgarne, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Richard Arundel; issue, Richard Cosgarne, who married Ann Cavergan; issue, Richard Cosgarne, who married Thomazine Cook; issue, John Cosgarne, who married Thomazine Lanyon.

According to depositions *temp.* Elizabeth, Cosgarne held the manor of Cosgarne Wollas; and in Checoyes, Gowen, Gompas, Trevolhan, Bellowza, one fourth of Penhall Poure, Retillacke, Eglosease, Wene, Porthegluyon, St. Austell, Lescage, Trehadda, Tregeare, Boswedell, Penrise, Treganethan, Trevarrick, Menagwithens, Trenavissick, etc., etc., in Cornwall. There is a villa in St. Austell, near Trevarrick, still called Cosgarne. I take the opportuntity to remove a false impression. The Cosgarnes were proved next of kin to an illegitimate scion of an old county family, and were not necessarily illegitimate. WYVERN GULES.

Reviews.

Memorials of the West, Historical and Descriptive. Collected on the Borderland of Somerset, Dorset, and Devon. By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A. Exeter: James G. Commin, 1888. Price 16/-

NOT for many a long day have we received a book which has given us so much real pleasure and gratification as this, the latest production of the talented author of *Monumental Effigies, &c.* Mr. Rogers is a thorough antiquarian, but not of the dry-as-dust order. His sympathies are great, and his poetical tastes enable him to impart to descriptions of people, places, and things a genuine flavour of old world romance. The mere headings to some of the chapters testify to this. Thus we have "The Shrine of an Old Freemason," "The Nest of Carew," "The Cradle of Marlborough," etc., etc. Moreover, on almost every page we find scraps of verse well fitted to the subject-matter, and for the most part, we believe, the work of the author himself. In the estimation of some learned historians and antiquarian writers, poetising is a weakness, only allowable to tender youths and love-lorn maidens, and on no account to be brought into contact with thinking, acting men in their every-day life. But from these we differ, and we must confess that we like to see the pages of a book or article broken up here and there with apt quotations in verse, as, if well selected, they relieve the dry monotony of facts and figures. But enough on that point. Mr. Rogers has given us a valuable volume, brimful of information, which we may take for granted has been drawn from the best sources, as we know of no more careful writer, none of more scrupulous exactness in his narrations, than the esteemed author of these *Memorials of the West*. At first we thought the book was too high in price, but as we have again and again turned over its pages we have become convinced of the erroneous character of our first impressions, and can honestly say that we think the volume is cheap at the price. The work abounds, too, with capital illustrations, for the majority of which Mr. Rogers has been indebted to Mr. Roscoe Gibbs, of Torquay, as good an artist and draughtsman as Mr. Rogers is a writer. We do not think we can bestow higher praise. Some of the heraldic illustrations are beautifully emblazoned in colours, all are artistic, and even the wood-cuts have a finish about them which we seldom see. The volume contains memorials of John Prince, the Carews, the Daubeneys, Toplady, the Yonges, Marlborough, Courtenay, Pole, and a host of other west-country worthies. In conclusion, we can only advise our readers to communicate at once with Mr. Commin, the publisher, as the edition is a small one and will soon be exhausted. The volume was printed at the *Directory* Office, Torquay, and reflects the highest credit on all who had a hand in its production.

From *Through Green Glasses*. (Published by Ward & Downey.)

Through Green Glasses. By F. M. ALLEN. London: Ward and Downey, 1888.

This is a droll book, and reminds one of Lever, Lover, and Carleton. The author has turned history upside down, and shown us various historical pictures as they

would be seen "Through Green Glasses," or in other words, through the distorted imagination of a thorough Hibernian. Dan (the narrator) "possessed an imagination of a peculiarly circumscribed character. His vision extended little further than his own tip-tilted nose, and around everything he wrapped a local, nay a personal mantle. . . All the characters introduced in his legendary yarns thought as Dan thought, acted as he would, in all probability, have acted, and spoke with his own delightful brogue." "Chronology had no terrors for Dan." Amongst the more entertaining stories, as interesting to Devonians, is the chapter entitled "Raleigh in Munster." The description of Raleigh's adventure when laying his cloak before Queen Elizabeth is inimitable. We would gladly have quoted it *in extenso*, but two reasons prevent our doing so, first, a consideration for our space, second, the thought that some of our subscribers would consider it beneath the dignity of an antiquarian journal to introduce such frivolities. However, we will meet the matter by presenting our readers with the illustration from the book itself, depicting this incident from Dan's point of view; the publishers having kindly lent us the block for the purpose. Mr. Fitzgerald's illustrations are very good and very amusing, and altogether the book is just such a one as will beguile a weary evening, or the tedium of a long railway journey. We found infinite solace in it under the latter conditions, and can heartily recommend the volume to any of our readers who wants to read history in a new light.

Devonshire Parishes, or the Antiquities, Heraldy, and Family History of Twenty-eight Parishes in the Archdeaconry of Totnes. By CHARLES WORTHY. Vol. I. Exeter: Pollard, 1887.

We have pleasure in calling attention to this long-promised volume, the first instalment of Mr. Worthy's admirable work. We say long-promised, because in his preface to *Ashburton and its Neighbourhood*, the author said that he hoped to be permitted at no distant day to publish a work dealing with Devonshire Parishes generally. That hope is now realized, and in a handsome volume of nearly four hundred pages, Mr. Worthy has given us his researches into the history and genealogy of some of the most noteworthy parishes in the diocese of Exeter. The parishes treated in the volume before us are Bickleigh, Sheepstor, Walkhampton, Buckland Monachorum, Meavy, Peter Tavy, Mary Tavy, Maristow, Thrushelton, Lamerton, Lidford, Milton Abbot, Ashpriington, Dartmouth, and others in the immediate neighbourhood of those places. Mr. Worthy is a painstaking and conscientious worker, he is a good authority on family history, and, having been for some time associated with the late Mr. Stephen Tucker, the Somerset Herald, his knowledge of heraldry can hardly be called in question. It would take too much of our limited space to indicate the many matters of interest with which the volume abounds; suffice it to say that records will be found of many of the most notable of old Devonshire families, including Sir Francis Drake (of which family a pedigree is given); of John Dunning, first Lord Ashburton, the Strodes, the Worths, Wises, Rundles, Edgcumbes, and many others. We must mention a curious misprint, which appears on page 99, in which the death of Sir Francis Drake is set down as 1795 instead of 1595. The error is palpable, but owners of copies of the book would do well to note the correct date in the margin. A word of commendation must be accorded to the Exeter printers, Messrs. Pollard and Co., for the admirable manner in which the book has been produced.

A Century of Ballads. Collected, Edited, and Illustrated in facsimile of the Originals. By JOHN ASHTON. London: Stock, 1887.

We have a peculiar fondness and veneration for old ballads, and here we have a book exactly to our taste. It is a work which leaves nothing to be desired, for from the title-page to the colophon, we find abundant food for study and amusement. There are social ballads, historical ballads, love ballads, supernatural ballads, drinking ballads, sea ballads, naval and military ballads, sporting ballads, and a large collection of local and miscellaneous ballads. Among the sea ballads we note "Sir Walter Raleigh sailing in the Lowlands," which was printed in the *Western Antiquary*, with notes by Dr. Brushfield and Lieut.-Col. Prideaux, some time ago. Of sea ballads and naval and military ballads the number printed is but small, much to our regret, as there are many Elizabethan ballads which we should have been glad to see included. But on the whole the selection is well made, and to those who are not fortunate enough to possess the valuable publications of the Ballad Society, Mr. Ashton's *Century of Ballads* will be a welcome addition to old-time literature. The book is printed in Mr. Stock's best style and is adorned with many curious cuts from old ballads and broad-sheets, the originals of some of which are almost priceless.

For God and Gold. By JULIAN CORBETT. London: Macmillan, 1887.

This is a capital boy's book, and of especial interest at this time, when the attention of Englishmen is being drawn to the doughty deeds of the brave seamen of Elizabeth's days. *For God and Gold* is a well-written story of one of the most stirring enterprises of Sir Francis Drake—his voyage to Nombre de Dios. The author has carefully followed the historical narrative, and given us a graphic picture of the "spacious days of Queen Elizabeth," and has woven in his story with consummate skill. Mr. Corbett acknowledges his indebtedness to a little work which has gone through many editions, entitled *Sir Francis Drake Revived*, and which is authoritatively stated to have been revised by the great hero himself. The work takes the form of a personal narrative, in which the speaker is a certain "Jasper Festing, sometime Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, and late an officer in Her Majesty's Sea-Service." We have a good picture of college life when Puritanism and the old religion (Romanism) were engaged in a struggle for the ascendancy, a

struggle which grew warmer and fiercer as time went on, until, more than a century later, the Revolution of 1688, settled the matter, once and for all. We must confess that in reading the first half of the book we were inclined to regret that so much of a theological and polemical character was introduced, but the latter portion of the story makes ample amends, for the account of the voyage to and attack on Nombre de Dios is excellently well told, and there are adventures exciting enough for the veriest lover of the romantic. But yet the incidents are in no sense over done, and will agree with the historical versions of the story. Mr. Corbett has conferred a boon upon posterity by his admirable work.

The Story of Some Famous Books. By FREDERICK SAUNDERS. London: Stock, 1887.

This little volume appears in continuation of the series entitled "The Book-Lover's Library," and although it contains little that is new, is yet a pleasant companion for a dull hour, as it revives old memories of dear old friends. It is wide in its range, touching upon books and authors from Chaucer and Spenser down to Longfellow and Tennyson. The perusal of Mr. Saunders's book will not add, perhaps, very much to our stock of information, but will help us to form a better appreciation of some of the men and works mentioned than we had before. It reminds us somewhat of Langford's *Prison Books and their Authors* and some later works of the same class.

Burke ("English Men of Letters.") By JOHN MORLEY. London: Macmillan, 1887.

These enterprising publishers send us a copy of their shilling edition of this admirable series, of the merits of which we have previously spoken. Without attempting to review a work which is well known to most readers, we need only say that the set ought to be in the hands of all those who value useful works.

From Griffith, Farran & Co., St. Paul's Churchyard, London:

The Christmas Box.

This is a volume which will give an unlimited amount of amusement to the very little ones. Every page is full of pictures of quaint boys and girls, as well as animals. As regards the letter-press, the wee stories and fragments of verse are all that can be desired—original matter being woven in with such old nursery favourites as "The Queen of Hearts, "This is the House that Jack built, etc., etc.

His Little Royal Highness. By RUTH OGDEN.

His Little Royal Highness is a new candidate for public favour, and, given an equal publicity, will make close running for popularity with *Little Lord Fauntleroy.* It is long since we read a book the characters of which so completely won our sympathy and hearty liking. "Sister Julia" is charming, as are the children, who are neither the superlatively good bairns of ancient, nor the cleverly naughty ones of modern story, but just thoroughly natural and lovable girls and boys. The dainty little illustrations which greet the eye on almost every page greatly enhance the charm of this volume.

The Duke's Own, or the adventures of Peter Daly. By PERCY GROVES.

Lovers of regimental stories will welcome this well-written volume, which, emanating from the pen of a late member of the 27th Inniskillings, may be taken as containing interesting as well as accurate details of military life. Apart from this, and simply taken as a tale, it is an excellent book, and will not fail to be read with great interest by Young England. Chapter XXX., relating to the siege of Seringapatam, is one of the most thrilling portions of an eminently readable book.

Perils in the Transvaal. By REV. H. C. ADAMS.

Mr. Adams, whose facile pen has given so many books of travel and adventure to our boys, has in the above volume contributed a welcome addition to the small library already written. The tale is well and graphically told, and touches upon our losses and victories in the Transvaal, the splendid fighting of our men, and at the same time gives some idea of the swarthy natives, of whom we heard so much a few years ago. The get-up of the book is excellent, as are the numerous illustrations, and we do not hesitate to say that this will be one of the most popular of Mr. Adams' works.

The Little Wonder Box. By JEAN INGELOW.

The gifted author of this charming little collection of fairy stories has been singularly happy in its nomenclature. It is indeed a veritable "wonder box," and we can imagine little eyes widening and deepening with wonder and pleasure as they read of "The Ouphe of the Wood," "The Fairy who judged her Neighbours," "The Prince's Dream," "The Snowflakes and Water Lily," etc., etc. As may be conjectured from the titles of the stories, Miss Ingelow has aimed at something above and beyond the mere amusement of the moment, and each tale is intended to teach the small folk something which they will be the better and happier for knowing.

In the Land of Nod. By ADA C. MARZETTI.

This is a curious little romance of a curious little girl, who fell asleep over her spelling lesson in a garden swing one summer afternoon. Her adventures in the "Land of Nod" were many and comical; and girls and boys will be equally amused in reading her conversation with Messrs. Spelling Bee, Brewer, and the various others who figure in this original little volume.

My Friend and my Enemy. By PAUL BLAKE.

This is an exciting boys' book, containing hair-breadth escapes in plenty, mingled with humorous incidents which are sure to make the volume a popular gift or prize book. The author's "friend" was a manly, heroic young sailor, who, for reasons of his own had assumed the name of Jack Brown. His "enemy" was an exceptionally treacherous and ill-conditioned Malay, who, it was afterwards found belonged to a gang of pirates. The story commences at the schoolboy era, and is continued through some very eventful years on sea and shore, wherein the Malay sailor figures largely.

Bibliographical & Other Notes.

WE have the pleasure to record the publication of the first number of a new aspirant for favour, in the shape of the *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, a Quarterly Review, edited by Ernest L. Grange, M.A., and Rev. J. Clare Hudson, M.A. Annual Subscription (prepaid), 5/4. It is published by W. K. Morton, Horncastle, and is well and tastefully printed. The number for January, 1888, contains a mass of most interesting matter, the selection of which reflects the highest credit upon the associated editors. We wish it a long term of success, and are glad to see that a large number of subscribers' names have already been enrolled.

The Bizarre Notes and Queries (Manchester, N.H., U.S.A.), No. 11, Vol. IV.), for November, is before us, and contains as usual a large amount of curious and interesting matter. We are glad to see how rapidly the number of these useful journals is on the increase. The veteran English *Notes and Queries* has a numerous progeny the wide-world over.

Essex Institute Historical Collections, Salem, Mass., U.S.A., part for April, May, and June, brings this capital journal up to the middle of Vol XXIV. There is a well-written article on "Negro Slavery in Massachusetts"; another on Mrs. William Jarvis, of Weathersfield, Vermont, and notes, inscriptions, and other matters of great interest.

MR. T. C. NOBLE has recently contributed an interesting article to *Notes and Queries* upon "Dr. Johnson and Lichfield." This was called for by the announcement of the intended sale of Dr. Johnson's house, in October last. Mr. Noble has put together several interesting facts, and sends us a reprint of the article.

The Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend has just completed its first volume. It extends to nearly five hundred pages, and is a remarkably cheap periodical. It is published at sixpence per month by Mr. Walter Scott.

WE learn from the *Jewish Chronicle* of December 9th, 1887, that "Mr. I. Gollancz has been requested by the Committee of the Early English Tract (*sic*—? Text) Society to edit the celebrated Exeter Book—one of the earliest collections of Anglo-Saxon poetry in existence."

THE next volume of Mr. Elliot Stock's *Gentleman's Magazine Library* will be on *Literary Curiosities*. Among the articles on literary property which occur in this section will be found some contributions by Dr. Johnson.

BY permission of the author (Mr. Arthur Patchett Martin) we are enabled to give our readers the following well-written ballad relating to Sir Walter Ralegh. It is taken from a volume originally published in Melbourne, Australia, entitled *Fernshawe*, and republished in London by Messrs. Griffith, Farran, and Co. The author is a gentleman well known in Anglo-Australian literary circles in London. EDITOR.

"The Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh."

(A Historical Ballad.)

"Thursday, 29th October, 1618.—This morning, if Oliver, as is probable, were now in town studying Law, he might be eye-witness of a great and very strange scene—the last scene in the life of Sir Walter Raleigh. Raleigh was beheaded in old Palace-Yard; he appeared on the scaffold there 'about eight o'clock' that morning; 'an immense crowd,' all London—and, in a sense, all England—looking on. . . . If Oliver among the immense crowd saw this scene, as is probable enough, he would not want for reflections on it."—Carlyle's *Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell*, Vol. I., 39-40.

'T is a raw, cold morn in London;
The crowd stands all about
A scaffold—waiting there to see
One doomed to die come out.

He comes—a noble Englishman,
And gazes on the scene;
For many a year in London Tower
Has he a prisoner been.

Time was when great Elizabeth
Ruled England's mighty realm,
Such men as Drake and Raleigh
Were honoured at the helm.

But now, on her inviolate throne,
A monarch rules the isle,
Who flings away a true man's life,
Through Spanish threats and guile.

For well had Raleigh earned their hate
In Netherlands and France;
When but a boy he bravely bore,
For Freedom, sword and lance.

And when the Armada ranged in sight
Of our old island coast,
He and his Cornishmen were found
All waiting at their post.

And oft in other years he strove,
On many a stormy main,
To wrest dominion of the sea
From proud, tyrannic Spain.

In Ireland's rude, distracted isle
He fought for England's right,
And rebel Desmond's hostile bands
Made subject to his might.

Then, far away on unknown shores,
'Mid alien climes and seas,
In Cadiz bay, by lone Azores,
His seamen braved the breeze.

And in that vast New World he spread
The English power and name;
Virginia shall for ever sound
His Royal Mistrsss' fame.

While in this ceaseless strife and storm,
He yet found time to use
A scholar's pen—and well he loved
His sweet friend Spenser's muse.

Ah! what a life! Is this the goal
Of all his bold emprise?
Well did he write, Ambition ends
In two brief words—"Here lies."*

Within the gloomy Tower walls
His life has ebbed away;
His form is bent, his face has aged,
His hair is thin and grey.

The Sheriff opens wide the door,
He sees again the light;
The axe, the scaffold, and the block
Strike sudden on his sight.

He gazes round, as though in doubt
If 'tis his own dear land,
If these are Englishmen who throng
In crowds on every hand.

'T is England—But how changed since when,
With quite a courtier stroke,
He met the Queen by miry ways
And spread his richest cloak!

Still English eyes look full on him,
And English hearts beat strong
To see their glorious countryman
Thus suffer grievous wrong.

Be sure at that dread hour he thinks
Of her who begged with tears
To share with him, her well-loved lord
The prison cell for years.

Aye! brave Sir Walter, bow the head,
'T is fated thou shalt die;
The supple knaves of priestly Spain
Can tell our monarch why.

He lays his head upon the block—
His mien is fearless still;
"Strike," he exclaims, "the headsman's axe
Will remedy all ill."

Among the crowd, with eyes austere,
Unnoticed there stands one—
A youthful student of the law
From midland Huntingdon.

The axe has fall'n—he goes his way,
Perchance he learned that morn
To treat the right divine of kings
In after years with scorn.

* "O! eloquent, just and mighty death! Whom none could advise, thou hast persuaded; what none hath dared, thou hast done; and whom all the world hath flattered, thou only hast cast out of the world and despised; thou hast drawn together all the far-stretched greatness of the pride, cruelty, and ambition of men, and covered all over with these two narrow words, Hic jacet!" —Sir Walter Raleigh's *History of the World* (concluding sentence).

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "WESTERN ANTIQUARY."

THE ARMADA AND ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Sir,—As the Armada Tercentenary approaches, may I ask any of your correspondents who have gone into the subject whether the old theory that to the excitement about the Armada we owe the foundation of the English newspaper press is quite exploded. It is said that Mr. Watts, of the British Museum, has exposed the copies of the *English Mercurie* of the Armada period to be forgeries. How does the matter really stand? There is a plausibility in the old tradition that Lord Burleigh, to quiet the public mind, gave an official report of the Armada, but it appears that the supposed copies in the Museum are not of the Elizabethan epoch. May not (even if those extant are forgeries) some true copies have once really existed? It would be curious if to the Armada we owed not only the naval supremacy of England (for during several years after the Armada Britannia did to some degree "rule the seas," though she lost that supremacy under the Stuarts for a while), but also the foundation of another glory of England of which we have reason to be proud—our London newspaper press. However, the question is one of fact, not of theory: Was the *English Mercurie* a real fact or not?

Liverpool. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

NOTE TO ILLUSTRATION.

WE include, in the present number, a very carefully executed copper-plate engraving of a relic of old Plymouth, in the shape of a mantel-piece taken from an old house demolished a few years ago, which stood in the centre of Bedford Street, opposite the Devon and Cornwall Bank and at the top of Westwell Street. The mantel-piece is carved in wood, and is considered by judges to be a fine specimen of the carver's work of the period (last century). The house was, early in this century, known as the New Tree Inn, and in the *Picture of Plymouth* is named as in the occupation of Mr. Estcott. It was, prior to its demolition, in the occupation of Mr. Allen, Chemist, and others, and was popularly known as the "Island House," from its isolated position. We shall probably have something more to say of this old house in a subsequent number, but at present will content ourselves with notifying the fact that the mantel-piece is preserved at the Free Public Library, Plymouth, where it may be seen by anyone interested in such relics, upon application to the Borough Librarian.

ARMADA TERCENTENARY NUMBER.

THE Editor has pleasure to announce that the last number of the present series of the *Western Antiquary* (May, 1888) will be set apart almost entirely for articles, notes, and other matters relating to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada, the tercentenary of which event will be celebrated in the ensuing summer. Articles, etc., have been already promised by Major L. Edye, Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, Dr. T. N. Brushfield, Mr. Edward Windeatt, Mr. Evelyn Rashleigh, Mr. T. C. Noble, Mr. Douglas B. W. Sladen, Dr. H. H. Drake, Mr. Edward Capern, Mr. A. H. Saunders, the Editor, and others. Several original poems will also be introduced. The Editor is open to receive promises of papers on any branch of the subject, and an early intimation is solicited, in order that proper arrangements may be made to ensure their publication, as well as to enable him to announce a list of contributions in the next number. Efforts will also be made to ensure the insertion of several good illustrations depicting scenes in the Channel in July, 1588, with portraits of some of the most notable of the worthies engaged in the struggle, and other matters of interest connected with the period. A larger edition than usual will be published, and orders for extra copies should be sent to the Editor without delay. As the number will be considerably enlarged and its production will involve additional cost, the Editor would solicit the favour of his friends and subscribers to ensure him against loss by ordering copies for distribution beforehand. These extra copies will be supplied at One Shilling each, or 1/2 post paid.

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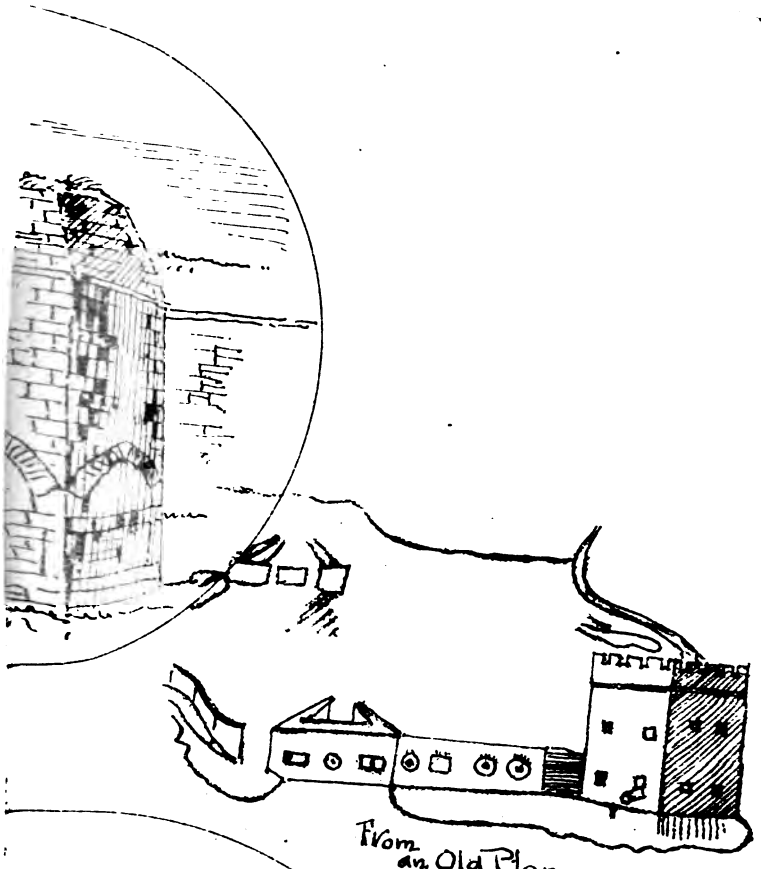

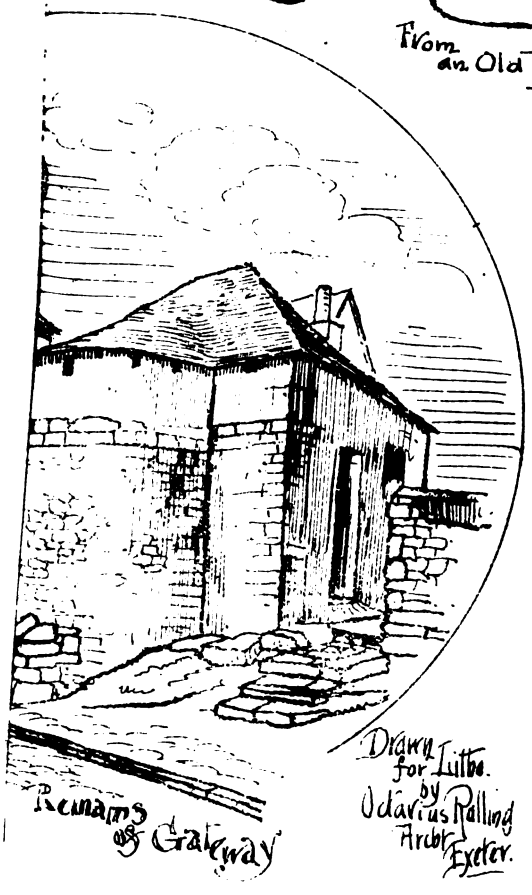

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Notebook for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset

No. 9. FEBRUARY, 1888. Vol. VII.

PLYMOUTH CITADEL AND ITS OUTWORKS.

BY F. J. WEBB, F.G.S., &c.

EVER since the construction of the Plymouth Citadel, by which Charles II. at once pretended to be the champion of his people's liberties against Louis XIV. and the Dutch, and at the same time to overawe the town, the structure has been so jealously guarded—especially the outworks towards the sea-front—that the ordinary public has had little or no opportunity of becoming acquainted with it. This is shown in the very meagre descriptions which appear of it in the several guides and histories of the town. And specially has it been the case during the times of suspicion and jealousy, and the consequent fear of invasion by the French under the Napoleons—*oncle et neveu*—Russians, or Prussians, that none but the accredited military authorities have been permitted to explore its sacred precincts. And the military officer, being little more than "a bird of passage," generally looks at the place where he is temporarily stationed more from a strategical point of view than a historical or archæological. A notable exception to this is the late commandant of the Royal Engineers for the Western District, General Porter, who, it is well known, made an exhaustive report to the War Department upon the Citadel as a whole as a means of defence. It is currently believed, too, that with the report was incorporated a history of the Citadel works generally, compiled from authentic documents to which, of course, he would have access. If this is the case, it is a pity that such a document should be hidden away in the pigeon-holes of the War Office. It has been clearly shown that in the light of modern warfare the whole structure is of very little worth as a means of defence, although it is not very long since it was regarded as of very formidable strength. In the time of Charles II., however, our navy was by no means the "first line of defence" that it now is.

In consequence of the professional military condemnation, the war authorities have been induced to restore an instalment of the site occupied by the fortifications, in the shape of the outworks (*i.e.*, they have been leased at an annual rent), to the town from which the whole site was originally pilfered without any compensation. The plans and charts of the time—1530 (*circa*) to 1643—show that the free and open public promenade belonging to the town extended the whole distance from west to east. These outworks are now being dismantled and re-incorporated with the Hoe, so as to extend the sea side drive and promenade. It is therefore now possible to explore the whole neighbourhood. For economical reasons, the main central structure is retained by the war authorities as a barrack, parade ground, outlook, and saluting station.

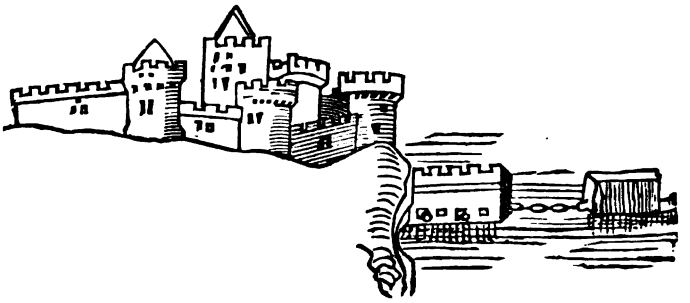
It is doubtless from the reasons before mentioned that the sea-front outworks have escaped critical examination till now. The portion to which special attention is here directed stands well out upon the rocks close to the sea, and constitutes the most south-easterly projection of the outworks. And, with the exception of the projecting mass of rocks at West Hoe, the point to which attention is now directed is the most southerly between Sutton Harbour, on the east, and Millbay Harbour, on the west. It will, therefore, readily be seen that the point is the most commanding of that part of the coast, and hence, from a strategical point of view, specially valuable as a site for planting a work of a defensive character.

Upon this rocky projection stands a tower, which, in outline, embraces five sides of an octagon, the other three sides being lost in the junction with the land. The most cursory

inspection of this structure, whether from the inside or outside, stamps it at once as being of greater age than the Citadel works, the masonry being of a rougher and more unfinished character. The difference between the older and newer work is distinctly marked by the absence of all vegetable growth upon the surface of the newer walls, which have been joined to the older; also, where the older have been "underpinned" by new work. Its position is about two hundred yards to the westward of Fisher's Nose, or Lambhay Point. The three sides towards the S., S.W., and W. are easily accessible from the land, while those on the S.E. and E. are only accessible from the water. The oblique masonry by which this tower is capped is clearly of the Citadel date, and does not harmonise at all with the older structure beneath it.

When Leland visited the town in 1538 he found a blockhouse guarding the entrance to Sutton Harbour on the south-west, as well as a "strong castell quadrate, having at eche corner a great Round Tower," standing upon a rocky hill above, and which "seemed to be no very old piece of work." In the British Museum is a chart of the time of Henry VIII., and therefore may be taken as representing the harbour and fortifications as Leland saw them. Upon this is shown a four-square fort or tower standing upon the extreme point of Fisher's Nose. The whole area of the Hoe is shown open and continuous from Millbay, on the west, to the Cattewater, on the east. The south and west faces of this tower are shown to be pierced with two tiers of portholes, two in each tier, or four in each face, and castellated at the top. In order to indicate the purpose of these holes, a cannon is represented as protruding from one of the lower holes on the western side. It will be seen, therefore, that neither in external form nor in position does the tower under consideration agree with that of Henry VIII., *i.e.*, of Leland's visit in 1538. Yet it must have been in existence when the fortifications were reconstructed and the Citadel built, 1666 to 1670, so as to have been incorporated with its outworks.

Hence one of two things is certain: (1) If the present tower be the same as that which existed in the time of Henry VIII., there was great inaccuracy in its representation as to form of outline, position, and general appearance, as will be seen from the comparative sketches appended. (2) If it be not the same, it must have been erected during the ensuing century, or it could not have been incorporated with the Citadel works of 1666-70. Upon a careful review of the whole circumstances, the latter appears the more probable alternative, the coast defences having undergone reconstruction in the meantime.



According to the chart already alluded to, the other fortifications, besides the "castell quadrate," were the Barbican fort and wall, on the left and right respectively of the entrance to the harbour, with their blocking chain extending from one to the other, as shown in the accompanying illustration; there also appears to have been a wall with towers and other strong work studded with cannon, along the sea-front, the square tower already mentioned commencing this line of fortifications on the east at Fisher's Nose. Behind this, and somewhere between it and the "castell quadrate" were two small angular breastworks, the one facing south and the other west.

The chapel of St. Catherine, dating as far back as the latter half of the 14th century, stood by itself in the open space on the top of the hill. This space was subsequently enclosed by the Citadel works, and there is very little doubt but that the present garrison chapel is the modern representative of the older building, whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the street leading from Bedford Street to the Hoe.

This "fortress of Plymouth," as it was called, is represented as extending along the whole sea-front south of the Hoe to Millbay. Here were two square towers similar to, but smaller than, that at Fisher's Nose, the westernmost of which commenced the "fortress of Stonehouse," which was continued at irregular intervals to Devil's Point. Beyond the range of the outworks of the Citadel now being demolished, there appears, however, to be no remnant of such fortifications in the neighbourhood of the modern Hoe.

Two other prints—one dated 1643 and the other 1646—show a tower with a gabled roof standing in the position occupied by that now under consideration, but in a solitary position to the south of the "castell quadrate," which by that time had received considerable extensions southward. There is no indication, however, in either of these prints, of the line of sea-front defences shown in the earlier chart of Henry VIII. If that be the tower which was afterwards incorporated in the more extensive work, then the gable must have been removed. There can be no doubt, however, that this tower must be included in the plan which Mr. Worth says is in the British Museum, showing "the citadel as it appeared in 1677, and which shows that the older fortifications near the sea level had to a certain extent been incorporated with the new work."

The sea or south face of the tower now existing is 24 feet wide, and about the same height. After the natural irregularities of the rock have been filled in, the first complete course is of rather roughly dressed slabs of limestone, upon which rests a course of rough porphyritic granite about ten inches thick—much the same as Smeaton used in building his tower on the Eddystone Reef, and which he calls "moorstone," doubtless from the fact of its being obtained from the loose blocks found upon the surface of the moor, and which is almost invariably of a coarser character than is obtained by quarrying to some depth, when the stone is of a finer grain and more compact and even texture. Upon this course stand three upright blocks of porphyritic granite, two feet three inches high, which form the supports for another course. This is of Roborough Down elvan—aplite, or haplite, a quartz-porphyry—and about six inches thick. The interspaces are filled with limestone rubble work. From this upper course spring two somewhat pointed arches which occupy the entire width of the face. They are formed of roughly cut slaty stones about 22 inches long, with a key-stone of the Roborough Down elvan before referred to. The arches also are filled in with limestone rubble masonry. The whole of the superstructure of the face is of the same tolerably regular rubble masonry, without any further trace of arching.

The two angular sides facing S.E. and S.W., are each 11 feet wide, and are entirely occupied with similarly placed pointed arches to those on the south side, and springing from the same elvan string course, which is here continuous with that on the sea face, but is not continued into the east and west sides. The key-stones of these angle arches are—unlike those of the south face—of the same slaty material as that of which the arches are turned, but considerably out of the centre. All four of these arches are continued through to the inside, the thickness of the walls being three feet six inches. A fifth arch, four feet span, differing from the others in that it is semicircular, and of limestone, without a key-stone, is seen at the northern end of the west face springing from the wall itself, without any special preparation, about seven feet from the

ground, the level of which is here several feet above the rock level of the south face. This, too, has apparently been filled up with rubble masonry, but is now partly open, so that its communication can be seen from within.

The eastern face is an absolutely plain piece of rubble masonry.

As already mentioned, the whole is capped with masonry having a sharp batter, by which the tower was surmounted when the Citadel works were being constructed.

The interior of the tower is—or, rather, *was*—approached from the road above, by means of a low doorway, which gave access to a long and somewhat winding set of steps, 33 in number. By the alterations which have been made the level of the road has been raised to the top of the doorway, which has been built up so that access can no longer be had from the public side of the new division wall. There is another entrance on the other, the War Office, private side of the wall. These steps conduct to the floor of a perfectly dark chamber, which measures 17 feet from E. to W., and 14 feet from N. to S. The roof is composed of a single arch, resting upon the E. and W. walls. The section of it, however, does not pierce the S. wall, but is built some distance into the inner face, or rather the S. wall was built up to the section of the arched roof and then continued upwards on the outside without any indications of its existence. The height of the chamber to the crown of the arch is ten feet; and as it is 26 feet from the floor of the chamber to road level above, there must be 16 feet occupied with the arch itself and the rubble filling above it.

At the foot of the steps is a flat landing with a small apartment—a mere watch-box—on each side. That on the right upon descending is much the larger of the two, and receives a little daylight through the semicircular arch previously noticed on the W. side, but which from the interior has the appearance of a musketry loop-hole, only that it is considerably above the level of the head of a person standing on the floor inside. That on the left is incapable of receiving any natural light. There are the remains of the substantial iron pins upon which swung the door, opening inwards, separating the stairs from these watch-boxes. Similar indications are visible of the door which opened into the large apartment and separated it from the anti-watchbox space—this door also opening inwards. The doors themselves have evidently long since disappeared. These facts would seem to point to the use of the chamber as that of a dungeon, with the two sentry boxes immediately guarding the outside of the door.

The steps already alluded to are of Cann quarry slates, and thoroughly well worn, so much so that in some cases they are actually worn through where the tread would occur, showing that at a previous period there must have been a very large amount of traffic over them. Now all the steps used in the construction of the works of Citadel age are of finely dressed granite, which, as in the case of the musketry keep farther to the W. (it has now been demolished), are still in excellent preservation, showing little or no sign of wear.

It will be noticed that in this tower there is but one floor, and no provision whatever for a second. Four arches are seen in its original construction, springing from near the ground floor, two of which are in the S.W. and S.E. angles. In Leland's tower, however, there are no angular sides; two floors are shown having square or rectangular port-holes or embrasures; and no arches are indicated. Besides which, the relative positions of the two are at least two hundred yards apart.

All the coign stones of the three southward faces are of the Roborough Down elvan, and it is interesting to notice the destructive effect which the sea and atmosphere have had upon those stones most exposed to the beat of the weather towards the south-west. In many cases the face of the stone has receded from one to two inches, and in one instance,

nearly three inches from the original surface. It is the felspar forming the matrix which has thus yielded to the effects of time. The quartz crystals may be seen protruding in all directions, some to the extent of nearly an inch. This stone appears to have been very largely used in the defence works of about the date of this tower, in conjunction with limestone and slate. Many blocks of it were removed when the alterations were being made to allow of the construction of the new torpedo wharf at Fisher's Nose. From a comparison thus rendered possible—time and position being the same—it shows that the resistance of limestone and slate to the "weathering" action of the atmosphere, rain, and sea, is much greater than that of this member of the granite family.

* * *

TALES OF THE DARTMOOR PIXIES.

BY WILLIAM CROSSING.

(Continued.)

SOMETIMES we hear of the capture of a pixy, and of their being consigned to a place of security from whence it would be imagined impossible for them to escape; but the little prisoners generally contrive to regain their liberty, either through their custodians relaxing their vigilance, or in some totally inexplicable and miraculous manner. The following story of the capture of one of these little elves is illustrative of this.

The Pixy at the Ockerry.

One evening a woman who dwelt upon the moor was pursuing her homeward way, and as the darkness began to gather round her she found herself nearing the bridge which spans the Blackabrook at the Ockerry, between Princetown and Two Bridges. When within a few score yards of it a small figure suddenly bounded into the road, and ran leaping and gambolling in front of her towards the stream. She was very much startled at first, and paused, scarce knowing whether it was better to continue on her way or to turn back. She had almost resolved upon the latter course, deeming it very probable that unless she avoided the frisky little fellow before her she should be pixy-led, when the recollection that there were those at home awaiting her arrival determined her to proceed. To prevent any such misfortune as being drawn aside from her path by the pixy, she turned her pockets inside out, and also reversed the shawl she was wearing, and, plucking up her courage, walked boldly on. The pixy had now reached the bridge, and remained jumping from side to side and performing a variety of antics upon it, as if to prevent her from crossing. But the dame's courage did not fail her, and, having made up her mind not to be deterred from pursuing her way, she stepped fearlessly towards the spot where the pixy was, who continued his grotesque movements, leaping about with the greatest agility. As the stout-hearted woman gained the bridge, the little fellow hopped towards her, when, suddenly stooping down, she seized the pixy in her hand, popped him into the basket she was carrying, and secured the cover, resolving that instead of running any risk of being pixy-led she would turn the tables, and lead the pixy.

The basket was a large one, but the captive being, as she afterwards said, fully eighteen inches in height, there was not much room in it for him to display his agility, so he was forced to lie still. But though still, he was not silent, for immediately the cover of the basket was fastened upon him he commenced talking in a very rapid manner, but in so strange a jargon that the good dame was utterly unable to comprehend a word. She, however, with the basket on her arm, continued her way, determined not to allow the pixy to frighten her by his gibberish. After a time the little fellow's voice ceased, and his captor imagined he might possibly be tired of talking, or had grown sulky, or perhaps had fallen asleep. She felt curious to know what he was doing, and determined upon taking a peep at her prize. Cautiously raising the cover of the basket about an inch or so, she looked in,

when, strange to relate, she found it to be perfectly empty. How the pixy had effected his escape was a mystery, and she could only conjecture that it possessed the power of changing its shape, and had contrived to squeeze itself out through the wicker-work. Though unable long to retain her prize in her possession, the good dame was always able to boast that she had had the courage to capture a pixy.

We not infrequently meet with stories of babes having been removed from their cradles by the pixies, and one of their own fairy infants left in its stead. In such cases it is necessary to be careful not to act unkindly towards the changeling, as the pixies will not fail to mete out the same treatment to the stolen child as that received by the one they leave behind them. An instance of the belief in a change of this kind having been effected, is afforded by the tale of

JIMMY TOWNSEND AND HIS SISTER GRACE.

In a cottage on the moor lived Jimmy Townsend, a merry fellow, who was always ready, when meeting any of his acquaintances at a sheep-shearing feast, or at the market town on the borders, to join them in a carouse; and was never tired of telling them long stories of his various adventures. Though Jimmy was not particularly fond of labour, he was perfectly oblivious of the fact himself, and it was no uncommon thing to hear him make his boast of an evening that he had again "chayted a 'oss of a day's work." He was always well received wherever he went, and the party was sure to be of the merriest where he was present. He never allowed anything to trouble him, and was fond of assuring his friends that he "ded'n want for nothin'"—in fact, he said, he was as happy as a king, "*although he did live with a pisgie.*"

Jimmy Townsend had a sister named Grace —at least everybody spoke of her as his sister, but Jimmy knew better—who lived with him and kept his house tidy; and though Jimmy treated her very familiarly, as if she had been his sister, yet he always maintained that she was "not a Christian at all, but nothin' but a pisgie."

Jimmy was many years older than Grace, and said he remembered well when his sister was born, and a "swait little thing her was." "But," said Jimmy, "her wasn' a twelve-month old avor her was stole away, an' a pisgie put in her cradle in her plaace. I knaw 'tes so," he averred, "vor her grawed up sich a cross tempered little mortal as you ever zeed, an' whoever's got anything to do wi' her will sure to come to some harm."

Nothing could shake Jimmy's belief in what he stated. Every little mishap in the household was attributed by him to the "pisgie," and while he tolerated the presence of Grace, and even felt glad to have her to look after his home, he never regarded her in any other light than as one of that elfin race. "I never cross her," he would say, "vor I knaw I should be wuss off. I let her do as her minds to, and doan't never meddle wi' nothin' in the 'ouze."

Jimmy Townsend made no secret of his belief, but stoutly maintained, wherever he was, that he "lived wi' a pisgie."

But pixy or not, one thing was certain—the charms of Grace were potent enough to gain the admiration of one Sam Campin, who, disdainful of the warnings offered by Jimmy, boldly pleaded his suit, declaring, in his own way, that Grace was his ideal of perfection, and if she *was* a pixy, "it dedn' make no odds!" So it was at last all settled that Sam should marry Grace, and one bright morning he tripped off with her to the church, and the parson having performed his office, they returned man and wife.

Jimmy Townsend vowed that it would not be long ere the bridegroom discovered that his life was not likely to wear the rosy hue he had fondly anticipated, for, he said, "he's got a pisgie for his wive, an' I knaw et!" At first, however, things went on pretty well, and Sam Campin had nothing to complain of, and many there were who jeered at Jimmy, calling him a false prophet. But he was not

to be shaken in his belief that matters would not turn out well for Sam. "Wait a bit, wait a bit, an' you'll zee," he said.

Two or three months passed away, and Sam Campin's cow fell sick, and died; a short time after a litter of pigs were found dead one morning, and a flock of geese had mysteriously disappeared. "Dedn' I tell 'ee so?" asked Jimmy of those who had been quizzing him about his prognostications of coming evil, "Her's a pisgie, an' her's sure to bring harm to whoever's got anything to do wi' her. Bless your soul! I had to keep from meddlin' when I was with her, or I should have been in a purty mess o 't avor now. But when a man's a got her vor a wive, how can he help o' comin' to a squabblin' sometimes?"

Things continued to grow worse, and after a time poor Sam Campin found himself bereft of all his worldly possessions, and want was staring him in the face. Casting about him for some means of subsistence, he at length decided upon adopting the calling of a chimney-sweep, as one that would not require a great deal of practice in order to be proficient in. The people in the few farm-houses around were not likely to become customers, certainly, for the plan in favour with them for keeping their chimneys free from soot was the very simple one of drawing a bunch of furze up and down them occasionally—a proceeding perfectly efficacious, and possessing the great merit of being unattended with expense. But in the villages on the borders of the moor—Widecombe church-town, and Holne, and such like—where might be found a few houses of the better class, Sam considered there would be work enough to keep one sweep employed, and so he set manfully about preparing himself for his new avocation.

Jimmy Townsend said nothing—merely shaking his head when the subject was mentioned in his presence, as if to intimate that he had no faith in the undertaking.

And now the day arrived on which our sweep was to make his first essay. Armed with his brushes, he made for the house where his services were required, and, on arriving, at once set to work. Those were not the days of brushes with a handle jointed like a fishing-rod and capable of reaching through any chimney, no matter what its height, and a great deal of the work had to be done by the operator climbing up into the chimney and sweeping down the soot with a brush whose handle was only a few feet long. This plan had to be adopted on the occasion we speak of, and Sam prepared to mount.

It was with some amount of trepidation that he looked up the black and uninviting cavity, but, shaking this feeling off, up he climbed. Down came the soot as Sam vigorously wielded his brush, and all seemed to be going on well. Suddenly his movements ceased. They called to him from below. There was no answer. They called again, and a faint groan was the response. Procuring a light, and peering up, it was found that *poor Sam had stuck fast in the chimney!*

"I told 'ee so! I told 'ee so!" exclaimed Jimmy Townsend, when the unfortunate circumstance was made known to him, "I knawed how et would be. No good 'll ever come to anybody who's got ort to do wi' the pisgies!"

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"THE OLD EAST DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT." XX.

BY JOHN NEWNHAM.

(Concluded.)

TOWARDS the close of the last century a very great difficulty was experienced in obtaining recruits for the army. Recruiting suddenly received an impetus in 1799, when an expedition to free Holland from the French was contemplated. Between the months of July and November no less than 25,000 militiamen joined the army, of which 1,647 joined the East Devonshire. This caused the formation of a second battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Clephane, while the first battalion was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Smyth.

The two battalions of the East Devonshire set sail for the Helder and landed on the coast of Holland on the 28th of August. The two battalions, each mustering 774 bayonets were brigaded with the 63rd Regiment, numbering 761 bayonets, and formed the 6th Brigade under Major-General the Earl of Cavan.

On the 10th of September the East Devonshire greatly distinguished itself at the battle of Zype or Zuyper Sluys. Lieut.-Col Smyth, who commanded both battalions of the 20th, "evinced something of Spartan firmness. Perceiving that the enemy were likely to carry his post, notwithstanding that the blood was flowing copiously from a wound in his leg, he desired some of the soldiers to support him, and in this situation he brandished his sword, and cried—'Twentieth, remember Minden!'"

"The names of Wolfe and Kingsley and the memory of Minden were treasured then as now by the East Devonshire." Raising their terrible "Minden Yell," both battalions rushed on with the bayonet, scattered the foe like chaff before the wind, and by one o'clock the French were everywhere in retreat." The casualties of the regiment amounted to seven officers and 97 men. On the 2nd October the East Devonshire was engaged at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee and sustained a loss of two officers and 46 men. Its gallant conduct was rewarded by "Egmont-op-Zee" being inscribed on the regimental colour. It was also present on the 6th October at the battle of Egmont, where its casualties amounted to twelve officers and 172 men. These gallant efforts for the liberation of Holland not being seconded by the Dutch, caused the British Army to embark for England

In 1800 the two battalions of the East Devonshire proceeded from England to Ireland, and afterwards to Minorca. In 1801 they embarked for Egypt and did good service at the siege and capture of Alexandria. Their services were rewarded by the Sphinx and the word "Egypt" being inscribed on the regimental colour In the same year the two battalions proceeded to Malta. In 1802 the second battalion was reduced. In 1803 new colours were presented to the East Devonshire. In 1806 the 20th proceeded to Sicily and formed part of the force assembled under Major-General Stuart to repulse the French invasion. It was present at the battle of Maida, where its gallant conduct added "Maida" to the words "Minden," "Egmont-op-Zee," and "Egypt," already blazoned on the regimental colour. In 1807 the East Devonshire left Sicily and embarked for England.

In 1808 the 20th sailed for the Peninsula and formed part of the force commanded by Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Wellesley. It was engaged at the battle of Vimiero, where it attacked the enemy with great gallantry, and sustained a loss of two officers and five men. The East Devonshire afterwards formed part of Sir John Moore's army and endured all the horrors of the retreat to Corunna. It formed part of the reserve which covered the retreat, and had several skirmishes with the French advance guard. The 20th was engaged at the battle of Corunna, after which the troops embarked for England. In 1809 the East Devonshire formed part of the ill-fated Walcheren Expedition, from which it returned with its ranks greatly reduced by fever. In 1810 the East Devonshire embarked for Ireland, and in 1812 it returned to the Peninsula to gather fresh laurels under the Marquis of Wellington. It was brigaded with the 7th and 23rd Fusiliers, the same Fusiliers who at Albuera turned defeat into glorious victory, and formed part of the 4th division under Major-General Sir Lowry Cole. In 1813 it was present at the battle of Vittoria, and afterwards took a prominent part in the battles of the Pyrenees. On the 25th July the East Devonshire was hotly engaged on the heights of Roncesvalles, where it lost nine officers and 131 men. Three days later it was engaged at the battle of Sauroren, where, raising its old "Minden Yell," it made four separate charges with the bayonet, hurling

the French back in confusion. The casualties of the Old East Devonshire at Sauroren amounted to seven officers and 101 men. On the 2nd of August the 20th was engaged at Eschalar. Its losses from the 29th of July to the 2nd of August were five officers and 82 men, making, with the casualties at Sauroren and Roncesvalles, a total of 21 officers and 314 men for the battles of the Pyrenees. Towards the close of 1813, the East Devonshire was present at the battles of Nivelle and Nive. In 1814 the 20th was engaged at the battle of Orthes. Raising their far-famed yell, the East Devonshire drove back a strong column of the enemy with the bayonet, but becoming exposed to the French artillery sustained some loss. It rallied, however, and captured two of the French guns. Its casualties amounted to nine officers and 104 men. In April, 1814, the 20th was present at the battle of Toulouse where it sustained a loss of nine men. On the conclusion of the war in the south of France, the East Devonshire embarked for Ireland. In memory of the regiment's services in the Peninsular War, the following honours were added by royal authority to those already inscribed on the regimental colour: "Vimiero," "Corunna," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Orthes," "Toulouse," and "Peninsula."

In 1815, new colours were presented to the East Devonshire, which in 1819 embarked for the island of St. Helena, where it was stationed at the time of the death of Napoleon Bonaparte. In 1822 the East Devonshire proceeded to India, where it served for 15 years, and afterwards returned to England. In 1838, new colours were presented to the regiment by Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington. In the course of his remarks, the duke is stated to have said that the 20th Regiment was the most distinguished corps in the British Army, and alluded to the fact that it won all its glory with *one battalion only*.

In 1854 the 20th proceeded to the East, where it formed part of the 4th division under Sir George Cathcart, who was killed at Inkerman. It landed in the Crimea with a strength of 32 officers and 939 men, and was present at the battle of the Alma. The East Devonshire was desperately engaged at the battle of Inkerman, where it greatly distinguished itself in defeating a Russian column of overwhelming strength.

. . "At the thought of the bayonet these men of the 20th seemed to have but one will. Despite the hostile masses on their flanks, they were glowing with that sense of power which is scarce other than power itself. To the men of their corps and none other had been transmitted the charge of a sacred historic tradition, and if they were to use the enchantment they must not, they knew, indure that in their time at least, its spell would be broken. The air was rent with a sound, which, unless they be men of the initiated regiment, people speak of as strange and unearthly. After nearly a century from the day on which their cry became famous, and forty years after the time when it last resounded in battle, these men of the 20th once more had delivered their old 'Minden Yell' Disregarding alike the force on their left, they sprang at the mass in their front and drove it down the hillside."

At Inkerman the East Devonshire mustered 497 officers and men, of which about 340 were actually engaged. It lost nine officers and and 169 men, which, in proportion to its strength, was more than any other regiment engaged. The East Devonshire served before Sevastopol till the termination of the war, in memory of which the words "Alma," "Inkerman," and "Sevastopol were added to the honours already inscribed on the regimental colour.

The Indian Mutiny breaking out shortly after the termination of the war with Russia, the East Devonshire proceeded to India, where it took a prominent part in the memorable defence of Lucknow.

In 1858 a second battalion was added to the regiment.

In 1870 new colours were presented to the 1st Battalion. The tattered old colours, after 32 years of hard service, found a resting place in the north transept of Exeter Cathedral. Most unfortunately, they are placed against the wall, and therefore fail to attract as much attention as they deserve. If properly hung, they would add immensely to the appearance of our most noble Cathedral.

In 1881 the 20th suffered like all our historic British Regiments, but having two battalions it escaped being muddled up with a totally different regiment. The yellow facings, worn by the regiment with such honour for nearly two hundred years, were changed to white, and the famous numeral abolished; its name was changed and its connection with Devonshire severed. The corps that on the 30th of June formed on parade and doubtless gave three hearty cheers for the old number, name, and facings, became on the morrow the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Lancashire Fusiliers, with no numeral, and white instead of yellow facings. Both battalions were at home stations at the time. The establishment of the first battalion was fixed at 562 officers and men, while the second battalion, standing high on the roster for foreign service, had its establishment raised to 1040 officers and men.

"Dettingen" was added to the regimental honours in 1883. "Omnia Audax" is, and has been, from time immemorial the proud motto of the regiment. The colours of the 1st battalion, date from 1870, those of the second battalion from its formation in 1858. The Queen's Colour is the Great Union. with the crown and XX. in the centre. The regimental colour is yellow with the Great Union in the upper canton, with XX., "East Devonshire," and the crown in the centre, surrounded by the Union wreath and the following words: "Dettingen," "Minden," "Egmont-op-zee," "Egypt," "Maida," "Vimiero," "Corunna," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol," and "Lucknow," together with the Sphinx as regimental badge.

Raised 200 years ago, the Lancashire Fusiliers have contributed largely to the laurels of the British Army. They have fought and served in every quarter of the globe, and have covered the regimental colour with honours of which they may well be proud, and which were all won *by one battalion*. In future wars, may the Lancashire Fusiliers be in the van, may the "Minden Yell" be heard as of old, striking terror to the hearts of the enemy, and may they be worthy successors to the glorious 20th East Devonshire, whose fame they may equal but never surpass!

* * *

ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(Continued.)

THE six MSS. which follow alone remain of those belonging to the reign of Henry the Fifth. The use of the style "Major," in the place of "Prepositus," for the chief magistrate (so to speak) of Kingsbridge, is curious, and occurs in this reign for the first time. The grant, for a limited term, of a cottage and garden on the site of the present Town-Hall, south of the Churchyard, is an interesting document.

XLI.—"John Tosere grants to William Sormond and Thomas Crempe, all his messuages, lands, tenements, rents, services, and reversions, in the Town of Kyngisbrigge, to have and to hold the same, to the said William and Thomas, their heirs and assigns, of the Capital Lords of that Fee for ever.—Dated at Kyngisbrigge, on Wednesday, the Feast of St. James-the-Apostle, 2 Henr. V. [25th July, 1414].—Witnesses: Andrew Blakehalle, then Mayor (*tunc Majori ibidem*), John Radewille, Robert Bolde, Robert Blake, Roger Saundere, and others."

It will be observed that the "chief-magistrate" of Kingsbridge, hitherto called "Prepositus" (*i.e.*, "Provost," or, as we say locally, "Portreeve"), is here, and in some subsequent instances, styled "Mayor." A fragment of the Seal remains: it appears to be an impression of that which was used in the case of Nos. XLVI. and XLVII.

XLII.—"William Sormonde and Thomas Crempe grant to John Tosere, and Joan his wife, all the messuages etc., in Kyngisbrigge, recently conveyed to them by the said John; the said tenement, etc., after the death of the survivor of the said John and Joan, to remain

to John Govetone, his heirs and assigns, for ever. Witnesses: Andrew Blakehalle, "*tunc Majore de Kyngisbrigge*," John Radewille, senior, Robert Bolde, Roger Saundere, Robert Blake, and others.—Dated at Kyngisbrigge, on the Friday next after the Feast of St. James-the-Apostle, 2 Henr. V." [27th July, 1414].

The Seals remain, but in a mutilated condition.

XLIII.—"John Deneys, chaplain, for himself and his heirs, quit-claims for ever to Thomas Sormonde and Elena his wife, their heirs and assigns, all right and claim that he hath, or may have, in respect of a certain messuage in Kyngesbrigge, adjoining the mill-pool of the Abbot and Convent of Buckfast [*Bukfast* MS.], on the North, and bounded on the South side by the highway, and on the West by the said Mill; the said messuage having recently been held by the said John Deneys and John Prestecote, by the gift and enfeofment of William Tokere, of Addestone. —Dated at Kyngesbrigge, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Petronilla, the Virgin, 3 Henr. V." [3rd June, 1415].

The Seal is fairly perfect, and represents a large bird, and some other device which is, now, unintelligible.

XLIV.—"Magota Crokkere atte Lake juxta Tottoniam, Widow, grants to Robert Averay, of Kyngisbrigge, and Matilda his wife, all that her cottage (*cotagium*) and a parcel of garden-land attached thereto, in Kyngisbrigge, on the south side of the Churchyard there (*cimiterium*), formerly, and still, in the occupation of the said Grantees; to have and to hold the said cottage, and the garden of old time annexed thereto, with right of ingress and egress, to the said Robert and Matilda, for the term of Grantor's life, and for one clear week after her death, from herself and her assigns; reserving an annual rent of four shillings of good silver money, payable at the four usual Quarter-days, in discharge of all demands. The said Robert and Matilda to keep the said cottage in good and substantial repair, at Grantor's cost, to be allowed out of the said rent, on a true and faithful account being rendered, the cost of hauling materials and keeping the glass in repair alone excepted, for which the said Grantees must pay. All ornamental fittings and furniture to them belonging and placed in the said cottage, they were to have full liberty to remove on leaving the premises, either after Grantor's decease, or before that event, without impeachment (*sine pechiamento*) on her part or on that of her heirs.—Witnesses: David Rider, then Mayor of Kyngisbrigge, Robert Bolde, Walter Vele, and others.—Dated at ..... on Saturday, the Feast of St. Clement, 3 Henry V." [23rd November, 1415].

There is a small seal, representing (apparently) a hawk. This MS. is injured by damp; and the right-hand corner, at the bottom, has been torn away.

XLV.—"Edward de Courtenay, Earl of Devon, grants to John Mathew all that his Burgage (*totum illud Burgagium nostrum*) in Kyngysbrygge, which John Prestecote formerly held of his Lordship therein; to have and to hold, to the said John, his heirs and assigns, for ever. For a term comprising the first sixty years from the date of these Presents, he was to pay a yearly rent of three shillings, on the principal Quarter-days, in equal portions; and thereafter a rent of six shillings *per annum*, in like manner, subject to distraint, etc., for the recovery of any arrears. —Witnesses: John Fortescu, William ...., Roger Saundere, John Veele, John Torynge, and others.—Dated at Kyngysbrygge, 10th March, 5 Henr. V. [1416-17].

The name of the second witness has been destroyed by damp, and the Seal has been removed.

XLVI.—"William Gova, senior, grants to Nicholas, his son, and to Alisia, the wife of the said Nicholas, all that his tenement in Kyngisbrigge, situate between the tenement of Henry Redecleve, or the North, and that of Andrew Gova on the South, the stream running between the "park" (*inter parcum*) of the Abbot and Convent of Buckfast, on the West thereof, and the High Street of Kyngisbridge on the East; to have and to hold to the said Nicholas and Alisia, for the life-time of the survivor of them, of the Capital Lords

of that Fee; and after their death, to remain to William Gova, junior, son of John Gova, and the heirs of his body for ever. On the death of the said William or his said heir, or heirs, the said tenement to revert to the Grantor and his heirs, for ever.—Witnesses: Roger Saundere, then Portreeve of Kyngisbrigge, Robert Bolde—the Bailiff, Thomas Luere, Matthew Rondel, John Pypard, and others.—Dated at Kyngisbrigge, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Augustin, the Apostle of England, 6 Henr. V." [30th May, 1418].

The Seal, which is well executed and in good condition, represents a hound *passant*, and over him the word "Derling" (? Darling).

XLVII.—"Gervase Cottebury grants to David Rider, Hugh Pocok, Walter Berd, William Bogheway, John Matheu, and Richard Hunta, Free Burgesses of Kyngebrigge (*sic*), all that his tenement situate between the tenement of John Holdyche, on the South, and the tenement of the heirs of John Gibbe, on the North, lying between the King's High Way, on the West, and the stream which runs between Kyngisbrygge and Dodebroke, on the East; to have and to hold the same, with the garden adjoining to the said David and the others above named, their heirs and assigns, for ever, of the Capital Lords of that Fee.—Witnesses: John Torryng, then Mayor, John Vela, Thomas Sormonde, Thomas Luere, Matthew Rondel, Thomas Crempa, and others. —Dated at Kyngysbrigge, on the Thursday next after the Feast of St. John-Baptist, 10 Henr. V." [25th June, 1422].

Attached to this Deed is a "Letter," appointing as his Attorneys, special and general, herein, his Beloved in Christ, Masters Benedict Brenta and Walter Brugga.—Dated at Dertemouthe Hardenasse, on the same day. The same Seal is used for both documents as for Gova's Deed—the hound *passant*, with the word "Derling" above. —Benedict Brenta, M.A., was a conspicuous figure in these parts, at this period. He became Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1403; was Proctor in 1411, Rector of the College, in 1413-14; opposed the Archbishop's Visitation in 1411, and was imprisoned in the Tower. (Boase's Register of Exeter Coll.). In Bishop Stafford's *Register* we find Benedict Brente, a Chaplain, M.A., licensed (3rd April, 1416), to preach in the Parish-Church of Brent, and (27th January, 1418-19) licensed as a Publick-Preacher in the Deaneries of Woodleigh and Plympton.

Notes.

Manors and Lands in Cornwall.—There is amongst the MSS. in the possession of the corporation of the borough of Southampton, as shown in the recently issued report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission (11th Report, Appendix, Part III.), an 18th-century book of extents and particulars of manors in the county of Cornwall. The collection of deeds includes the following:—

"5 April, 20 Henry VI. Letters of Attorney, by William Nycoll of t town of Suthampton burgess to Thomas Peri: To deliver seisin of lands and tenements, &c. in cos. Suthampton, Cornwall and Surrey to Walter Fetplace, William Stone and John Serteyn chaplain."

"5 April, 20 Henry VI. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever, of all his lands, tenements and rents, &c. in cos. Southampton, Cornwall and Surrey, by William Nicoll of Suthampton burgess to Master Thomas Forest, Robert Ayleward, Walter Fetplace, William Stone and John Certeyn chaplain.

F. A. EDWARDS.

Southampton.

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The Finding of a Stone Coffin near Exeter.—The stone coffin which was found some months ago at Cowick Barton, and which is now deposited in the Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, by the kindness of Mr. John White Abbott, of Exmouth, was noticed in Vol. VII., page 96, of the *Western Antiquary*, where illustrations of the coffin and of the house at Cowick Barton were given. Mr. Ralling's drawing of the lid gives a very correct representation of the curious cross with which it is ornamented—a cross cercelée—but that the curved termination of the base is reversed. Neither the lid nor the cross, however, is quite so symmetrical as shown in the illustration. The following are the measurements of the lid:—

Extreme length	6′ 2″	Breadth at foot	1′ 7″
Breadth at head	2′ 4″	Thickness at apex	5″
		Thickness at sides	5″

Though not shown in the illustration, the coffin is considerably larger than the lid, and does not fit in the beautiful manner depicted—an error doubtless due to the fact that when the sketch was made the coffin and lid were separate. The following are the external measurements:—

Extreme length	6′ 9″	Breadth at foot	1′ 7″
Breadth at head	2′ 6½″	Depth	1′ 6″

The internal measurements are:—

Extreme length	6′ 3½″	Depth about	0′ 10″
Breadth at shoulders	1′ 10½″	Depth of the circular	
Breadth at foot ...	1′ 0″	cavity for the head	8″

Unless the coffin was unnecessarily large, the occupant must have been a man of great stature. There is nothing to show who or what he was, nor does the cross upon the lid prove anything. Its date is probably not later than the 13th century. The stone is a hard, gritty, calcareous sandstone, with innumerable small particles of flint, and some shells. It appears to have been obtained from a long-abandoned quarry at Salcombe. This stone was largely used in the building of the Exeter Cathedral, and according to my informant, Mr. Edwin G. S. Luscombe, is a remarkably good weather stone, a fact sufficiently proved by the excellent preservation of the coffin, which might have been cut yesterday, so sharp are the lines.

Exeter. J. D.

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Lines on a Sundial at Morwenstow.—On a dial over the porch of the fine old church of St. John the Baptist, Morwenstow, Cornwall, which dates its foundation from the ninth or tenth century. The entrance door to the nave is of very good Norman work, and the font is one of the oldest Saxon ones in England. The dial appears to be modern. *Morwenstow*, according to its late vicar, the Rev. R. S. Hawker. means the *stow*, or *place* of St. Morwenna.

"My Saxon shrine! the only ground
Wherein this wearied heart hath rest!
What years the b...ls of God have found
Among thy walls their sacred nest:
The storm—the blast—the tempest shock,
Have beat upon those walls in vain,
She stands—a daughter of the rock—
The changeless God's eternal fane.

Firm was their faith, the ancient bands
The wise of heart in wood and stone;
Who reared with stern and trembling hands
These dark grey towers of days unknown;
• • • •
They pitched no tent for change or death,
No home to last man's shadowy day;
There! there! the everlasting breath
Would breathe whole centuries away.

R. S. HAWKER.

From *The Book of Sundials*, collected by Mrs. Alfred Gatty, shortly to be published.

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Luck and Horse-Shoes (VII., 87).—Capping J.P.B.'s reference to the fact that "this superstition possesses a firm hold on many rural districts," I wish to mention an instance which came under my own observation recently, which shows that some persons even in large towns have some sort of belief in the virtue of a horse-shoe. The facts are these: On the 6th of December, 1887, I was passing by a large manufacturing establishment in Plymouth, when my attention was attracted by the apparently dangerous position of a man at an upper doorway. On looking closely, I found he was standing on a pair of steps held by a companion, and was leaning out of the doorway in order to nail a horse-shoe on the woodwork at the head under the arch! Whether the proprietor, a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce, may have sanctioned the act, remains to be seen, but as an instance of the actual affixing of the shoe in the year of grace 1887, I hope you will consider the facts worth recording. H. SHARROCK.

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Ancient Vestments and Ornaments of the Church of St. Mary Steps, Exeter.—On looking over some of my papers this morning I found the following relating to the parish church of St. Mary Steps, Exeter. It was evidently sent to me by Mr. Cotton, F.S.A., some years ago. As I doubt not that many of your readers are interested in all that concerns the ancient vestments and ornaments of the Church of England, I have no hesitation in asking you to give it a place in your journal. J. B. STROTHER.

Shaugh Prior Vicarage.

S. MARY STEPPES.

Three belles 1 xi^{c}
2 viij^{c} Sum xxv^{c} waight by Estimacon.
3 vi^{c}

Plate.

1 Crosse silver and gilt 1^{c} xj$^{oz.}$ 1$^{gr.}$
1 Censor of silver ... xxxiij$^{oz.}$
1 Chalys silver and gilt xiiij$^{oz.}$ iij$^{gr.}$
1 Chalys parcel gilt ... xv$^{oz.}$ and an half
1 Pyx of Silver ... x$^{oz.}$ and an half
Another little pix or box of Silver iiij$^{oz.}$
1 Silver (? skip) without a spone xiiij$^{oz.}$
1 pax parcel gilt x$^{oz.}$ i$^{gr.}$
Sum ij^{c} xiij$^{oz.}$ and a *gr.*

Vestiments and other thingse.

1 Cope of Crymzin Velvet
1 Old Cope of Silk
1 Vestment of white damask wth y^{e} Albe
1 Old Grene Vestiment wthout an Albe
1 Old Vestiment of Grene Silk with ye Albe
iiij fronts of bridys [bride's] Setyn
ij table clothes 1 pall of Silk.

The above was extracted from documents in the City Muniment room.—W. COTTON.

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Bickleigh Vicarage.—The following is a list of Admissions to the Vicarage of Bickleigh, Devon, with the Chapel of Shipstorr, after the dissolution, by Henry VIII., of Buckland Abbey, to which the Advowson of the Vicarage had belonged. WINSLOW JONES.

1546, Dec. 4. Robert Prideaux was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the death of William Colles, on the presentation of Humphrey Prideaux, Esq., the patron for that turn, under the grant of the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of St. Mary of Buckland.

1554, Sept. 14. Thomas Harrys was admitted to the Vicarage on the presentation of John Slannynge, gent.

1558, May 10. Hugh Foster was admitted to the Vicarage, *then vacant*. No patron named.

1577, July 26. William Hellier was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the death of the said Hugh Foster, on the presentation of Nicholas Slanninge, of Bickleigh, Esq.

1603, July 21. Thomas Dixe was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the death of the said William Hellier, on the presentation of Margaret Hethe of Hele, in Co. Devon (who was the widow of the said Nicholas Slanninge).

1611, Aug. 21. Richard Moore was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the resignation of the said Thomas Dixe, on the presentation of Gamaliel Slanning, Esq.

1616-7, Feb. 17. Thomas Maye was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the resignation of the said Richard Moore, on the presentation of King James I.

1646-61. During the latter part of the Civil War and during the Commonwealth there is no record of admissions.

1668, June 3. John Attwell was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the death of the last Incumbent, on the presentation of Sir Nicholas Slanning of Maristow, K.B. and Baronet.

1695, May 19. John Herring was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the death of the said John Attwell, on the presentation of Sir Andrew Slanning, of Maristow, Baronet.

1751, March 25. Thomas Harris was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the death of the said John Herring, on the presentation of James Modyford Heywood, of Maristow, Esq.

1755, June 9. Samuel Cholwich was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the resignation of the said Thomas Harris, on the presentation of the said J. M. Heywood.

1756, June 14. John Harington was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the cession of the said Samuel Cholwich, on the presentation of the said J. M. Heywood.

1760, Oct. 1. Thomas Arthur Crew was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the cession of the said John Harington, on the presentation of the said J. M. Heywood.

1785, Aug. 8. John Rowe was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the death of the said Thomas Arthur Crew, on the presentation of the said J. M. Heywood.

1792, Feb. 29. Christopher Spry was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the death of the said John Rowe, on the presentation of the said J. M. Heywood.

1799, Sept. 28. Giles Hutchins was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the resignation of the said Christopher Spry, on the presentation of Manasseh Massey Lopes, of Maristow, Esq.

1801, July 7. Richard Rous was collated to the Vicarage, then void by the resignation of the said Giles Hutchins, by the Bishop of Exeter, to whom the Vicarage had devolved by lapse.

1811, April 4. Warwick Young Churchill Hunt was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the death of the said Richard Rous, on the presentation of Sir Manasseh Massey Lopes, Bart.

1830, Aug. 19. William Prowse was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the death of the said W. Y. C. Hunt, on the like presentation.

1832, Feb. 4. Thomas Horatio Walker was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the resignation of the said W. Prowse, on the presentation of Sir Ralph Lopes, of Maristow, Bart.

1842, March 29. Daniel Alexander was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the death of the said T. H. Walker, on the like presentation.

1843, May 24. Frederick Pyne was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the death of the said Daniel Alexander, on the like presentation.

1848, Oct. 10. Joseph Duncan Cork was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the death of the said F. Pyne, on the like presentation.

1878, Jan. 2. George Richard Scobell was admitted to the Vicarage, then void by the death of the said J. D. Cork, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Sir Massey Lopes, of Maristow, Bart.

Note.—By an Order of Council, dated December 10th, 1875, the Church of Shipstorr, which was formerly a daughter-church of Bickleigh, and annexed to that vicarage, was made a separate benefice. Sheepstor is now the usual form of the name.

✠ ✠ ✠

An Old Cornish Ballad.—I send you the words of an old ballad which I learned from a servant of my father nearly forty years ago. It is quaint and evidently of great antiquity, and it may possibly be of interest to some of the readers of the *Western Antiquary*. I am not aware that the song has ever appeared in print. Some years ago I gave a copy of it to Mr. William C. Borlase, who told me he hoped to make some use of it, but I do not know that he ever published it. The man from whom I learned the song was, I believe, a native of the parish of St. Keverne. I do not think it can be well known, as I never heard it sung by anyone else. I still remember the tune.

It is difficult to know to what the greater part of the song refers, but I venture to make two or three suggestions. Verse 3: Can the "Three of them were strangers" have any reference to the Magi? Verse 5: It seems improbable in a song of this kind, but does the "Ferryman in the boat" refer to Charon? Verses 11 and 12: The meaning

here seems obvious. "Twelve the twelve Apostles, Eleven [of whom] are gone to heaven."

St. Michael's Mount. JOSEPH THOMAS.

Old Chant or Ballad.

1 Come and I will sing you,
What will you sing me?
I will sing you one O!
What is your one O?
One of them is ever gone, and lo! he will remain so.

2 Come and I will sing you.
What will you sing me?
I will sing you two O!
What is your two O?
Two of them are little white beys, dressed all up in green O!
One of them is ever gone, and lo! he will remain so.

3 Come and I will sing you,
What will you sing me?
I will sing you three O!
What is your three O?
Three of them were strangers,
Two of them were little white beys, dressed all up in green O!
One of them is ever gone, and lo! he will remain so.

4 Come and I will sing you.
What will you sing me?
I will sing you four O!
What is your four O?
Four the gospel preacher,
Three of them were strangers,
Two of them were little white beys, dressed all up in green O!
One of them is ever gone, and lo! he will remain so.

5 Come and I will sing you, etc.
Five the ferryman in the boat,
Four the Gospel preacher, etc.

6 Come and I will sing, etc,
Six the cheerful waiter,
Five the ferryman in the boat, etc.

7 Come and I will sing you, etc.
Seven the seven stars in the sky,
Six the cheerful waiter, etc.

8 Come and I will sing you, etc.
Eight the faithful watchman,
Seven the seven stars in the sky, etc.

9 Come and I will sing you, etc.
Nine the moon shone bright and clear,
Eight the faithful watchman, etc.

10 Come and I will sing you, etc.
Ten the ten commandments,
Nine the moon shone bright and clear, etc.

11 Come and I will sing you, etc.
Eleven are gone to heaven,
Ten the ten commandments, etc.

12 Come and I will sing you,
What will you sing me?
I will sing you twelve O!
What is your twelve O?
Twelve the twelve apostles,
Eleven are gone to heaven,
Ten the ten commandments.
Nine the moon shone bright and clear.
Eight the faithful watchman.
Seven the seven stars in the sky.
Six the cheerful waiter.
Five the ferryman in the boat.
Four the Gospel preacher.
Three of them were strangers.
Two of them were little white beys, dressed all up in green O!
One of them is ever gone, and lo! he will remain so.

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The Bucklands.—There are several Parishes in Devonshire called Buckland-This and Buckland-That; and as, in the early Registers of the Diocese, and generally, I believe in all antient MSS., they are called, with rare exceptions, simply "Boclaunde," it is often exceedingly difficult to distinguish between them. This confusion of names has caused me no end of labour in preparing my forthcoming edition of the Registers of Bishops Bronescombe and Quivil for the press. I have, however, I believe, succeeded in overcoming the difficulty in every case.

In North Devon there are twin Parishes, East and and West Buckland, lying side by side, and so called for that reason. But I have, also, come upon *North* Buckland and *South* Buckland, names quite unknown, as far as I am aware, to the compilers of all the books which have been written about Devonshire. Oliver is silent on the subject; so, also, are Pole, Westcote, Lysons, and others commonly regarded as authorities; and the present incumbents of the two parishes in question (for I have succeeded in identifying them) knew nothing of such designation, though both are diligent students of Devonshire Archæology and Antiquities.

It turns out that North Buckland is another name for Buckland-Brewer, and South Buckland for Buckland Filleigh; as my book will show, by and by. This is a curious and interesting discovery. It adds, for instance, to the lists of the incumbents of those churches some names which were commonly supposed not to have been recorded in the Registers at all.

Ringmore Rectory. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

✠ Queries. ✠

[Correspondents replying to any of the following QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.]*

138.—**Hnmphry Family.**—What was the name of Susanna the sister of the Earl of Lincoln who married John Humphry, living about 1620? I should be glad to learn anything about this John Humphry. It is probable he was a native of Devon or Somerset. SEARCHER.

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139.—**Dartmoor Queries.**—In a photograph I have of Post Bridge, Dartmoor, there is a block of ruins on the eastern side of the river Dart. An old man who knew this neighbourhood well some forty-five years since, tells me they are the ruins of an old religious house. Can anyone substantiate this statement, and give me any further particulars on the subject? I should also be glad of some information as to the whereabouts of North Hall, Widdecombe-in-the-Moor. Are there any ruins of it remaining, and in what part of the village are they to be found? E. A. T.

Bovey Tracey.

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140.—**Vicars Choral, Exeter Cathedral.**—When were the Vicars Choral reduced to their present number of four priest and eight lay vicars? Originally twenty-four, they were reduced in 1547 to twenty (eight priest and twelve lay vicars), and again in 1563 to sixteen (six

priest and ten lay vicars). The twenty-four vicars are said to be co-eval with the twenty-four canons or prebendaries appointed by Leofric in 1050. Dr. Freeman, in his recent interesting book on Exeter, doubts this, and states that the vicars arose through the non-residence of the canons. The vicars received an endowment in 1194 by the appropriation of the church of Woodbury. Did these early vicars, the deputies of the non-resident canons, become vicars choral, or were they so from the very beginning? Had they a residence before Bishop Brantyngham founded the college in Calenderhay? Perhaps the learned Rector of Ringmore will enlighten me.

Exeter. JOHN NEWNHAM.

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141.—**Joanna Southcott.**—On a recent visit to the Roman Catholic College of Oscott, near Birmingham, I noticed in the very excellent museum of that institution a curious relic of this notorious personage, consisting of a passport to heaven, of which the following is a copy. "Charles Billinge The Sealed of the Lord the Elect, Precious, Man's Redemption, to inherit the Tree of Life. To be made Heirs of God and Joint Heirs with Jesus Christ. Joanna Southcott December 1803." A note was appended as follows: "A passport signed by Joanna Southcott; only two others known to be in existence with the original signature." It would be interesting to know what other relics of this religious impostor are now in existence, and if any of her followers still live, as they were at one time fairly numerous. KEARLEY.

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142.—**Epitaph on Thomas Bonde, of Earth, Cornwall.**—Dr. T. J. Woodhouse, in a paper on a "Notice of a Newly Compiled Register of Tombs in Fulham Church," which he read, March 16th, 1887, before the British Archæological Association, London, and printed in their *Journal*, December 31st, 1887 (pages 328-334), gives the following epitaph on Thomas Bonde:

"At Earth in Cornwall my firste begininge,
From Bondes and Corringtons as it may apere;
Now to Earth in Fulham God dyspos'd my endinge
In March the thousand & six hundred yere
Of Christ, in whome my body here doth rest
Tyll both in body & Soule I shall be fully bleste.

Thomas Bonde
Obiit Aº Ætis suæ. 68."

Probably some of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* can give further information about the Bondes and Corringtons. W. G. B. PAGE.

77 Spring Street, Hull.

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143.—**Plymouth Ships serving against the Armada**—Amongst the ships acting as volunteers with the Lord Admiral are two named the *William*, of Plymouth, and the *Gallego* or *Galley*, of Plymouth. Do the archives, etc., of Plymouth contain any notification as to who commanded these ships? Do any of the Devonshire Association papers make any mention? Is there not some means of getting this information in Plymouth itself? L. E.

✠ ✠ ✠

144.—**Cross at South Zeal, near South Tawton.** Could any readers of the *Western Antiquary* give the date and any other particulars of a very fine cross which is standing in the village of South Zeal, under Cawsand Beacon. It is in a very good state of preservation, and from its appearance must have been erected about the same date as that in Mary Tavy churchyard, as that structure is similar, though not in such good order. The cross is placed on a pile of well-cut granite stones, which might possibly once have formed a series of steps. L. H.

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145.—**The "Tall Pinta" and the Spanish Armada.**—Many of your readers will remember Macaulay's fine fragmentary ballad, "The Armada," in which occur the lines:—

"It was about the lovely close of a warm summer's day,
There came a gallant merchant ship full sail to Plymouth bay,
Her crew had seen Castile's black fleet beyond Aurigny's isle,
At earliest twilight on the wave lie heaving many a mile;
At sunrise she escaped their van by God's especial grace,
And the *tall Pinta* till the noon had held her close in chase.'

My enquiry is to know if there was a ship by that name (the *Pinta*) in the Spanish fleet, as I have looked for her in vain in the list of ships currently given. Or was it a poetic license of Macaulay, whose historical accuracy is proverbial and general acknowledged?

NAUTICUS.

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146.—**Captain Cocke, an Armada Captain.**—Is anything known of this worthy, who is said to have been the only Englishman of any note who was killed in the fight with the Spaniards in 1588. His name is variously spelt as Cooke, Cope, Cocke, etc., and he is believed to have been a native of Plymouth. Local historians imagine that his residence was in Southside, Plymouth, but Prince, in his *Worthies of Devon*, confesses that nothing is known regarding him. Perhaps in the fierce light of modern research, and when so much attention is being paid to everything relating to Armada times, some information may be forthcoming with regard to this notable man. M. Y. Y. T.

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147.—**The Spanish Armada and the English Fire Ships.**—I am seeking information relative to the Devonshire men who took part in the defeat of the Armada, and it has occurred to me that most possibly you can oblige me with the titles of some works that will help me in this. The two men "entrusted with the conduct of the fire ships"—Captains Young and Prouse, or Prowse—as John Stow, in his *Annales of England* (published in 1605), has it, are, I have no doubt, men of Devonshire, but as no writer whose works I have seen does more than mention that they had charge of the eight fire ships, I can only

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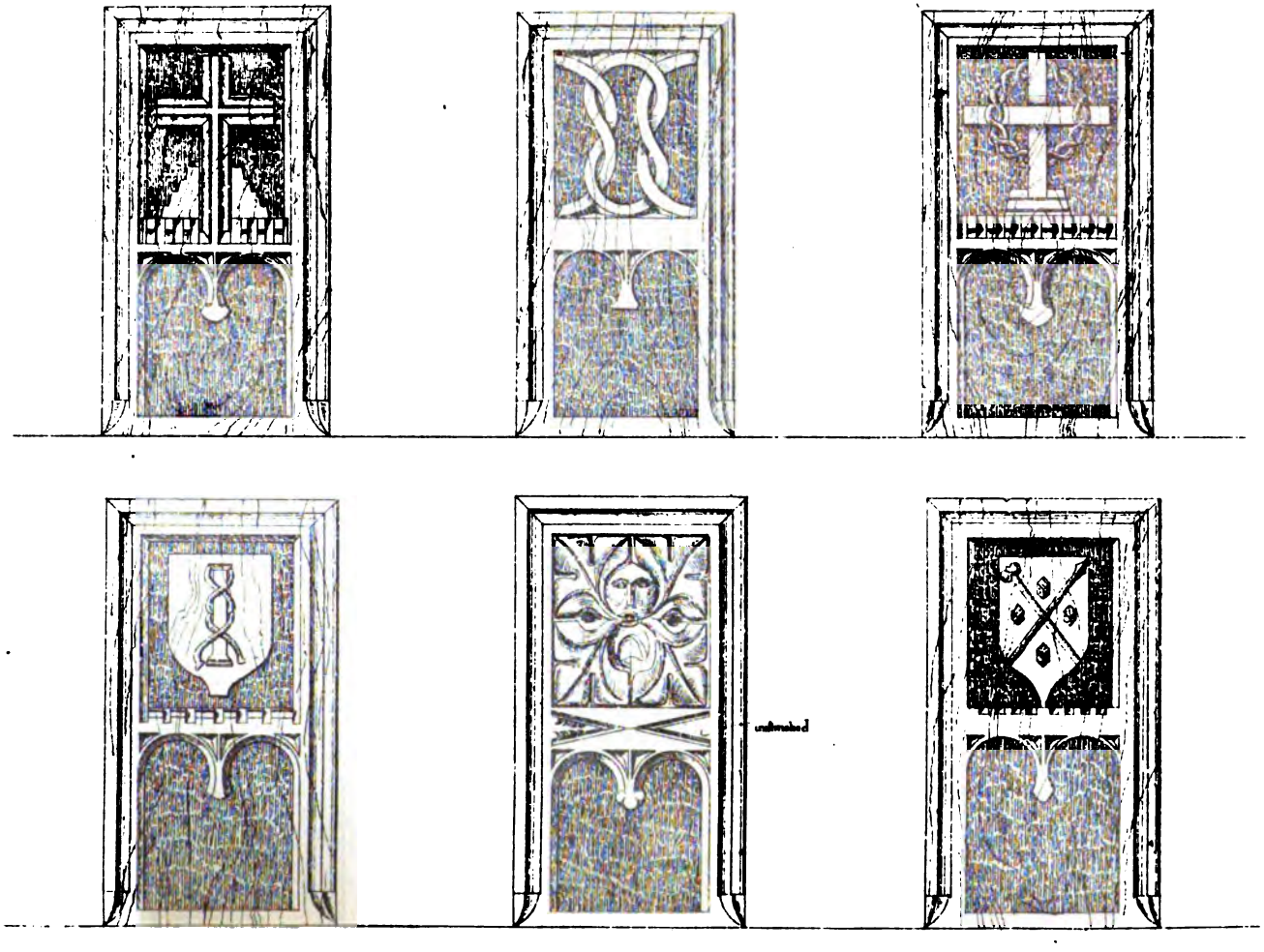

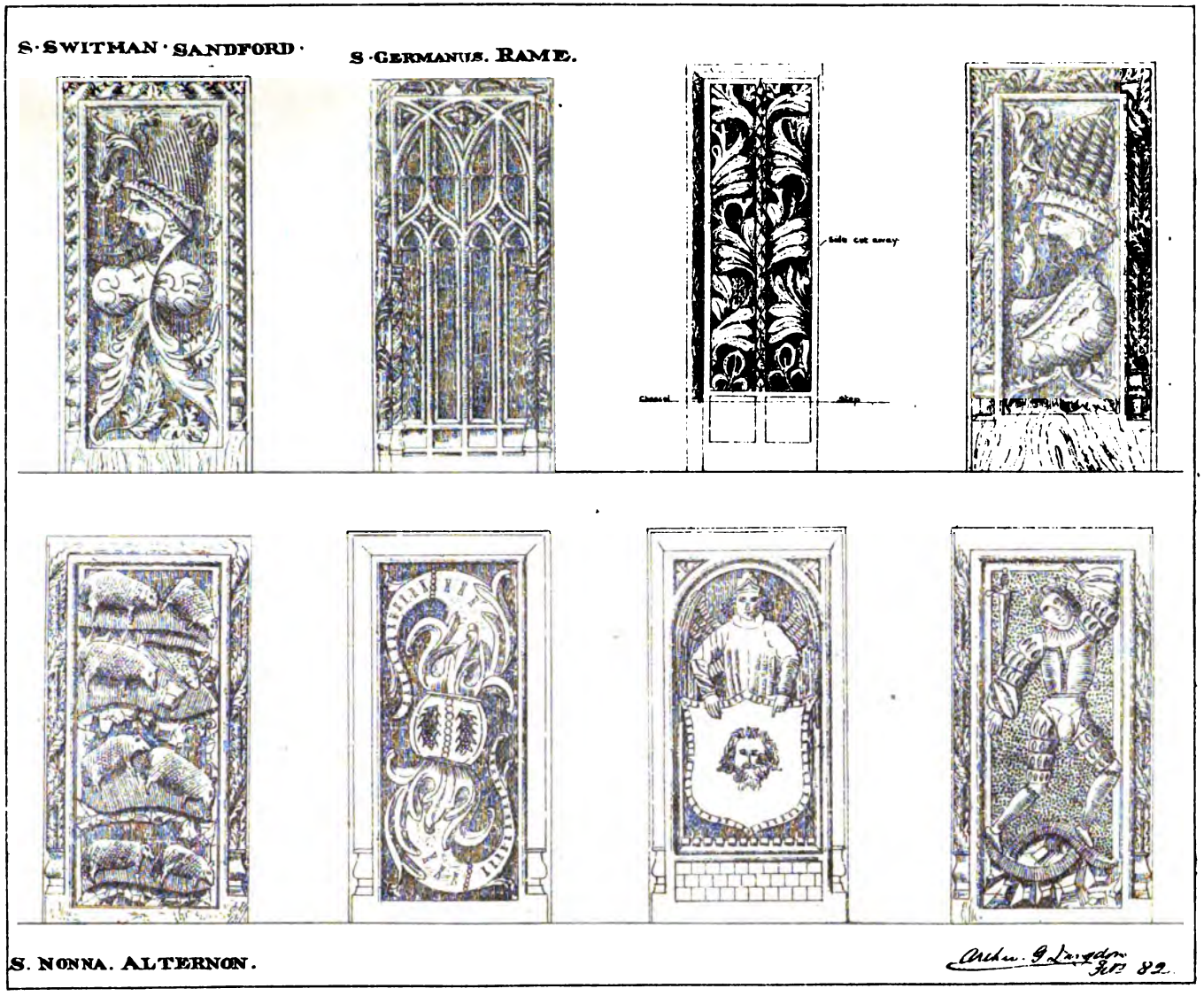

A SHEET OF CORNISH BENCH ENDS.

surmise this. As the present year will be the tercentenary of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, the subject will no doubt engage the attention of many.

Some three years ago I saw a statement to the effect that Earl Ducie was collecting materials for *A History of the Spanish Armada*, but I cannot learn that he has yet published it. Can you tell me? THOS. CHARLES.

Kingston-on-Thames.

* * *

148.—**Fry Family of Devon and Dorset.**—My first American ancestor came to Rhode Island about 1668, and soon held position there as a military man. His name was Thomas Fry, and for a time he spelt the name Ffry. The tradition of the family is that he was related to the John Fry who sat on King Charles's trial—who belonged to Devonshire, was a man of position, and had a seat called Yarte. We have never been able to test this tradition, but would like to do so for simple genealogical purposes. I have thought that possibly you or some of your readers could furnish me with information on this subject, or would be willing to investigate the matter.

1101 Olive Street, BENJ. ST. JAMES FRY.

St. Louis, U.S.A.

[We have much pleasure in inserting the above, and have at once placed our correspondent in direct communication with Mr. E. A. Fry, of Yarty, King's Norton, believing that there is no one more capable of giving information respecting the Fry families of Devon and Dorset.—EDITOR.]

* * *

149.—**Epitaph on Sir Francis Drake.**—The following lines are generally supposed to have been applied to Sir Francis Drake, and are so quoted by several writers, Prince amongst others:—

"The waves became his winding sheet, the waters werehis tomb,
But for his fame the ocean-sea was not sufficient room."

Is this correct, or were they not originally applied to Hawkins, who, it will be remembered, died at the same time and place as Drake? And who was the writer of these lines? NEPTUNE.

Replies.

"History of Henry, Earl of Moreland" (VII., 188, query 133) is a well-known book that has been repeatedly reprinted. The last edition was edited by Dr. Kingsley. It was by J. Brooke; it has another title, *The Fool of Quality*. First edition, London, 1766, in four volumes. S. B.-G.

THIS book was written by Henry Brooke—son of a clergyman, born in Ireland in 1708, died in 1783—and began to appear in 1768. I happen to have one of the early five-volume copies, published in 1782. An account of the author is given in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, from which I quote the last paragraph: "An edition of the *Fool of Quality* was published in 1859 by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, in whose extravagantly eulogistic preface will be found all the information we have with regard to the author's life and character." Kingsley spoke very highly of the book in *Two Years Ago*, where he calls it "a very noble romance," and says, "I often have fancied I should edit a corrected edition"—a fancy which he afterwards carried into effect. N. D.

* * *

Curious Stone at Wincanton (VII., 136, query 102; 190).—The subject is unquestionably St. Eligius, patron of blacksmiths, who, according to the legend, took off a kicking horse's leg, shod it, and replaced it. He was afterwards Bishop of Noyon. S. B.-G.

* * *

Ornament at Sydenham House (VII., 137, query 110).—If your correspondent had taken the obvious course, and asked to whom Sydenham House belonged, and when he had learned that it belonged to the Tremaynes had enquired further what was the Tremayne crest, he would have ascertained that the so-called "curious ornament" was the family crest, put up, as was reasonable, over the gate into the court. This would have obviated the waste of space in the *W. A.* S. B.-G.

* * *

Francis Scoble, M.P. (VII., 195).—I am obliged to "Wyvern Gules" for his note, and regret that I can discover nothing anent the parentage of Henry Scoble. A reference in *History of Trigg* (I., 345) describes him as "of Menaguins," wherever that may be. In addition to being Clerk of the Parliament, he held also the posts, successively, of Assistant-Secretary to Thurloe and Clerk to Cromwell's Privy Council. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

* * *

Harris Family (VII., 188, query 134).—The wife of John Harris, M.P. for Barnstaple in 1741, was Dorothy, second sister of Henry Arthur Herbert, first Earl of Powis of the creation 1748. Extinct in 1801.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

* * *

Wyndham of Tale (VII., 188, query 136).—In Foster's *Royal Families* it appears that John Powell, of Sandford, Oxon., married Anne, daughter of Thomas Wyndham, of Tale, and that their daughter married Henry, tenth Lord Teynham. The Tale Wyndhams are descended from Wadham Wyndham, third son of Judge Sir W. Wyndham. For a full pedigree of the Tale Wyndhams see Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1879. The present representative is R. K. Wyndham, Esq., of Carhampton, who still possesses a portion of the Tale estates, the other portion belonging to Sir J. Kennaway.

ANTIQUARIAN.

Martyn's Map of Cornwall (VII., 161, query 106; 140).—In Wallis's *Bodmin Register*, page 106, it states: "The actual survey of Cornwall by Thomas Martyn is a work of extraordinary merit. It was published on the 10th of November, 1748, having occupied, it is said, during eleven years the labours of its zealous author, who, while engaged on a similar survey of Devon, died at Ashburton in 1752, and lies buried in the churchyard of that town." On the above day, 10th November, 1748, Martyn wrote to his patron, Philip Rashleigh, of Menabilly, and sent him a copy of it, for which £3 3*s*. was to be paid. Martyn also dedicated to Philip Rashleigh, of Menabilly, as his patron, his small map, which, I conclude, was produced at the same time. The plate of the small map was, I believe, bought by Wyld, of the Strand, London. He produced from it several copies, and up to three years ago still had one left. E. RASHLEIGH.

Kilmarth.

* * *

Spanish Armada: Admiral's Flagship, "Ark Royal" or "Ark Raleigh" (VII., 114, query 91; 38).—Lord Howard himself wrote his letter of 9th March, 1588, from on board the "Ark Rawly."

"Rawly" appears to have been in the earlier days of Sir Walter the correct pronunciation of the family name, as we find in a deed of 1578, the elder brother signed "Rawlyh" and Sir Walter "Rauleygh."

It appears to be beyond doubt there was at the time of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, a Ship called the *Ark Raleigh*, as we find that when Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Walter's half-brother sailed from Plymouth on the 11th June, 1583, for North America (when Newfoundland was taken in the Queen's name), Sir Walter, who was a large adventurer in, if not sole owner of the expedition, at a at a considerable expense, built and fitted out a ship which he named the *Ark Raleigh*. Two days after the expedition started, the *Ark Raleigh* returned to Plymouth, in consequence of a contagious fever having broken out on board her, and she did not afterwards rejoin that expedition.

Early in 1592, we find Sir Walter Raleigh preparing an expedition to capture the rich fleet of Spanish plate ships, and then to push on to storm the pearl treasuries of Panama; and to help him, the Queen bought the *Ark Raleigh*, his largest ship, for £5,000.

There is thus ample proof that a ship called the *Ark Raleigh* was built in 1583 by Sir Walter, and that he owned a ship of that name, probably the same, in 1592, and that she was one of the largest ships in those days, Sir Walter being, at the time she was built, a court favorite, and very wealthy.

What more likely than this ship should have been the Admiral's Flagship at the time of the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, the Lord High Admiral in his letter calling her the *Ark Rawly*, according to the earlier pronunciation of the family name, and we have "Kearley's" authority for saying that Howard was not very particular in the matter of spelling.

For the facts herein alluded to, I am indebted to the "Ralegh" Volume of *English Worthies*, by Edmund Gosse, M.A. R.

Plymouth.

* * *

"HIBYSKWE" asks a plain and simple question, *i.e.*, what was the correct name of the Lord High Admiral's Flagship, the *Ark Royal* or *Ark Ralegh*, a query meant, I presume, to cover the period during which the ship in question was acting as Lord Howard's flagship—question which may admit of no inconsiderable amount of argument. Both "Kearley" and "Devs., jun.," have favoured us with quasi-controversial replies based in the main on Pine's engravings of the Armada tapestries, and Barrow's *Life of Admiral Sir Francis Drake*, the latter authority generally considered to be very inaccurate, and by no means to be depended on for points of minute detail.

Neither "Kearley" nor "Devs., jun.," however, appears to be aware that the "Arke" bore both names, and others, at different periods. The "Arke" originally belonged to Ralegh himself, and whilst in his ownership was called the *Ark Ralegh*. On the announcement of the coming of the Armada, and in answer to Elizabeth's appeal to the country, Sir Walter at once placed this particular vessel at the disposal of the State, but whether she was hired or bought at the time does not transpire, though it is quite apparent, by reference to State Papers, Domestic Series, Elizabeth, Vol. 242, No. 21, that the purchase was subsequently ratified for the sum of £5000. Now if reference be made to this document the following will be found therein embodied: "Whereas wee have heretofore bought, had, and Receyved to our owne use of Sr Walter Raleghe Knight now Capitayne of our Guarde one greate newe Shippe called the Arke Ralegh"; and I venture to consider that in the words "heretofore bought" we have a certain amount of authority for coming to the conclusion that the *Ark Ralegh* passed in 1588 to the Crown, not by hire, but by purchase, but that owing to the disturbed state of the country, the public mind, and the want of funds on the part of the State, the contracting parties came to no final settlement until 1592.

Now the point to determine, as far as I can gather, is not whether the ship was called the Ark *Ralegh* or Ark *Royal*, but at what period of her existence did she cease to be the Ark *Ralegh* aad become the Ark *Royal*, or, in other words, what was her correct name when she officiated as flagship to my Lord of Effingham. If she were purchased, as, I venture to consider, there is every reason to conclude she was re-christened the Ark *Royal* on becoming the property of the State—in fact, there would seem to be sufficient evidence, although not conclusive, to show that such was the case.

In a manuscript in the King's Library the ship is called the *Ark Ralegh*, but in the Cottonian and other libraries the name is invariably recorded as the *Ark Royal*. Fernandez Duro in his *La Armada Invencible* (Vol. II., page 470), calls her the "Ark *Ralegh*," whilst Fourneron in his *Histoire de Philippe* II. (Vol. III., page 326), calls her the "Arch *Royal*."

Taking these various facts into consideration, it would seem as if the then naval authorities, having purchased the Ark *Ralegh*, re-christened her the *Ark Royal*, but that in consequence of the very limited means at their disposal of transmitting such details, many (if any) in the fleet were never officially informed of the change that had taken place in the name of the "Ark" after her disposal by Sir Walter, and further, that perhaps Sir Walter himself, from habit, was more inclined to call her by her original name than one which was novel, but yet in pronunciation so closely alied in those days to his own. L. EDYE.

Holyhead.

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Where were the Old Vestries? (VII., 137, query 109).—It would be interesting to obtain, in connection with Mr. Sharrock's query, a list of all old vestries attached to Devonshire churches. I believe that they are rare. Ugborough and Marldon have vestries on the north side of the chancel; so has Woodbury, which is of late date, probably Elizabethan. Paignton has a large vestry on the south side of the chancel, which is a very unusual position. Kenne and Salcombe Regis have vestries which seem to be ancient; the former is on the north side of the chancel, the latter at the west end of the north aisle. During the late restoration of Exbourne Church the foundations of a vestry were found on the north side of the chancel. JOHN NEWNHAM.

Exeter.

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Rosewell (VII., 187, query 124).—Sir Henry Rosewell was son of Sir William Rosewell, Solicitor-General to Queen Elizabeth. In Mr. Browne's *Collection of Somersetshire Wills* there are five of Rosewells of Somerset and Wilts, between 1568 and 1625, but whether connected with the Rosewells of Ford I cannot say. If "Searcher" has not access to this book, I shall be happy to copy them out for him. There is a Dorothy Rosewell mentioned. I have one or two Chancery proceedings mentioning Sir Henry Rosewell, of which I can give "Searcher" the references, as they are too long to insert here.

King's Norton. E. A. FRY.

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Stone Family (VII., 140).—In the parish church of St. Minver, Cornwall, there is a monument to Thomas Stone, gent., and Elizabeth, his wife, 1636.

ANTIQUARIAN.

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West Newton Ferrers (VI., 47, 107, query 22; VII., 139).—This is now a farm in the parish of St. Mellion, six miles north-west from Saltash. It is a strange circumstance that Newton Ferrers does not appear in the *Directory* Index, but in Harrod's *Cornish Directory*, 1878, the name of Digby Collins, Esq., appears as resident at Newton, in this parish. ANOTHER GENEALOGIST.

✠ ✠ ✠

Wreford Family (VII., 164, query 121).—G.W. does not seem to have investigated the matter very carefully. The parish register begins at Morchard Bishop in 1660, but they can certainly be traced at Morchard by the aid of wills till 1560. In 1623, M. Wrayford *alias* Wreford died at (Middlecotts?) Morchard Bishop. He had a wife, Rabidge. He had sons, John, Roger, and Richard. He was, I believe, the great-grandfather of Matthew Wreford, who died *circa* 1670. The Clannaborough branch moved there *circa* 1654, which they acquired as leaseholders originally. There are Wrefords still living at Morchard Bishop, who, with Mr. Wreford, J.P., of Osford, Kent, the head of a branch of the Morchard Wrefords must be regarded as the head of the Wrefords, the Cleaveanger and Clannaborough family being a younger branch.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C. W. H. KELLAND.

✠ ✠ ✠

The Manor of Feniton (VII., 142, 169).—By an obvious clerical error Susannah Coffin should have been a sister of Charles Kelland, all his children having died without issue. P.

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Colleton Pedigree (VII., 163, query 115; 187).—The Lapford register only begins in 1567, and as Mrs. Colleton was married before that date it is impossible to prove who she was, but as her husband's mother was a Bury of Bury, which adjoins Kelland, it is more than probable. ANOTHER GENEALOGIST.

✠ ✠ ✠

The Cornish Language (VII., 164, query 119).—There are some four existing lines of evidence about the languages of the Ancient Britons: (1) The Welsh, which, probably, is derived from the languages of the tribes of Britain north of the Thames. (2) The Breton, which is the language of the British emigrants from this island to Armorica. (3) The Cornish or Cornu-British, the ancient language of Cornwall, Devon, probably Somerset, and possibly not unlike the tribal dialects in use among the Britons south of the Thames (4) The Manx, perhaps of least real value, seeing that it is really not Cymric but Gadelhic. With regard to the relation of the Manx and Cornish, I read a paper on "Manx and Cornish" at the Liverpool Archæological Congress last August. To these some might be inclined to add the Cumbrian, but of that really little can be ascertained, and there is reason to

believe it was little more than a dialect of Welsh, which Cornish really was not.

Having thus seen the importance of the Cornish, let us see what relics of the ancient Cymrian tongue allied to the Welsh and Breton there still exist. These relics may be divided roughly into three groups: (1) The ancient literary remains, whether printed and published (in modern times), or still remaining in manuscript. (2) The names of persons—the

"Tre, Pol, Pen,
By which you know the Cornishmen."

(3) The vast collection of quaint non-English names of our Cornish hills, woods, fields, moors, and estates. (4) The few surviving relics of Celtic words in our Cornish dialect.

As to our literature, this was much larger than many folk suppose. The Cornish were not indeed a literary people, but in the Middle Ages the Cornish clergy thought it well to teach their people by the eye and ear in religious dramas, mostly founded on the Bible story, but some, as we now find, relating to the religious history of Cornwall and to old Britain. Of these a few are still extant, and have been printed and translated into English. It is true that modern critics say that these dramas have little literary merit, but in some parts (as readers of the *Church in Cornwall* magazine may have noticed) I beg to differ from them. I contend that both in the drama of the Ascension and in the Mors Pilati there are some fine and suggestive passages, while the *Beunans Meriasek* throws a light on a most obscure portion of British history, *i.e.*, the last struggles of heathenism with Christianity in Celtic Britain. Here and there one may find fine passages in many of the dramas, and perhaps we should find many more, if we could grasp the rhythm of the old and now extinct tongue. I would suggest that an admirable field for ingenuity lies before any intelligent Cornishman or Welshman possessed of poetic talent, to translate these dramas into English verse. As they stand now, in the translations used for almost purely philological purposes, justice is not done them. I am sure the little attempt made to put a few verses of the drama of the Ascension should be merely a beginning of what ought to be done more extensively.

The Cornish dramas now extant in the Cornish language may be thus divided:—

(*a*) The Scriptural dramas: (1) The Creation of the World = *Origo Mundi*, giving the story of Genesis, with "The Legend of the Holy Rood," carried on to the building of Solomon's Temple. (2) The Passion play = *Passio Christi*. This is interesting now from comparison with the well-known Ober Ammergau Passion play of our our own time. (3) The Drama of the Resurrection. (4) The Drama of the Ascension, bound with it. This I think the grandest and most truly dramatic of the poetic works of old Cornwall. (5) The post-Reformation play of the Creation, by Jordan, in the reign of James I. A good edition and translation of this was made by Mr. Whitley Stokes for the Philological Society, in 1863. It was published and edited, also with Keigwin's translation, by Davies Gilbert.

(*b*) The historical or legendary group of dramas, discovered in 1869 among the Hengwrt MSS. in Wales. (1) The *Beunans Meriasek*, or life of St. Meriasek, of Camborne (from whom the nickname of Merrygeeks may have come), in two parts. The story carries one from the childhood of Meriasek to his death as Bishop of Vannes. It opens with his schooldays, and displays his eagerness for a work in Cornwall among the Cornu-Britons. He is represented as refusing to marry a princess, as crossing over to Cornwall, and settling at Camborne, near Carnbrea. Here he is persecuted by Teudar, a pagan chief of Riviere, and ultimately driven from the country. The Duke of Cornwall, who is a Christian, goes to war with Teudar in consequence of this persecution, and defeats him at Godren in Kea, near Truro, which would seem to have been the last battle-field of the Christians and pagans in Cornwall. On his return Meriasek is made Bishop of Vannes. (2) The drama of Constantine the Great carries out the mediæval legend of St. Sylvester. The emperor Constantine is represented at first as a persecutor. Afflicted by leprosy, he is advised to take a bath of children's blood. Several children are obtained for this purpose, but Constantine relents, is miraculously cured by St. Sylvester, and ultimately converted. (3) The story of the "Woman and her Son" is a sort of interlude put with the Constantine story into the drama of Meriasek. It is a quaint mediæval legend (apparently of Britanny). (4) The *Mors Pilati*, as almost entirely legendary, may be put in this group, though bound up with the Resurrection play, thus commonly counted as a Scriptural drama. (5) The epic poem of Mount Calvary, which is supposed to have been read or recited in churches in Holy Week.

(*c*) The later remains of the language. Most of these may be found in Lhuyd's Grammar or in Pryce. Some of the MSS., *e.g.*, the Gwavas MSS., have not yet been published. As to these remains, they are of little literary value. One old song, a few verses, a curious collection of proverbs, some probably in use in the last century, some mottoes, a few letters, the story of John of St. Levan, written in Cornish, are all that have been published.

From this it will be seen that the literary remains of the language are not so "very meagre" as my respected friend Dr. Bannister supposed.

Besides these remains we have the dictionaries and the grammars. Of dictionaries, the first place must be given to the ancient Cornish Vocabulary, intended to teach Cornish boys Latin—at least, it was apparently written for this purpose. Williams's *Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum* is the best work yet out on Cornish words, though unfortunately having been published before the valuable discovery of the *Beunans Meriasek* in 1869, and the later researches of Mr. Jenner, Dr. Jago, and others into

modern Cornish, it is necessarily imperfect. It was printed too soon. In Pryce and Lhuyd you will also find Cornish dictionaries, besides which we have Dr. Andrew Bordes' quaint glossary for Cornish tourists in the reign of Henry VIII. Of grammars, the most ancient I am aware of is Lhuyd's, which was composed prior to the extinction of the language. It is contained in his valuable *Archæologia Britannica*. It was published before the death of the language, in 1717, when it was still used along the sea-shore from Land's End to St. Kevern. Pryce's Grammar of the end of last century is excellent, but the literary history of the work is rather peculiar. The best modern grammar is by Norris, of the British Museum. It explains most of the peculiarities of the language. It was printed in 1859, and also bound up with his edition of the Cornish dramas. *Zeuss Grammatica Celtica* also contains valuable matters on Cornish.

The last sentence actually used was, I believe, the fishermen's cry still remembered by some of our Newlyn fishermen, "*Breal meta trija peswartha pempthez whethez all is scrawed.*" *Breal* = *brithel* = mackerel, the striped fish; *meta*, next (? from *nessa*, second); *trija*, third; *peswartha*, fourth. The other words are numerals. *Scrawed* is a sort of English—at least, is not definitely Celtic. There is also the game, "*Pedn-a-mean*"—"Heads and tails." There are a few other words also lingering in Cornish, and some of the old people still can recite the numerals and count in Cornish. The language is, however, dead, though deeply interesting from a philological standpoint.

Liverpool. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Reviews.

The Life of William Barnes, Poet and Philologist. By his daughter, LUCY BAXTER ("Leader Scott"). London: Macmillan, 1887.

SOME months ago we gave a portrait and brief memoir of this Dorsetshire worthy, as well as a notice of his collected poems. We have here a true and particular account of his life, written by his daughter, who under the *nom de plume* of "Leader Scott" has attained to considerable celebrity as an author. It is always a delightsome task to peruse a volume such as this, in which can be traced the springs of action, the inner workings of the mind of a noble man, and from which we can glean lessons good and useful, to guide us in our own courses. The life of William Barnes is of this class; for although he cannot, from the nature of things, be termed a great man, his fame not having attained to world-wide significance, yet he was a remarkable man, a deep student, a learned philologist, and a charming verse-writer. In the latter capacity he gained for himself the distinctive appellation of the Dorsetshire Poet; and he worthily deserved that title. His life has been well told by his daughter, who has simply and plainly adhered to the story of that life, without embellishing the facts with any fine writing. In this she has carried out her father's express wish, and worthily has she fulfilled her duty. Throughout the volume we find some of the choicest specimens of the poet's muse, these chiefly consisting of poems in the Dorset dialect, in which he most delighted and in which he was a great proficient. The memory of the genial rector will long survive in the out-of-the-way corner of Dorsetshire in which his lot was cast, but his name and works will, by means of the dissemination of this delightful volume, become more widely known, even as the memory of a good man who spent his life in working for the public weal, building up for himself, thereby, a reputation that will be more and more appreciated as time goes on. We have not attempted a critical review of the work; we would rather invite our readers and subscribers to procure it, and having read it carefully, they will become, in a measure, better acquainted with a man of a gentle spirit, a kindly heart, a busy brain, and one who was beloved by all with whom he was brought in contact.

The Hull Letters. Printed from a Collection of Original Documents found among the Borough Archives in the Town Hall, Hull, 1884, during the progress of the work of Indexing. Selected and arranged by T. TINDALL WILDRIDGE. Published by permission and authority of the Mayor and Corporation. Hull: Wildridge & Co.

The municipal archives of our old cities and towns possess immense stores of literary and historical wealth, as the various Reports of the Historical MSS. Commission abundantly testify. In bringing to light a few among the many valuable documents found by him amongst the papers of the Hull corporation, Mr. Wildridge has conferred an inestimable boon upon students of history. The volume before us treats of the period from 1625-1646 in the reign of Charles I., until his imprisonment. Having been employed by the corporation to examine and index their valuable collection of papers, Mr. Wildridge was induced to extend his operations still further, and with the consent of the custodians to print many of the most interesting documents bearing upon the history of this ancient town. It is to be hoped that he may be encouraged to go on with the work so well begun. But such valuable work as this ought not to be left to private hands to carry out at their own risk and expense; it should be done by the corporate bodies themselves at the cost of the municipality. The example of Manchester and other great cities may be taken by less wealthy corporations.

Haarlem the Birthplace of Printing, not Mentz. By J. H. HESSELS, M.A. London: Stock, 1887.

This work is a reprint, with slight modifications, from a series of articles which appeared in the *Academy* last year, and from many internal evidences it is clear that the

author has thoroughly investigated a somewhat difficult and complicated subject. He refers in his preface to the eminent labours in the cause of typographical history of the late Mr. Henry Bradshaw, of Cambridge, than whom none had so wide a knowledge and so extensive an experience of bibliographical research. The mantle of our late dear friend, Henry Bradshaw, has fallen upon a worthy successor in the person of Mr. Hessels, and in the treatise before us he has worked out some intricate problems most satisfactorily. Had we space we would willingly have given a fuller review of a work which is in many respects a most valuable contribution to the interesting history of typography.

The Antiquary: a Magazine devoted to the Study of the Past. Vol. XVI., July-December, 1887. London: Elliot Stock.

The periodical appearance of these excellent volumes is welcomed by a large circle of readers, beyond those who regularly receive the journal month by month. Mr. Stock's *Antiquary* keeps up its character, for it is full of most interesting and valuable information; it is well printed, and the illustrations which are given are well executed. It would be impossible to indicate in a short notice the multitude of subjects which are treated in this work, but they embrace nearly every branch of antiquarian research, and the contributors to the volume before us number some of the leading authorities in the kingdom upon antiquarian and archæological lore. We hope to see many more volumes of this valuable repository of old-world history.

Saul, and other Poems. By J. N. HEARN. Plymouth: F. Mabin, 1887.

An unpretentious, but fairly meritorious little volume, containing some pleasant passages. The author in this work has made his first literary essay, but we think he may be encouraged to aspire to higher flights. As bearing upon our local heroes and the great event which we commemorate this year, we have pleasure in quoting the following

Sonnet to Drake.

"All hail! great conqueror of the Spanish Main!
Immortal Drake, shall e'er thy glory die?
While patriots live, they'll bless thy honoured name,
And, dying, pass it to their progeny.
Can ever Englishmen our shores survey,
And not remember haughty Philip's boast,
And how thy heart, in the Armada day,
Burned with heroic zeal to guard our coast?
Their fleets, their fleets, are scatt'ring to the winds,
They feel thy hand, armed with a god-like power;
The roaring Tempest sweeps upon their lines,
To lend her aid in Albion's trying hour!
Thy name within great England's heart shall lie,
Immortal Drake, thy fame can never die!"

Sonnets on Nature and Science. By S. JEFFERSON, F.R.A.S., etc. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

We have been pleased to peruse this pretty little volume of verse, and to know that the author has in hand an epic poem on the "Spanish Armada," a subject which is now occupying the attention of many poets and prose writers. Mr. Jefferson has favoured us with a sight of his MS., and from a cursory examination we may safely predict that he will achieve success in the work he has undertaken. His narrative is fairly correct according to the best authorities, and he displays considerable ability in dealing with the stirring incidents of the eventful year 1588, besides which he throws a good deal of poetical imagination into his pictures, and has a fair conception of this great crisis in our national history.

The Shakespeare Classical Dictionary. By H. M. SELBY. London: Redway.

A very useful little handbook to the study of our immortal bard, as it contains explanations of the mythological allusions in the plays of Shakespeare, with references to Greek and Latin writers, arranged in a very convenient form.

True Gold. By A. H. FORDE. London: Church Extension Association.

True Gold is an excellent book for those who like a story of the adventurous type, being the history of the fortunes and misfortunes of a family who migrated from one of our sweet English villages, in search of Australian gold. The tone of the book is thoroughly healthy throughout, and (what will commend it to thoughtful readers) it has a good amount of Church teaching of the right kind, besides showing what an influence for good an unlettered, simple, country-bred woman had on all with whom she was brought in contact—softening hearts which had become world-hardened and cynical, giving an upward impetus to the minds of her own and others' children, and, in short, doing all that an earnest, *good* woman can do, for the general welfare, temporal and spiritual. A vivid picture of life at the diggings is presented in the pages of *True Gold*, which will make the book a favourite with boys especially.

By Northern Seas. By MARY BELL. London: Church Extension Association.

We have at various times heard the lament that amongst the ever-increasing multitude of books there is a great dearth of tales for the young which convey any definite sort of Church teaching. Those who have felt this want will be glad to know of *By Northern Seas*, for it is essentially a book for embryo churchmen and churchwomen. It is a well-written and happily conceived story of manly and vigorous lives, devoted to God and His service, and none the less sympathetic towards weaker and more erring humanity—nay, the more divinely sympathising and helpful on that account. The Vicar of St. Ebba's, and his friend and helper, Roger, are types of the earnest, devoted workers—the few; as are the cynical "Jimmy" and the ne'er-do-weel "Tom" examples of only too many whom we may see all around us in every-

day life. There are many exquisite bits of nature-painting in this book—indeed, one sometimes seems to hear the whisper of leaves, the hum of insects, and the very swirl and dash of the waves of those "northern seas."

The Seven. Stories for Working Lads and Choir Boys. London: Church Extension Association.

Hailing from the same publishers as the two preceding, this book has a distinct value for Church people, inasmuch as it contains well-written, interesting stories bearing on the seven sacred rites of the Church, *viz.*, holy baptism, confirmation, absolution, holy communion, visitation of the sick, holy matrimony, and holy orders. Perhaps of the seven tales which are enclosed within the attractive covers of this little volume, "The Choir and the Cricket Club" will be the most popular to young readers. We commend it as being a capital book for libraries and Sunday school prizes.

Jan Vercloots. A Story of Chance. By MATTHEW STRONG. Bristol: Arrowsmith.

If the writer of the above so-called story of chance has aimed at writing a blood-curdling, eerie tale, which shall out-Conway Conway, he deserves to be congratulated on his success. The plot of this strange narrative is well thought out and graphically told, and those for whom psychological marvels have a charm will revel in it. Others will probably leave the rascally Jan Vercloots, his occult horrors, and his contemporaries with a feeling of relief, and a dimly defined feeling that there *are* more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy.

The Wind, and Six Sonnets. By JAMES ROSS. Bristol: Arrowsmith & Sons.

Turn we with pleasure to a perusal of some graceful verse, descriptive of Dame Nature in her varied moods. The initial poem has the right ring about it, but is somewhat marred by one or two daring and rather obscure coinages—for instance, we would like to be informed as to the "seenless seraphim" and the "tentless wind." "Moony" is perhaps a permissible word—in fact, we think upon mature reflection that we have met with it before, though not in the sense in which the author uses it. The two last sonnets in the book are gems of poetic thought, and both "The Robin" and "The Coming of Summer" are melodious enough to win the approval of even the most hypercritical.

From Griffith, Farran & Co., St. Paul's Churchyard, London:

Jack's Yarn, or Perils in the Pacific. By ROBERT BROWN, A.B.

Jack's Yarn will specially interest west-country readers, inasmuch as Plymouth, Torquay, and the neighbourhood come in for a share of very fair description. Apart from this, however, the book has just the charm which will commend it to Young England. Racy, bright, with plenty of exciting incident and adventure, it is sure to please those for whom it was palpably written. Adventurous spirits will revel in the description of Nelson and the battle of Trafalgar, as well as the narrative of plucky and daring deeds among men of various nationalities. The illustrations are by no means the least attractive part of this book, which we predict will be voted "jolly" by boys of all ages.

A Country Mouse. By MRS. HERBERT MARTIN.

In the above volume we are introduced to the family circle of a country doctor, or rather the family of a doctor who has voluntarily sold his London practice to help a needy brother, and left town for the comparative obscurity of a village in the north of England. The "country mouse" is his eldest daughter, who leaves the dearly-loved home-nest to live with her cousin Helen—a somewhat flighty and egotistical young lady in Belgravia. The book follows the fortunes of the diffident country girl, who at first is painfully shy in the ostentatiously grand London house. Her story, and the various character studies, make an eminently readable and interesting volume.

Captain Fortescue's Handful. By C. MARRYATT NORRIS.

This is a story which tells of the doings (mischievous and otherwise) of four motherless girls. They are all lovable and attractive children, but sadly spoilt and undisciplined, as may be guessed. The picture of the bachelor uncle with his fastidious tastes and numerous peculiarities is well drawn, and one can imagine some of the *contretemps* which would be sure to follow his entry into such a family as that of Captain Fortescue. Mrs. Jardine is a wise, motherly aunt, who, coming at an opportune time, makes order out of chaos, and comfort out of disorder.

A Far-away Cousin. A Story for Children. By CATHARINE D. CORNISH.

This is a book suited for somewhat younger children than the three preceding volumes, and is written in a bright, cheery strain, which, with the pretty "get-up" and numerous pictures, will make it a favourite with little folks who have arrived at the dignity of reading a story book. Besides being amusing, it will serve to teach them some of the homely virtues, and mothers will do well to give it a place on the juvenile bookshelf.

Little Margit. By M. A. HOYER.

We are unusually rich in fairy-tales this season, and the above is a welcome addition to the list. It is, besides being a prettily-written story, very well printed in large readable type, so that young eyes may not be tried in reading it. The illustrations are numerous and dainty, and will add a charm to this delightful gift-book. Perhaps the initial story and that of "The Magic Needle" are likely to become the greatest favourites.

Bibliographical & Other Notes.

WE have pleasure in calling attention to the following prospectus of another follower of *Notes & Queries*, among whose descendants we are proud to be numbered.

"SOMERSET & DORSET NOTES & QUERIES.

"It is proposed to establish a quarterly periodical, entitled *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset*, under the joint editorship of two gentlemen (one from each county), assisted by a committee, in whom the property of the journal will be vested.

"The journal is intended to illustrate and record the history, antiquities, biography, genealogy, philology, natural history, topography, customs, and legends of the two counties

"Notes, questions, and replies on all these matters will be earnestly invited, and the names of contributors will be appended to their respective articles, unless a special request be made to the contrary.

"Accurate copies or extracts from MSS. in the Public Record Office, from diocesan, county, municipal or parish records or documents, church books, court rolls, monumental inscriptions, with notes upon local biographies and county bibliography will be especially welcomed.

"Periodicals of a similar character are now successfully issued in many districts, and Somerset and Dorset are capable of furnishing an ample store of unrecorded facts and solutions of unsatisfied enquiries for the pages of such a journal, without at all encroaching on the province of existing societies.

"Mr. Hugh Norris, South Petherton, Somerset, and the Rev. C. H. Mayo, Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne, Dorset, have consented to act as Editors and Secretaries, and a Committee has been formed.

"Each quarterly number will contain 32 pages, demy 8vo, in single column, and will be issued to subscribers of 5s. per annum, payable in advance, as soon as a sufficient number of names has been received.

"The names of intending subscribers should be sent to either of the Editors."

MESSRS. Griffith, Farran, and Company, in addition to some very useful and entertaining juvenile literature, have favoured us with copies of two little handbooks which we would heartily commend to the notice of parents and teachers. They are respectively *Girls' Games* and *Boys' Games*, and briefly, and concisely, they treat of most of the popular children's games, ancient and modern. One cannot but be surprised at the large amount of information crowded into these little sixpenny books.

FROM Messrs. H. Besley and Son, Exeter, we have received the second instalment of *Sketches of Old Exeter*, consisting of five plates and corresponding letter-press. The subjects are South Gate, Old Goldsmith Street, Inner Gateway of Vicars' College, Cathedral Yard, Site of Quay Gate. The drawings bear the initials of our frequent contributor, Mr. G. Townsend, and are faithful representations of some of the most quaint and ancient bits of the venerable city.

THE *Three Towns' Almanack* for 1888, published by Messrs. Wood & Tozer, Devonport, is the forty-first year of issue of this useful local book of reference. Amongst many other items of valuable information, not the least serviceable is the chronological record of the principal events for the past year, 1887. We have frequently to refer to previous issues to ascertain and verify dates of local occurrences.

NOTES TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

CORNISH BENCH ENDS.—By the courtesy of the publishers of the *Building News*, we are enabled to give this month a page of interesting specimens of Cornish bench ends, being facsimiles of those issued in connection with that journal on December 2nd, 1887. The drawings were made by Mr. Arthur G. Langdon, to whom we have been indebted for some previous sketches of the same character. The following notes were inserted in the *Building News* descriptive of the sketches: "The accompanying sketches are a few examples of the rich store of interesting emblematical designs which are to be found on the ancient bench ends of the Cornish churches. The labour expended on this particular point of church decoration is very remarkable in the West Country, and although time and vandalism have made havoc of much, there are still many specimens remaining which bear witness to the devotion of the workmen of Catholic days. In the churches of Alternon and Laneast, from which most of these designs are taken, will be seen emblems of our Lord's passion, treated with almost endless variety of inventiveness. Here we have an angel bearing the sudarium of St. Veronica, a shield with dice, lance, and instrument for breaking the legs of those crucified; besides such representations as the Cross, the Crown of Thorns, the Pillar of Scourging, the Rope, etc. What these oft-recurring heads were intended for, whether, as some say, for Druids, or Pontius Pilate, or Judas, who can tell? The antiquary will find further scope for his speculation in conjecturing the meaning attached to the curious stiff sheep, sword dances, and other almost incomprehensible subjects depicted on the bench end of Alternon. N.B.—The two end examples on the top line are from Sandford, near Crediton, Devon."

WE are indebted to Mr. Octavius Ralling, architect, of Exeter, for the plate illustrating Mr. Webb's interesting article which appears in the present number. We hope in our next to publish a second article by the same author, in which he will give a description, with some historical details, of the more modern fortifications of Plymouth, notably the Plymouth Citadel. This also will be illustrated.—EDITOR.

THE ARMADA COMMEMORATION.

THE Editor is still open to receive offers of papers for the special Armada Number to be published in May as the concluding number of the present volume. He will also be glad to receive orders for extra copies, in accordance with the notice to that effect made in the January issue of the *Western Antiquary*.

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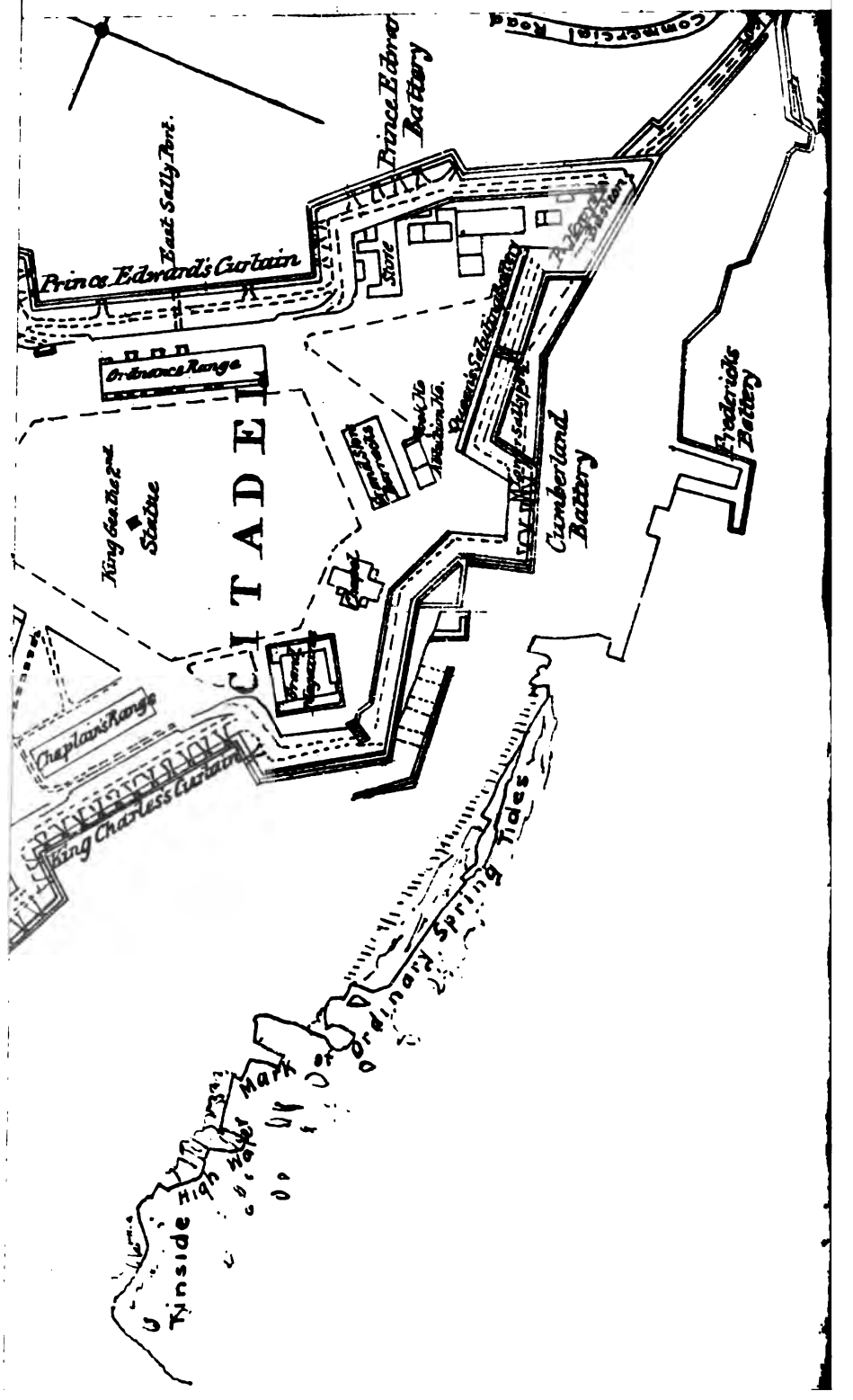
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CITADEL
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Chaplain's Range
King Charles's Curtain
Ordinary Spring Tides
Mark of
High Water
Tinside

The Western Antiquary;

OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset

No. 10. MARCH, 1888. Vol. VII.

PLYMOUTH CITADEL AND ITS OUTWORKS.

BY F. J. WEBB, F.G.S., &c.

ONE of the most interesting points in studying history is the tracing the sequence of cause and effect. The existence of the Plymouth Citadel very curiously illustrates this. Every student of history knows the double-facedness with which Charles II. acted with regard to his people at home and the Dutch Protestants, on the one hand, and Louis XIV. and the Papacy, on the other hand, which culminated in that disgraceful secret treaty generally known as the Treaty of Dover, by which Charles agreed to abandon the Triple Alliance which existed between England, Sweden, and Holland, to check the aggressive policy of Louis; to make war on Holland; to support Louis' claims on Spain; to accept aid of Louis in suppressing his own people in case of a rebellion; to avow himself a Catholic; and to accept a pension of £120,000 a year. Thus he sought to destroy the Protestantism and liberty of Holland, and eventually of all the Netherlands, together with the Protestantism and Parliament of this country, by the aid of French soldiers and French gold. In fact, Charles sold himself and his country—or would have done so, if he had not been prevented—to Louis, to assist that designing monarch in the furtherance of his iniquitous design of embracing within the kingdom of France, the Netherlands, Spain, and England; thus constituting an empire so gigantic and powerful as to be able to crush out all independence of liberty, politics, or religion.

The English copy of that treaty is said to be still preserved within the limits of our own county, having been entrusted to Sir Thomas Clifford, of Ugbrooke Park, near Chudleigh, a member of the CABAL, among whose family archives it is still said to be.

While Charles intended to declare war openly against the Dutch for this purpose, he could only carry on war secretly against his own people. In furtherance of this design, it was proposed to fortify Hull, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, into which forts French soldiers might be introduced; and the fleet being under the command of his brother James, Duke of York, as strong a Papist as himself, no effective hindrance to their transport and introduction could be made.

Therefore it came to pass that the fort known as the Citadel was constructed by Charles, ostensibly for the repulsion of attack by the French, who, as Charles pointed out to his parliament, together with the Dutch, were increasing their navy. He knew why one of these nations was so acting, but he did not enlighten the parliament, or he would never have had the two and a half millions of pounds which were voted to him to place the navy and coast defences—Plymouth included—in a more satisfactory condition. In planning the Plymouth Citadel it was fortificated so that the guns upon its "curtains," "bastions," "ranges," "batteries," and "ramparts" should command all possible directions, so that they might be equally effective in over-awing the town as in repelling an attempted foreign invasion.

The material used in the construction of the exterior walls—with the exception of the granite for the coigns, and dressings for the embrasures and gateways—was the limestone quarried in the immediate vicinity to form the surrounding trenches, which are now being either filled up, as an extension of the town recreation grounds, or converted into carriage drives. The space thus being incorporated with the Hoe amounts to upwards of twenty acres. The extent of the walks within the Citadel ramparts is over a mile, and forms a pleasant promenade for the townsfolk and

visitors. From its elevated position and many-faced directions some of the most charming glimpses of river and town, hill and moorland, sea and coast scenery may be obtained, more varied and pleasing than from almost any other spot in the whole neighbourhood.

It was less than forty years before this time that the town and castle had held out successfully for four years against the attempts of the Royalists to capture it, and no doubt this was in the mind of Charles and his then Governor of the town—John Grenville, Earl of Bath.

Prior to this period, the defences of the town consisted of a square enclosure, or, as Leland called it, "a castell quadrate," having a round battlemented tower at each corner, with a central circular keep. The angles pointed as nearly as possible towards the cardinal points. Only one of these round towers now exists, a view of which was given on the front plate of last month's number of the *W. A.* It was included within the town walls at the south-eastern angle. These commenced near the entrance to Sutton Harbour immediately below, and skirting the "castell" on the south, extended westward as far as the Hoe Gate; then north-west to the Frankfort Gate. From here they took a northerly direction to St. George's Fort, which was near the point where the North Road is now intersected by the Saltash Road. Thence it turned due eastward, including Old Town Gate, Charles Fort, Terror Fort, and North Gate, to Resolution Fort, on the southern slope of the hill overlooking the town. At this point the walls turned sharp round to the south, rejoining Sutton Harbour at its north-eastern point.*

Immediately below the "castell" was the Barbican, which defended the entrance to the inner harbour. There appears also to have been a line of defences along the shore, as already shown (last month's *W. A.*, page 202).

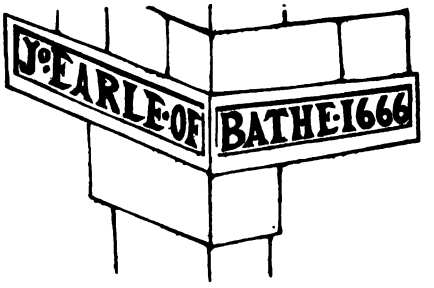
The quadrate character of the "castell" is embodied in the town arms which consist of a St. Andrew's Cross (St. Andrew being most appropriately the patron saint of a town consisting largely of fishermen, and to whom the old abbey church is dedicated) between four castles: "*Arg., a saltire vert between four castles sa., surmounted by a coronet of eight fleur-de-lis or, with two lions ramp. gard., gold for supporters.*"

The corporate seal bearing this device dates back to the time of Henry VI. The present legend, "*Turris fortissima est Nomen Jehova*," cannot be traced farther back than the time of the Commonwealth, and it has been suggested that probably it was adopted then "in memory of the great mercy vouchsafed to the townsfolk during the late seige." The ship with three masts on board which the above has been placed is evidently the remains of the old device upon the earliest known seal of the town, and which, with sundry variations, was common to Plymouth with most other sea-port towns of Great Britain.

In the walls of the Citadel are two inscribed stones. One is situated in the wall a little to the south of the west sally port, about six feet above the present level of the road. It is 42 inches long and ten inches thick, and bears the following inscription in bold relief, but somewhat ill-formed:—

* We venture to reproduce in the present number the illustrations of the Hoe Gate and the Old Town Gate, as likely to add interest to Mr. Webb's article. The sketch of the Citadel Gate will follow in our next issue. Although these sketches appeared in the first volume of the *Western Antiquary*, they may be unknown to many of our readers who are not fortunate enough to possess the early numbers of the periodical.—EDITOR.

The letters and figures in depth occupy the entire thickness of the stone. The "PL" may be simply a contraction for the name of the town, or the initials of someone who was engaged on the Citadel works.



The other appears to be of the nature of a foundation or memorial stone. It is situated at the ground level of the projecting angle of the "Old Saluting Battery," being the most southerly point of the Citadel proper. Its inscription is divided into two parts by this angle, the one part being on the S.W. face, and the other on the S.E. face. It is contained within two panels sunk in the two faces of the stone, so that the letters and figures, while level with the original surface of the stone, stand out from the sunken surface of panels as *alto relievo*. On the S.W. face is "Jo EARLE · OF" and on the S.E. face, "BATHE · 1666."

These two inscriptions are important as fixing the date of the commencement of the Citadel, which appears to have occupied about four or five years in construction, for over the main gateway is inscribed the date, "1670." It was during this latter year, we are told, that "a new Citadel having been built at Plymouth, His Majesty, King Charles II. came by water to view it."

This John, Earl of Bath, the companion, friend, and favourite of Charles II., was a great-grandson of Sir Richard Grenville, who was so brilliant a figure during the reign of Elizabeth in his exploits on the continent of Europe against the Turks, but more particularly against the Spaniards, and who ultimately lost his life near the Azores, having fought single-handed in the little *Revenge*, for fifteen hours, the whole naval power of Spain, *viz.*, 53 sail of the line manned by 10,000 men. The particulars of this fight are graphically told by his contemporary, Sir Walter Ralegh, and have been made familiar to the present generation in the stirring lines of the Poet-Laureate. The praises of this man are set forth by Mrs. Bray, in her *Fitz of Fitzford* and *Trelawny of Trelawne*, and by Kingsley, in his *Westward Ho!*

He left three sons, of whom only the eldest, Sir Bernard, had any children. He was High Sheriff of Cornwall during the reign of Elizabeth, and was afterwards elected to represent Bodmin in Parliament, being knighted by Elizabeth soon afterwards. In 1603 he married Elizabeth Bevil, daughter of Philip Bevil, of Brynne, Esq., third son of John Bevil, of Kilgarth, and niece and heiress to Sir William Bevil. Besides his daughter Gertrude, he had four sons, Bevil, Richard, John, and Walter. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Bevil, who generously lavished his treasure, and ultimately sacrificed his life, in the service of Charles I. He raised considerable forces at his own charge, and obtained victories on behalf of the King at Bodmin, Launceston, and Stratton, in Cornwall, and at Lansdown, near Bath, in which battle it was—1643—that he lost his life. Clarendon numbers him among those who were the life and soul of the King's cause in the West of England. His death was a great grief to the King, who had designed to raise him to the dignity of an earl. This, however, was carried out by his son Charles II., in a patent in which he granted to all his posterity the privileges and honours that the sons and daughters of peers would enjoy, and in their same quality and degree, as if he had lived to enjoy those titles of honour designed him by his father Charles I.

Sir Bevil left three sons, of whom John, the eldest, and Bernard, the second, devoted themselves to the service of their king; the third, Denis, entering the Church, became in succession prebendary, archdeacon, and dean

of Durham, but was ultimately deprived on account of his conscientious objections to taking the oaths to the new government after the Revolution in 1689—the traditional Royalist and Jacobean instinct of the family being thus manifested.

At the time of the death of Sir Bevil, the eldest son John was only about fifteen years of age. He was immediately placed at the head of his father's own regiment, which had so much distinguished itself, and soon afterwards became commander-in-chief of five others in all the fights and skirmishes of importance in the West, as also in the second battle of Newbury, in Berkshire, when the Royalists were defeated by the combined forces of the Earl of Manchester, Sir William Waller (who was defeated at Lansdown when Sir Bevil was killed), and Cromwell, in which battle he received several wounds. After this he withdrew from active military life, and attended the Prince Charles—afterwards Charles II.—as gentleman of the bedchamber in his wanderings through France, Flanders, Holland, and the Isle of Jersey. Subsequently he was mainly instrumental in bringing about the Restoration by his private correspondence with his kinsman, General Monk, who, although a staunch Royalist, yet by his cautious and crafty dealing had declared for the popular cause, as represented by the Parliament, against the assumed military rule of the body of officers under the title of the "Committee of Public Safety." A squadron in the Thames under Admiral Montague followed Monk's example. Hence the fleet and army were both now in Monk's hands, and practically he was Dictator. When the Convention Parliament met in April, 1660, after the dissolution of what remained of the Long Parliament, commonly known as the "Rump," Monk had already arranged with Charles that a messenger should present himself at Westminster on May 1st, with a letter from Charles to the Commons—the now historical document known as the "Declaration of Breda." The result is well known. Before the month was out Charles had landed at Dover and made his royal progress to London, which he entered on the 29th of May—his thirtieth birthday—sarcastically remarking that "it must have been his own fault that he did not come before, for he found no one but declared he was *so* glad to see him."

(To be continued.)

* * *

TALES OF THE DARTMOOR PIXIES.

BY WILLIAM CROSSING.

(Continued.)

NOTWITHSTANDING this assertion on the part of Jimmy Townsend, it has been the experience of many, according to the tales related of the pixies, that they have often proved of great benefit to those whom they visited. But when they take upon themselves to render assistance to mortals, they seem to desire, as we have already stated, to do their work in strict privacy, and therefore those who seek to observe them have only themselves to thank if the pixies resent the intrusion by declining to assist them further in their labours. Instances of this, however, are not wanting, inquisitiveness seeming to overcome discretion; and as an example I cannot do better than relate the story of

The Ungrateful Farmer.

A small farmer once lived on the moor, who was so very poor that he had as much as he could do to keep himself and family from want. He cultivated a few fields which had been reclaimed from the waste, but his crops were seldom of much value. One day, on approaching his barn he heard the sounds of laughter and merriment proceeding from within. Going cautiously to the door, he put his ear to a crevice, and heard what seemed to be a company of little people busily engaged in threshing corn. After having listened for some time he stepped quietly away, and remained at work at the further end of the yard, until he judged the pixies

—for such he knew the little workmen to be —had finished their labour. Then proceeding to the barn once more, he was mightily pleased at discovering what the merry little troop of workers had accomplished for him. They had threshed a goodly quantity of his corn, and having relieved him from the trouble of doing it himself, had given him leisure for other matters which it was necessary for him to attend to, and by nightfall he found there was as much work done as would have taken him nearly two days to perform by himself.

This put him in a good humour, and he determined not to go near the barn on the next morning, but let the pixies have it all their own way. He carried out this resolution, and abstained from approaching the barn until the after part of the day, when on entering it he was gratified by the same pleasing sight that had presented itself to him on the preceding morning. Curiosity now took possession of his mind, and he began to think he should like to see the little people at work. He knew it would be necessary to exercise caution, so he determined upon going very early to the barn on the following morning, and awaiting in some place of concealment the arrival of the pixies. This he did, and after a time was delighted at seeing a troop of little people run merrily into the barn, some of them carrying flails (or "dreshels," as they are called in the Devonshire vernacular) on their shoulders. Soon all was bustle and noise. The strokes of the flails resounded on the floor, and peals of laughter rang through the old barn, as the active little goblins bent to their task.

The farmer looked on with amazement from his station behind the bundles of oaten straw, eagerly gazing at the astonishing scene before him. On a sudden one of the pixies—a sharp, pert-looking little fellow—dropped his flail, and exclaimed in a shrill voice, "I twit, you twit," when the others looked up and threw down their flails too. Now the farmer, although he had not been discovered, imagined that such was the case, and remembering that when once the pixies learn that they are overlooked they cease to return to that spot again, was filled with vexation, and as the pert little fellow on the floor raised his tiny voice and again called out "I twit, you twit," he rushed forth in a temper, exclaiming, "I 'll twit 'ee !" upon which the pixies immediately vanished, and never came near his barn any more.

Unlike this farmer, however, the good man of the tale which follows restrained any desire that might have arisen to pry into the doings of the elves who came to assist him, and in addition to this observance of the understood conditions on which they laboured made them some return for their kindness to himself.

The Pixy Threshers.

One morning a farmer of the moorland borders was working in his field, when his man came running hastily to him with the information that the pixies were at work threshing in the barn. He had approached the door with the intention of entering, when, hearing sounds within, he listened. He then plainly distinguished the noise of the flails, and heard a number of voices raised in a merry chatter. Guessing it was the pixies, he had not dared to peep into the barn, but had rushed hastily away to inform his master of what he had heard.

The farmer impressed upon him the necessity of keeping at a distance from the barn, if he would not drive the pixies away, and that was not to be thought of. Accordingly, they allowed the busy little threshers to do as they pleased within the building, and only approached it when the sounds of labour had ceased. What was their delight on entering to find a large quantity of corn threshed, and the straw placed on one side in neat bundles. The farmer being desirous of rewarding the elfin labourers, sent his man for some bread and cheese, which was placed in the barn as an offering to them. He strictly enjoined his servant not to attempt to enter the building when he heard the pixies at work there, determining that he would not allow them to be

interfered with — a somewhat unnecessary caution, for as they relieved the man of some portion of his work, it was not very likely that he had any desire to do anything that might have the effect of causing them to cease their visits.

On the next afternoon, after the little people had again been heard in the barn, the farmer and his man made their way to it, and on entering perceived that a good morning's work had been accomplished, and that, as on the previous day, the corn was gathered up into a heap ready for them to remove. The bread and cheese had disappeared, so the good man ordered a fresh quantity to be deposited and the barn door to be closed.

A week passed away, during which time the pixies never failed to visit the farmer's barn every day, and thresh a goodly quantity of corn; and the latter never omitted placing the bread and cheese for his good little friends. By this time, however, all the corn had been threshed, and the farmer imagined he should now see no more of them, since their voluntary labour was completed. But in this he was mistaken, for the next morning, although no corn had been left in the barn overnight—the farmer having not, however, forgotten to place some food, as usual—the sounds of labour were again heard, and on the barn being inspected after the merry little crew had taken their departure, what was the farmer's amazement at beholding a large heap of corn standing on the floor. Where it had come from was a mystery, but there it was. Some bread and cheese were again placed for the little elves, and the farmer closed his barn once more; but only to find on opening it next day another heap of corn. And so this state of things continued, and never afterwards could the farmer clear all the corn out of his barn. Every day a heap was there, ready for him to remove, the grateful little goblins spiriting it there in return for the farmer's hospitality. The latter, it is scarcely necessary to say, rapidly made his fortune, affording in all probability the only instance on record of such a thing being accomplished by a Dartmoor farmer.

We cannot but applaud the gratitude which the farmer evinced for the favours conferred upon him by the pixies, and should naturally suppose it right for all to follow his example under similar circumstances; yet it does not appear that an act of kindness exercised towards them is always productive of the good fortune which happened to him, as our next story will show. It is certainly true that the farmer whose adventure we are about to relate had watched the pixy at work, but as he had not himself been observed this would not seem to have been the cause of the fairy labourer deserting him. It is evidently to be ascribed to pride on the part of the pixy, which the farmer undesignedly fostered.

Rewarding a Pixy.

On going one morning to his barn for the purpose of threshing some corn, a moor farmer found that it would not be necessary for him to perform that task, for a sufficient quantity was already threshed and placed in the centre of the floor in readiness for removal. The good man gazed around him in perplexity utterly unable to comprehend the meaning of what he beheld. The straw was made neatly up into bundles, and placed on one side, and the floor all around the heap of corn swept clean, and everything was looking in a perfectly tidy condition.

Not being able to imagine who had done him this piece of service, he hastily proceeded across the yard to his house to acquaint his wife with what he had seen, and learn from her whether she could throw any light upon the circumstance. His dame, on hearing what he had to say, unhesitatingly gave it as her opinion that it was the work of the pixies, in which the husbandman, seeing no other probable explanation, acquiesced. He felt mightily obliged to the little folks, as their labour had entirely relieved him of the necessity of threshing any corn that day.

The next morning, being in want of more corn, he again proceeded to his barn with his

flail across his shoulder, with the intention of working on the threshing floor until dinner time. On opening the door, what was his surprise to find that he had again been helped in his labours, and that on this day, as on the preceding one, there would be no need for him to use his flail. There stood a large heap of corn ready for him to take away, and as he looked at it he was filled with surprise and pleasure, and also with feelings of thankfulness to the kind little pixies who had again lightened his labours so considerably. He hastened once more to the house and informed his wife that his experience of the previous day had been repeated, and she was as pleased as himself, and as thankful to the pixies.

The good farmer pondered the matter over all that day, and at last determined that he would keep a watch in the barn, and endeavour to discover in what manner the little people performed their self-imposed task, for that it was to the labours of the pixies he was indebted for what had been accomplished he never doubted.

Accordingly, he sat up late that night, and in the small hours of the morning stole out cautiously, and going to his barn, hid himself in the straw. Here he waited very patiently until the day began to dawn, when he heard a rustling sound in one corner of the barn, and peeping out from his hiding-place beheld on the floor a little figure, who at once commenced spreading the corn ready for threshing with great rapidity. The tiny sprite then took up the flail which he had brought with him, and used it with such lusty good will that very quickly a quantity of corn was threshed. This he swept up into a heap in the centre of the floor, and rapidly making up the straw into bundles, placed them against the wall of the barn, and disappeared. The astonished farmer hastened from his place of concealment, and rushed hurriedly to his house to acquaint his better half that he had seen the pixy at work, and the honest couple talked of nothing else during the whole of the time they sat over their breakfast.

And now the farmer and his wife bethought them how they should reward the little sprite for his kindness in thus assisting them by his work in the barn. The good man had remarked that the pixy wore very dilapidated clothes—in fact, they could scarcely be called clothes at all, for the worn-out garments were hanging about him in tatters—so it was decided that an appropriate gift to the little fellow would be some new habiliments. In accordance with this decision the good dame brought forth some pieces of stuff of the most gaudy colours she could find, and a selection was made from them for the pixy's clothes. So busily did she ply her needle that by the time supper was set upon the board she had made a complete suit, and brought them to her good man to hear what he would say about them. He approved of them very much, praised her skill, and feeling glad to think he would now be able to provide his little thresher with decent raiment, fell to supper.

After the dame had retired to rest the farmer sat himself down by the hearth until it was time to go to the barn. Knowing now that the pixy would not be likely to appear till dawn, he waited until he judged it to be about an hour before the day would break, when he again quietly made his way to it, and concealed himself in the same spot as he had before chosen, taking care, ere doing so, to place the little suit of clothes on the floor, where he knew the pixy would be sure to see them.

Daylight at length began to appear, and at the first faint sign of it the little sprite was seen to make his way from the corner of the barn. The farmer eagerly watched him, picturing to himself the pleasure the little fellow would manifest at seeing his labours were appreciated and acknowledged, and anxiously looking forward to see him working his flail with, perchance, redoubled zeal. The pixy no sooner stepped across the floor than he espied the attractive garments, and pouncing upon them in an eager manner, cast off his fluttering rags, and rapidly arrayed himself

in the new clothes. Glancing down with a look of pride at his little figure, he exclaimed, "New toat, new waist-toat, new breeches; you proud, I proud; I shan't work any more!" and, almost before the astonished watcher could comprehend what had occurred, he vanished.

He never appeared again, and the farmer was always afterwards obliged to thresh his corn himself, but he never ceased to regret that he had unwittingly been the cause of making a pixy too proud to work.

(To be continued.)

* * *

A FAMOUS DEVONSHIRE DIVINE OF THE 17th CENTURY.

BY WILLIAM SYDNEY, M.R.C.P.

MIDWAY between Ashburton and Totnes, in the county of Devon, lies the peaceful and secluded village of Dean Prior. To the living of this parish, in the year 1627, His Majesty King Charles I., on the recommendation of the Earl of Exeter, presented the Rev. Robert Herrick, noted as being one of the most exquisite of our early lyrical poets. Little or nothing is known concerning his early years, beyond the facts that he was the son of a goldsmith, was born in Cheapside, London, in 1591, and in all probability received his education at Westminster School. From thence he is supposed to have proceeded to Trinity Hall or St. John's College, Cambridge, at which seat of learning he remained for the space of about three years, ultimately leaving the University in 1629, without proceeding to his degree. It is uncertain by what bishop Robert Herrick was admitted into holy orders, but certain it is that in 1629 his merits or interest procured for him the benefice of Dean Prior, in Devonshire, which had then been recently vacated by the elevation of Dr. Potter to the bishopric of Carlisle. It would seem, however, that the poet did not feel by any means a poet's liking for the "rural sights and rural sounds" of this sequestered spot. Possibly, after his prolonged residence at the University, he had acquired a taste for literary society, which he had little or no means of indulging in a country village, distant some two or three miles from the nearest market town, and among a set of parishioners whom he describes—it is to be hoped, with some amount of poetical exaggeration—as

> "A rocky generation,
> A people currish, churlish as the seas,
> And rude almost as rudest savages."

Perhaps, however, his desire for genial society, and his love of convivial habits, made him find Devonshire "dull," though it must be doubted whether he really loathed the "west countree," as he said he did, when it is taken into consideration that by far the greater part, if not the whole, of his *Hesperides, or the Works both Humane and Divine of Robert Herrick, Esq.*, published in 1648, and dedicated to "The Most Illustrious and Most Hopeful Prince, Charles II.," were written while resident at Dean Prior. As is evident from certain of his poems, written when about to be banished from his vicarage, he could speak with a touching regret of the humble joys of peaceful retirement and a country life.

After about twenty years residence in Dean Prior, Herrick was ejected from his living by the storms of the Civil War, which, as Jeremy Taylor says, "dashed the vessel of the Church and State all in pieces." Though reduced to poverty by this stroke, and fifty-seven years of age, he appears to have experienced but little regret at being turned adrift on the world. In a poem published about this time Herrick gives us a glimpse of his own character:—

> "Born I was to meet with age
> And to walk life's pilgrimage:
> Much, I know, of time is spent;
> Tell I can't what's resident.
> Howsoever, cares adieu.
> I'll have nought to say to you."

Journeying to London, Herrick took up his abode in "Beloved Westminster," being partly supported or assisted by the charity of wealthy

Royalists, and associating with all the jovial spirits of that age.

Shortly after the Restoration of King Charles II. in 1660, when "the king enjoyed his own again," the "godly preacher" was removed, and Herrick was once more installed in his vicarage at Dean Prior, in "Dull Devonshire." Here he must henceforth have lived in freedom from the "*importuna paupereis*" to which the Roman poet Horace alludes so feelingly, as the bitterest trial of a sensitive and poetic mind; and here he spent the remainder of his days in peace and tranquillity, dying at length in the summer of the year 1674.

While living contentedly at Dean Prior as a bachelor, attended by one faithful servant, Prudence Baldwin, whose name he frequently mentions in his verses with the affectionate regard due to one who accompanied her master's exile, and shared in his poverty, and in his poems alluding to the subject of his domestic establishment, he tells us that a few chickens, a goose, a lamb, a cat, and a spaniel composed his household treasures, and were the constant companions of his solitude. Tradition asserts that, in addition to these treasures, Herrick possessed a pig, which he had so far schooled into good manners as to drink ale out of a jug.

For nearly two centuries no stone or monument marked the place where Robert Herrick lay buried. In the year 1857, the poet's kinsman, William Herrick, Esq., of Beau Manor Park, in the county of Leicester, erected a costly monument to his memory in the church of Dean Prior. The inscription is on a brass plate, and runs as follows:—

"In this churchyard lie the remains of
ROBERT HERRICK
Author of the Hesperides and other Poems.
Of an ancient family in Leicestershire, and born in the year 1591. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and was presented to this living by King Charles I. in the year 1629. Ejected during the Commonwealth, and reinstated soon after the Restoration.
This Tablet was erected
To His memory by His Kinsman, William Percy Herrick of Beau Manor Park, Leicestershire, A.D. 1857.
'Our mortall parts may wrapt in seare-clothes lye,
Great spirits never with their bodies die.' *Hesperides.*
VIRTUS OMNIA NOBILITAT."

Robert Herrick possessed an undoubted taste for the pleasures of a country life, if we may judge from his works, and the fondness with which he dwells on old English festivals and rural customs. Though his rhymes were sometimes wild, he tells us his life was chaste, and that he repented of his errors:—

"For these my unbaptised rhymes
Writ in my wild unhallowed times,
For every sentence, clause, and word,
That's not inlaid with thee, O Lord!
Forgive me, God, and blot each line
Out of my book that is not Thine.
But if, 'mongst all thou findest one
Worthy Thy benediction,
That one of all the rest shall be
The glory of my work and me."

We cannot refrain from thinking, after a perusal of these lines, that Herrick would have done far more to evince his contrition by blotting out those "unbaptized rhymes" himself, or not permitting them to be reprinted; but the vanity of the author probably triumphed over the penitence of the Christian. We will conclude with the words of a short memoir prefixed to an edition of the poet's works, published in 1839. "Forgetting," says the writer, "his blemishes, and only estimating the character and effusions of his felicitous genius, Herrick may safely be pronounced one of the greatest of the English lyric poets; alternately gay and serious, lively and tender, descriptive and didactic, his pages also record many curious national customs and traditions; and if this had been his only merit, he might have deserved thanks at least, and not severe censure. Then, again, he makes incursions into fairy-land with infinite succes, and there may be truly said to rival even Shakespeare himself."

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Lecture on "Britain's Salamis, or the Glorious Fight of 1588," by the Editor of the *Western Antiquary*, will be published shortly. Illustrated. Free by post for Seven Stamps. Address to the Editor, 8 Bedford Street, Plymouth.

ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(Continued.)

WE have now reached the reign of King Henry the Sixth.

XLVIII.—"Robert Hille, of Nywetone, John Selman, of Nywenham, Richard Denshille, and John Attewode, appoint their Beloved in Christ, William Kent, to convey, in their behalf and in their names, to John Coke of Dodebroke, two closes of land, situated at Walyngforde, within the Township of Dodebroke, in accordance with the terms of the Charter by them granted to the said John.—Dated on the Thursday next after the Feast of St. Luke, the Evangelist, 1 Henry VI." [22nd October, 1422].

There are three Seals still attached to this Deed, the fourth having been removed. Of these the first (that of Robert Hille) is fairly perfect; it represents a helmet (in profile), supporting the crest—a demi-tower, battlemented, with something (apparently a bird) standing thereon. Robert's initials, R. H., occupy the spaces on either side of the crest. The second Seal represents some animal *passant*, apparently a stag. On the third is the letter W, surmounted by a Cross on the letter X (intended, probably, for a Monogram of the Holy Name.

Robert Hulle (or Hille), junior, was one of the Parishioners of Churchstow mentioned in Bishop Stafford's "Ordinacio" between the Rector of Churchstow and the Parishioners of Kingsbridge, on the Dedication of St. Edmund's Chapel and its Cemetery; and he joined in signing and sealing the same, 25th July, 1414 (Stafford's *Register*, page 229).

The name of Selman occurs frequently in this neighbourhood, and at this time: Nicholas Selman was Canon of Plympton Priory in 1414, and became Sub-Prior; and Richard Selman (or Salman) became Vicar of Lamerton, 24th September, 1404, and died Vicar in 1412. And to the John Selman mentioned in this Deed, and Elizabeth his wife, Bishop Stafford granted (1st February, 1408-9) a licence for their private Oratory in their mansion of Nywenham [*hodie* Newnham], in Plympton-St. Mary (*see* Stafford's *Register*, page 280).

Nywetone was a Manor in Churchstow, and there is an estate therein, now, known as Osborn-Newton. I do not find the name of Hille connected with it in Stafford's *Register;* but about this time, *viz.*, 18th July, 1395, the Bishop granted a licence for a private Oratory in their Manor of Nywatone in Churstawe, to Richard Whitleghe, Ismanna, his wife, and Richard their son: and, 14th May, 1408, when the Bishop was at Kingsbridge, a like licence was granted to Richard Whiteleghe, "domicellus," and Joan his wife, for their mansion at Nywatone (*Register*, page 282).

XLIX.—"Thomas Derlynge, chaplain, and David Ryder grant to Richard Houte and Thomas Haywarde, Wardens of the Store of St. Edmund of Kyngysbrygge, a certain Rent of Fourpence *per annum*, from part of a certain Tenement in Kyngysbrygge, situate between the Tenement lately occupied by John Rake, on the North, and the Tenement of Thomas Luer, on the South; which said Rent, together with the Reversion of the said Tenement in due course, came into the possession of Grantors, recently, by the gift and enfeofment of Robert Feyrfot, to them and their heirs and assigns for ever; to have and to hold the same, to the aforesaid Richard and Thomas, and to their successors, the Wardens of the aforesaid Store, for ever. The said Rent was to be paid within a month from Christmas-Day, every year. One Penny was to be given, yearly, on the Feast of the Purification to the Parish-Chaplain for the time being, who was to say Mass, on his Anniversary, for the soul of the aforesaid Robert Feyrfot; and the remainder was to be appropriated to the maintenance of the Light before the High Altar, for ever.—Witnesses: John Torrynge, John Vele, John Matheu, Hugh Pocoke, William Matteke, Thomas Surmound, and others.—Dated at Kyngysbrygge, on the Saturday next after the Feast of St. George-the-Martyr, 1 Henr. VI." [24th April, 1423].

This Thomas Derlynge, as we learn from Bishop Stafford's *Register* (Vol. I., folio 229—*see* my Edition of the same, page 83), "was guilty of irregularity in marrying two couples clandestinely, and without the knowledge of the Clergyman-in-charge in either case, *viz.*, John Ragger and Anna Lyndestan in a certain Chapel within the Parish of Dodbrooke, and John Andreu and Joan Fogheler in the Parish-Church of Woodleigh. He was liable to Excommunication, Suspension, and Interdict; but, on his humble petition and confession, a fitting penance was assigned, and a Dispensation granted (1st Feb., 1416-17)."

David Ryder, Thomas Leuer, John Torrynge, John Veel, and William (doubtless, a kinsman of Thomas) Surmound, were among the Parishioners of Kingsbridge

who signed the "Ordinacio" on the occasion of the Dedication of the Chapel of St. Edmund (26th August) and its Cemetery (27th August), using the Seal of the Town (*Sigillum dicti Burgi de Kyngvsbrygge*—25th July); all in 1414. *See* Stafford's *Register*, page 229.

There is a duplicate of this Deed.

L.—"Joan, relict of Walter Wode, releases and quit-claims for ever to Thomas Tolke all her claims, present and future, in all that messuage in the Town of Kingsbridge, situate between a tenement which lately belonged to John Hacche, on the South, a tenement of the aforesaid Thomas, on the North, the King's High-way, on the West, and the Mill-pool on the East; which messuage the said Thomas held, by the gift of her late husband, the aforesaid Robert, in which gift she had joined, in the tenth year of the Reign of K. Henry V., as appeared by her Charter then executed; to have and to hold the same, with all the appurtenances thereof, to the aforesaid Thomas, his heirs and assigns, for ever, of the Capital Lords of that Fee; rendering for the same all rents and services due and customary; but so that the said Joan, her heirs and assigns, or any person acting in their name, should not be able to claim any manner of right to the said messuage, but should all be excluded therefrom, by virtue of these Presents, for ever.—Witnesses: John Jaycok, John Torrynge, Thomas Sormond, John Vele, Andrew Blakehalle, Thomas Luere, and others.—Dated at Kingsbridge. on the Thursday next after the Feast of St. Barnabas-the-Apostle, 3 Henry VI." [13th June, 1426].

This MS. has been torn in two, and otherwise mutilated; but the contents are clear enough. The Seal, which is circular, is perfect, but rudely executed. It, probably, belonged to an Ecclesiastic, for it bears, simply, the monogram of the Holy Name—ihs.

The name of Hacche is a very old one in these parts. Heche held the Manor of Ringmore in the time of the Confessor, and the name seems to have survived to our own day in that Parish. Old "Farmer Hatch" lived and worked in Ringmore, as his fathers did before him, within living memory. And there are old tombstones in the Churchyard in memory of members of the family, on one of which the name is, actually, spelt "Hetch." Not far off, in the Parish of Aveton-Gifford, is an estate called Hatch—the "Hach Arondell" of Sir William Pole, which (says he) "in Kinge Edw. I. tyme, Adam de Hach held, and John de Hach, anno 19 of Kinge Edw. 3."

Notes.

Fragmentary Notice of the 32nd Cornwall Light Infantry.—This distinguished corps, which has been the pride and glory of Cornwall for so many years, was raised as a regiment of marines in 1702, and became a regiment of foot in 1714. During the early years of its existence it was named after its colonel. In 1751 it was designated as the 32nd Regiment of Foot, though it probably *ranked* as the 32nd as early as 1714. In 1782 it became the 32nd Cornwall, and in 1858 the 32nd Cornwall Light Infantry, in recognition of its brilliant defence of Lucknow in the previous year. In 1881 it was joined to the 46th South Devonshire Regiment, to which it had been previously linked, and became the first battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Its scarlet uniform and white facings date from 1702.

Owing to the loss of the transport *Rockingham* in 1775, having on board the head quarters and two companies, with all regimental books, returns, etc., little is known of its previous history. Its principal services have been as follows:—Spain, 1704-6: Gibraltar, Barcelona; Flanders, 1742-7: Dettingen; Copenhagen, 1807; Walcheren, 1809: Flushing; Peninsula, 1808-1814: Roleia, Vimiero, Corunna, Salamanca, Burgos, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes; Netherlands, 1815: Quatre Bras, Waterloo; Punjaub, 1848-9: Mooltan, Goojerat; Indian Mutiny, 1857-58: Lucknow.

The 32nd Cornwall embarked for the Copenhagen expedition mustering 36 officers and 727 men. In the Waterloo campaign the 32nd Cornwall formed part of the 5th Division commanded by the celebrated Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton, K.C.B. It was brigaded with the 28th, 79th Highlanders, and 1st Battalion 95th Rifles, under the command of Major-General Sir James Kempt, K.C.B. Picton's Division was desperately engaged at the battle of Quatre Bras. It arrived on the field at a most critical period, when the Dutch and Belgian troops were giving way, restored the fight, and held its ground heroically till late in the day, when reinforcements coming up, Ney fell back utterly beaten. The 32nd Cornwall mustered on that morning 699 of all ranks. Its casualties amounted to 196 officers and men, and it very greatly distinguished itself. At the battle of Waterloo the 32nd mustered 503 officers and men. It suffered a further loss of 174 of all ranks, making with the casualties at Quatre Bras a total of 370, including 28 officers.

It was in repulsing an overwhelming and most serious attack on our position that the gallant Picton fell. He fell at the head of Kempt's brigade. His last words were "Charge! Charge! Hurrah!" and it is to be regretted

that he did not live to see the effect of his onset. Advancing with the bayonet, Kempt's brigade charged through a hedge, and, disregarding a volley poured into it by the French, fell upon the enemy irresistibly. Picton's gallant example at Quatre Bras had so inspired his troops that nothing now could resist the impetuosity of their attack. During this attack the regimental colour of the 32nd was in considerable danger of being taken. Ensign Birtwhistle fell badly wounded, and the colour was gathered up by Lieut. Belcher. A French officer, whose horse had been shot under him, seized it, and was in the act of drawing his sword, when he was wounded in the breast by a sergeant's halbert. Major Toole called out, "Save the brave fellow," but, unfortunately, too late: he was shot by a man named Lacey, and fell dead at Lieut. Belcher's feet.

The 32nd Cornwall Light Infantry lost during the Indian Mutiny, in action and from the effects of disease, 15 officers and 448 men, to whose memory a tablet has been erected in Exeter Cathedral.

New colours were presented to the corps in 1844, which saw considerable service in the Punjaub and the Indian Mutiny, at Mooltan, Goojerat, and Lucknow. They were replaced by new ones in 1866, when the old colours found an honoured resting-place in the south transept of Exeter Cathedral; they are in a very tattered condition, and if only properly hung would add greatly to the beauty of the building. The colours presented in 1866 were replaced with new ones by H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall in 1885.

Four Victoria Crosses were won by the 32nd during the defence of Lucknow—Lieuts. Lawrence and Browne, Corporal Oxenham, and Private Dowling.

The honours borne by the 32nd C. L. I., up to 1881, on the Regimental Colour, drums, etc., were "Roleia," "Vimiero," "Corunna," "Salamanca," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Punjaub," "Mooltan," "Goojerat," and "Lucknow." In 1881 the two honours of the 46th South Devonshire, "Dominica" and "Sevastopol," were added to those of the 32nd. In the following year, "Tel-el-Kebir" and "Egypt, 1882," were added in memory of the services of the second battalion. In 1883 "Dettingen" was added, in memory of the services of the 32nd in 1743, together with a rose as regimental badge. Two years later the regimental honours were increased to twenty by the addition of "Nile, 1884-85," in recognition of the part taken by the second battalion in the Khartoum Relief Expedition.

Exeter. JOHN NEWNHAM.

✣ ✣ ✣

William Wilberforce.—The following letter in my possession, written by the great champion of slaves, will be read with interest by many Devonshire men. It was written in 1782, when he was twenty-three years of age, to his great friend Mr. B. B. Thompson, of Hull.

"London, 17th May 1782

"Dear Thompson

"Huzza! the moment you receive this run like a devil to my mother and James Smith, to whom I have not time to write myself, and tell them we have gained a complete victory over the French in the West Indies after a long and obstinate engagement, the particulars of which I will give you *Pr Margin*. I should not have been in such a hurry if I had not intended sending you the Gazette, which I am at this moment told will not come out till one in the morning.

"Adieu, I am ever yours,

"W. WILBERFORCE.

"Nt. My compts to Mrs. T., and be so good as to go with my compts to Mr. Staniforth and tell him the News, to whom I would have written but for the circumstance I have mentioned.

"Engagement off Dominique.

Taken		
Ville de Paris	110 Guns	
Glorieux ...	84	Grape
Ardent ...	64	Captn killed
?	74	Lt. R. N. Manners
and one 74 sunk		Baynes
		Blair

"The action was bloody; we lost killed and wounded about 1000, and the carnage on the other side dreadful. 400 tis said kill'd on board the Ville de Paris. I am sorry to add that I fear there is reason to beleive the Glorieux blew up after the action with 300 of our men on board her."

Addressed to "B. B. Thompson Esqre
"Hull
"W. free Wilberforce."

Seal: Eagle and cross on shield.

This victory refers to the defeat of the French fleet under Count de Grasse, off Dominique, by our fleet under Sir George Rodney, on the 12th April, 1782, when he took five ships of the line and sank one. Having captured the admiral and his ship with thirty-six chests of money on board, this made, as he wrote to his wife, "four admirals whom he had captured in two years." He was, after this victory, raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Rodney of Stoke, in Somersetshire.

London. J. BRENDON CURGENVEN.

✣ ✣ ✣

An Incident in the Voyage of the "Pelican."—San Juan de Anton, talking one day with Drake aboard the *Pelican*, had asked him how he intended to get home. There were several ways, the admiral had answered unconcernedly. If somewhere north of Mexico he could only find a passage eastward to the Atlantic, the voyage home would be of small account. Away north flew the *Pelican;* the "burning zone" was left rapidly behind, and they plunged onwards through "most vile, thick, and stinking

fogs." For 1400 leagues the *Pelican* held on. The cold was frightful; the rigging was frozen hard, and the men, who a week before had basked like lizards in the sunshine on the decks, dared hardly uncover their hands to feed themselves. At last, off the mouth of the Columbia, Drake drew rein. The coast, even in the middle of summer, was bleak and despairing, the very "birds not daring so much as once to arise from their nests after the first egg laid, till it, with all the rest were hatched." It was plain, either that no passage existed, or, if it did, that it would not be worth while to pursue it. The ship was put about, and, coasting south, they anchored, on June 18th, in the harbour of San Francisco, at the threshold of the Golden Gate. The good ship *Pelican* had sprung a leak, and Drake, mindful of the value of the cargo, and the great distance he was yet from home, landed the crew; and, having built a fort, brought the treasure ashore, and set to work to repair her hull. The natives accepted the encroachments with the greatest amity, and, taking the pale-faces for "gods," sent them presents of potatoes and tobacco, whilst, to show their reverence, they held a great festival and offered up sacrifices. Three days later the garrison beheld a great procession winding slowly down from the hills: it was the king coming in state to visit the "gods." First marched some grand official, bearing the sceptre, from which were suspended the crown and chains of state; then, surrounded by his mighty men of war, came the Hióh, or king, decked with feathers, and wearing a mantle of rats' skins reaching to his waist, whilst the rear was brought up by a crowd of naked savages, all having their faces painted, and each bringing in his hand some gift. And they, being entered into the fort, did then and there crown Drake lord over California; and he accepting their homage in the name of his mistress the Queen, set up in mark of her dominion a great post of wood, to which was fastened her image and superscription in the shape "of a piece of sixpence, current English money." For a month the *Pelican* lay in the harbour; and then, all being ready, the crew re-embarked, and, to the great sorrow of the natives, set sail eastward ho! The terrors of the north were left rapidly behind; for fully sixty-eight days they saw no land as they sped back to the tropics.

> We came to warmer waves and deep
> Across the boundless East we drove,
> Where those long swells of breakers sweep
> The nutmeg rocks and isles of clove.
>
> —*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Errata: READ FAMILY (VII., 191).—William Wallace Elmslie, born 1854, M.D., J.P., appears as "of Lee House," etc. It should be "Thomas Read, of Lee House, Marwood, Barnstaple." And in the third line below, "Crossland Hall, Whitby," should read "Whitley, co. York." WM. C. LUKIS DE GUERIN.

Hotel de Paris, Biarritz.

Queries.

[Correspondents replying to any of the following QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.]*

150.—**Descendants of Armada Heroes.**—It has occurred to me that, in view of the intended Armada Commemoration at Plymouth in July next, it might be interesting to open your columns for the purpose of gathering together a record of the names of all those persons who can trace their descent from the captains and other officers who took part in the defence of this country at the time of the threatened Spanish invasion in 1588. Would it not be well to insert a list of all the known names, inviting their descendants to communicate with you, offering their aid to the local committee in connection with the proposed celebration? W. H. C.

London.

[We gladly insert the above, and shall be pleased to avail ourselves of any such information as may be forthcoming. We may say, however, that the Armada Commemoration Committee have already secured the support of several gentlemen who are descended from the Elizabethan heroes, to wit, Major Martin Frobisher, who traces direct descent from Sir Martin Frobisher, the celebrated explorer and brave sea-captain; of Capt. Wintour, who claims Admiral Winter as his ancestor; of Mr. Stuart Hawkins, representative of the Hawkinses of Plymouth in the 16th century; besides Dr. H. H. Drake, Mr. Francis Drake Pearse, and other members of the family of the great circumnavigator, Sir Francis Drake. We may also add that Major L. Edye is preparing a complete list of the ships of both the Spanish and English fleets, with all particulars respecting them, for publication in our special Armada Number. Any further information will, however, be cordially welcomed.—EDITOR.]

* * *

151.—**Lord Gorges, Baron of Dundalk.**—My attention was recently called to a deed in which "the Right Hon. Edward Lord Gorges, Barren [*sic*] of Dundalk in the Kingdom of Ireland," was mentioned. What connection was there between this nobleman and the founders of New England? QUERENS.

* * *

152.—**Coombeinteignhead Church.**—In the account given in a local daily of the work of restoration which this church has undergone mention is made of a "remarkable chalice box of oak, strongly bound with metal, and only opened, when locked, by the aid of two keys." It is stated to be "probably unique in the West Country." Can any of your readers who may have seen it tell us in what way such an article is "remarkable" and "unique"? Surely, if a box for the safe custody of the communion plate is meant, it cannot really be so unusual!

IGNORAMUS.

153.—**A Plymouth Goldsmith.**—I am very desirous of knowing whether between 1695 and 1705 there was in Plymouth a goldsmith named Rowe—a little before or after would assist. Probably there may be a Directory of Plymouth of about that date which would give the information. Was there ever a goldsmith's guild in Plymouth? I do not think it was ever the seat of an assay office, Exeter being the nearest? T. N. B.

✠ ✠ ✠

154.—**Goss Family.**—I shall be obliged for any information available concerning the Goss family, who seem to have been domiciled in Devon for some centuries.
Holyhead. L. EDYE.

✠ ✠ ✠

155.—**Gifford Family.**—Under Clayhidon, in Lysons' *Devon*, 1822, appears this note: "The manor is now the property of Geo. Gifford, Esq., of Exeter. Was this George Gifford one of the family of Lord Gifford, the celebrated lawyer, and of what family was Robert Gifford, Canon of Exeter, who sold the advowson of Farringdon to Bishop Bronscombe. ANTIQUARIAN.

✠ ✠ ✠

156.—**Harrison Family.**—Under Clayhanger, in Lysons' *Devon*, 1822, appears: "Richard Harrison, Esq., is patron of the rectory." Who was this Richard Harrison, and was he identical with Mr. R. J. Harrison, High Sheriff of co. Montgomery in 1880, who married in 1874 the grand-daughter of the second Earl Powis of the present creation. P.

✠ ✠ ✠

157.—**A Somersetshire Centenarian.**—There is in Phelps' *Somerset* a sketch drawing of an old gentleman who died 1838, aged 109 years 6 months and 13 days, by name Melhuish, a miller. I do not know if anything has been published concerning him in the *W.A.*, but I shall be glad to know, as, if not, I could furnish some further particulars. CHARLES M. BENNETT.
Bournemouth.

✠ ✠ ✠

158.—**A Question of Title.**—Can any of your readers inform me whether it is the fact that the eldest son of a baronet can during his father's lifetime assume the style and title of knight, and, if so, is there any instance of its being done? T. G.-G.
Dublin.

✠ ✠ ✠

159.—**Salcombe and the Armada.**—In an early number of the *Western Antiquary* a question was asked as to whether Salcombe contributed any ships to the fleet which served against the Spaniards in 1588. This has never been answered, and as the same question was raised at Kingsbridge a few days ago, and the name of Archdeacon Earle cited as the authority for the statement, I shall be glad to hear if anything is known on the matter. Traditions may still exist at Salcombe which may form the clue, if no more definite information is attainable.
HISTORICUS.

160.—**West of England Newspapers.**—Which is the oldest newspaper published in the three western counties? Of course, I refer to a paper that has continued as a regular publication from the time of its establishment until now. Some particulars of the local newspapers would be exceedingly interesting to the readers of the *Western Antiquary*. M. Y. Y. T.

✠ ✠ ✠

161.—**James Welwood, M.D.**—I am desirous of knowing if the author of the following work had any immediate connection with Plymouth, as I lately had in my possession an autograph letter of his, referring to some Plymouth matters of more than ordinary importance. I shall be glad of any information that you may be able to obtain for me as to this Dr. Welwood and his writings.

"Memoirs | of the most | Material Transactions | in | England, | for | The Last Hundred Years | Preceding the Revolution in 1688. | By James Welwood, M.D. | Physician in Ordinary to His Majestey & | Fellow of the College of Physicians, London. | The second Edition Corrected.

"London | Printed for Tim. Goodwin at the Queen's Head against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet street. 1700."
Hull. T. T. W.

✠ ✠ ✠

162.—**Barnstaple and the Armada.**—Has anything definite been discovered regarding the names of the "five ships [which] went over the Bar to join Sir F. Drake at Plymouth," and which Gribble supposed to have all belonged to Barnstaple? Have any of them been proved to have hailed from Bideford instead? DEVS., jun.

✠ ✠ ✠

163.—**W. Rawley, "Chaplain" to Lord Bacon.**—Was this gentleman of the same family as the renowned Sir Walter? I have no biographical works at hand to consult, and should be glad to have some information respecting him—if he was a Devonshire man.
IGNORAMUS.

✠ ✠ ✠

164.—**The Eddystone.**—In the *Life of Admiral Frobisher*, page 291, the Rev. F. Jones mentions that "the Admiral's ship taken from the Spaniards had received such injuries that she sank off Eddystone Rock as they came up Channel." I should be much obliged if any of your readers can tell me where to consult the original authority for this statement. H. B. S. W.

✠ ✠ ✠

165.—**"The Sea-Man's Triumph."**—The full title of this book is "The Sea-Mans Triumph, declaring the Actions of such Gentlemen Captaines and Sailers as were at the Takinge of the great Carrick lately brought to Dartmouth, with the manner of their Flight, and Names of Men of Accompt. London 1592." Can any of your readers inform me by whom this book was actually written? I believe some old writers attribute it to Sir Walter Ralegh. QUERENS.

166.—**Druett of Exeter.**—In the life of Hooker which is to be found in Vol. I. of Keble's edition of his works, it is recorded that the second wife of John Vowell *alias* Hooker, of the city of Exeter, gent., was Alice, daughter and heir of Richard Druett, of Exeter. John Hooker died in the year 1493. Any information concerning this or any other family of the name of Druett (which is spelt in various ways) will be gladly received by

Miss G. E. DRUITT.

8 Strathmore Gardens, Kensington, London, W.

✣ ✣ ✣

167.—**Armada Pictures.**—Touching the commemoration of the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, a correspondent asks if any of our readers can assist him in the following quest: "In the *Life of Drake*, Barrow states that 'poets and painters employed their respective talents in giving celebrity to the joyful issue of the late contest.' Considerable difference exists as to the build of some of the ships of that date; if, therefore, painters of the period did take a share in giving celebrity to the event, their work should materially assist us in solving the difficulty. Does anyone know of contemporary pictures of the fight or its incidents?"

Army and Navy Gazette, February 18th, 1888.

✣ Replies. ✣

Joanna Southcott (VII., 216, query 141).—I have one of Joanna Southcott's passports and signatures. The paper is dated January 15th, 1804, and has become very thin, as you may think, after so many years. There are two red seals in wax on the paper—one a lion's head and shoulder, and the other two stars, a half moon, and what looks like the figure of a child. GEORGE HUSSEY.

Torquay.

✣ ✣ ✣

Cornish Bench Ends.—With reference to the interesting sheet of Cornish bench ends in the February number of the *W. A.*, the second device in those from Laneast is probably the heraldic one of the *Bourchier Knot*. Some of your Cornish correspondents will be able to say if there is any connection with the Bourchier family and Laneast. G. T.

Exeter.

✣ ✣ ✣

An Old Cornish Ballad (VII., 214-15).—The old Cornish chant or ballad given *in extenso* by your correspondent, Mr. J. Thomas, as related to him by a former inhabitant of St. Keverne, is exceedingly interesting, and should be welcomed by all lovers of local ballad literature. As, however, he does not appear to be aware that several versions of it have already been printed; and also that it is not restricted to Cornwall, although it should certainly be included in west-country anthology; I may be excused for making some remarks on the subject.

The earliest occasion of its printed publication that I have been able to find recorded is in *Notes & Queries* of April 8th, 1854 (1st Series, IX., 325). It was reprinted in a letter from Col. Prideaux in a recent number of that periodical, under the title of "A Christmas Ballad"; and in a prefatory note is stated to be "sung by the waits at Christmas in the neighbourhood of Falmouth"—in the vicinity, therefore, of St. Keverne. The difference in the two versions is, however, so great that I transcribe the whole of the earlier printed one for the sake of comparison:

"Twelve is twelve as goes to hell. [Judas]
Eleven is eleven as goes to heaven, [the eleven apostles]
Ten is the Ten Commandments,
Nine is nine so bright to shine,
Eight is the gable angels,
Seven is the seven stars of the sky,
And six is the six bold waiters,
Five is the flamboys under the bough,
And four is the gospel preachers; [Evangelists]
Three of them is thrivers (shrivers ?),
Two of them is lilywhite babes, and clothed all in green oh!
[Christ and John ?]
And One is One, and all alone, and ever more shall be so."

N. & Q. of a much later date (6th Series, XII., 485, December 19th, 1885) contained an article by your well-known contributor, Mr. George C. Boase, entitled "A Cornish Carol," another version of this ballad, reported by him to have been sung "from time out of mind . . . at Padstow and other places in the east of Cornwall"; so that it must have been well known throughout the county. In this the following lines show the greatest variation from the foregoing:—

"One of them is God alone.
Three of them are strangers. [Magi]
Five is the ferryman in the boat. [Charon]
Six are the charming waiters. [Shepherds ?]
Eight are the eight arch angels.
Nine is the moonshine bright and clear.
Twelve are the twelve apostles."

The other lines closely resemble the Falmouth version; while both sets are similar in most of the numeral lines to those of St. Keverne. The opening burden of the latter is identical with that of Padstow; so that all these have an undoubted common origin. In a foot-note appended to Mr. Boase's communication, the editor mentions that "A version differing from this in many respects, as, *e.g.*, 'Nine are the nine commanders,' used to be sung at Oxford suppers thirty years ago, and may sometimes still be heard in London."

Miss Busk heard another variant of it "sung in Wilts, some years ago, at harvest time" (*Ibid.*, 7th Series, I., 96). As compared with the preceding, the burden as well as the following lines are different:—

One (absent)
"Three O are rivo [relating to the Trinity ?]
Five are the benders of the bow.
Six of them brought waters.
Eight are the gabel rangers.
Nine are the nine bright shiners. [nine orders of angels]
Eleven are the eleven of innocents. [St. Ursula's 11,000 virgins ?]"

That authoress also draws attention to "a Roman equivalent" of these lines being contained in her *Folk-Lore of Rome*, 254-5.

Another correspondent, Mr. J. S. Udall (*Ibid.*, 315), affirms a similar one to be "sung by children in Dorsetshire in their youthful games," and that a second had been reported to him. In these the following were the principal variations:—

Three of them are drivers. [thrivers]
Five are the flamboys under the brow.
(and) Five are the framboises under the bough.
Eight are Gabriel angels.
(and) Eight are the Gable-rangers.

The gable or gabel-rangers were thought by Mr. H. Wedgwood to be "the gabriel-raches . . . or gabble-retchets of Yorkshire and Staffordshire—a name for a yelping cry, heard at night, etc." (*Ibid.*, 118); but a reference to the eighth numeral line in the above versions will serve to bear out the correctness of the opinion of Col. Prideaux of the original idea relating to "Gabriel and the angels."

Some of the variants are probably simple corruptions, *e.g.*, in the Wilts version "waters" is an apparent substitute for "waiters"; and this seems to be corroborated by another variant given by Miss Busk, where the word is "Walters."

It is singular that the series of articles on "Cornish Folk-Lore" by Miss M. A. Courtney, in Vol. V. of the *Folk-Lore Journal* contains no allusion to these lines.

In his recent work on *Popular Tales and Fictions* (1887), Mr. W. A. Clouston has shown that this class of composition is common in all countries, and was more especially so at an early period in the East. In one chapter, entitled "Cumulative Stories" (I., 289-313), he not only states that "our prime nursery favourites the 'House that Jack built' and the 'Old Woman and the Crooked Sixpence' have their prototype in a sacred hymn in the Hebrew Talmud"; but for the sake of comparison gives at length both the English as well as the Hebrew versions. (Variants of this latter tale are printed in *Folk-Lore Journal*, II. (1884), 277-8, and in *Shropshire Folk-Lore* (1883), 529.)

Another example of accumulating lines at one time well known in the north of England, will be found in Halliwell's *Nursery Rhymes* (1886), 184-8, and in the *Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend* of January last, 41-2, in which latter the music is also given. The last verse runs thus:—

"Twelve lords a-leaping, eleven ladies dancing,
Ten pipers playing, nine drummers drumming, etc., etc."

(A shorter version is contained in Henderson's *Folk-Lore of the Southern Counties* (1879), 71.)

In conclusion, may I suggest that Mr. Thomas should supplement his article with a copy of the music?

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

THE ballad printed on page 215 is traditional at King's College, Cambridge, with slight variations. I last heard it at the Trinity Commemoration feast in December, 1886. Probably MS. copies of it exist at Cambridge, but I have not seen one.

The fact of its being met with in Cornwall does not, of course, prove, by a long way, that it is of Cornish origin. The King's tradition is that it is Cornish. The "seven stars"—in the Cambridge version "the seven bright shiners"—must be the Great Bear. I think the "cheerful waiter" must be corrupt. I forget if the Cambridge version agrees: it is "proud walkers."

This communication may serve to put you or your correspondent on inquiry, and so lead to something definite.

Lincoln's Inn. F. POLLOCK.

* * *

Nosworthy Family (VII., 163, query 113).—My query in the December number of the *Western Antiquary* has brought to me a communication from a gentleman of the name residing at Ford-Manaton. As some of his remarks are of more than personal interest, I venture to forward the following extracts from his last letter. Mr. Nosworthy writes: "The Nosworthys have for generations lived in this parish and locality. They have been generally small yeomen, each owning and farming a small holding; but when they came here, and whence, I could never find out, though I have taken some trouble to do so. I regret to say our parish register is imperfect, and does not help. The family was certainly here before 1600, for I possess a copy of an old deed in which the lord of the manor made a small bequest to the parish church, and appointed ten trustees, four of whom were *Noseworthye;* and, singular to say, his two attorneys were John Noseworthye, of Dryford, and Nicholas Noseworthye. Where is Dryford? I never heard of the place, and cannot find it in the Devon *Directory*. I never before heard of one of the family being in the law, though for some generations there have been several in the Church, and are at present. A Stephen Nosworthy was tutor to the Earl of Carnarvon, who gave him the living of Brushford, North Devon, where he died about 1830. Another Stephen was Rector of Buckland Filleigh, North Devon, where he died about 1870. William Noseworthy was master of the High School, Exeter, about 1620. The name was originally spelt *Noseworthye*, and I regret to say that it is too often corrupted now into *Norsworthy*. I believe, however, that *Nosworthy* has long been the way the Manaton branch have spelled it." W. D. PINK.

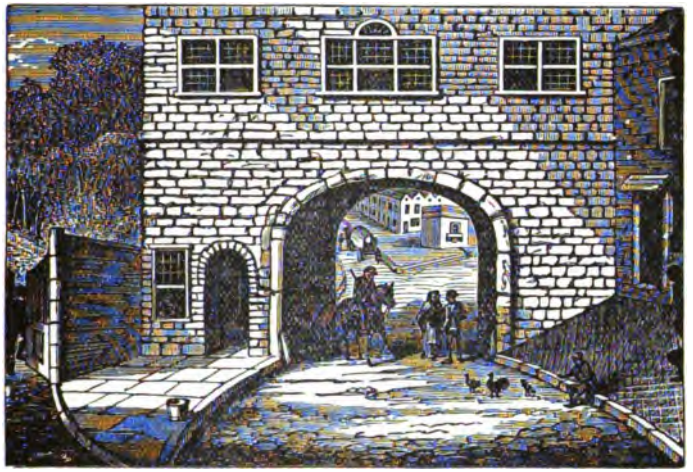
Leigh, Lancashire.

* * *

The "Tall Pinta" and the Spanish Armada (VII., 216, query 145).—No ship called the *Pinta* formed one of the great Armada, nor does the word occur either as a Christian or surname amongst the officers of that fleet. No doubt "Nauticus" has every facility for ascertaining the English equivalent of the word, which does not seem in any way to bear on the subject-matter contained in the last two lines of the fine fragmentary ballad quoted by him.

Holyhead. L. EDYE.

* * *



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The Spanish Armada and the English Fire Ships (VII., 216, query 147).—Captain Prouse or Prowse does not appear as one of the captains employed with the English fleet sent against the Armada, but the name of Young appears twice, *i.e.*, Captain John Young, commanding the *Beau Young* of 140 tons, and Captain John Young, commanding the *John* of Chichester.

It is to be hoped there may not be too much enthusiasm in claiming officers who commanded ships on this occasion as Devonshire men, otherwise history may at some future date sadly dispel unsubstantiated facts. L. EDYE.

Holyhead.

✠ ✠ ✠

Francis Scoble, M.P. (VII., 195).—Menaguins is not so very difficult to find! It is in the Parish of St. Austell; and (as Lysons tells us) is "now a farm-house," but "was the seat of Richard Scobell, Clerk of the Parliament to Oliver Cornwall." He informs us, further, that Polrudden, in the same parish, was also a seat of the Scobells, and quotes Norden's description of "the ruynes" of that "auntient howse, somtymes the howse of John Polrudden, whoe was taken out of his bed by the Frenche in the time of Henry VII., and caried away with violence." "The howse [he adds], as by the ruyns it appeareth, was a fayr howse, and by the arched free-stone windowes which it had, curiouslye wroughte, testifieth it to be for the time elegant." F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

Ringmore Rectory.

✠ ✠ ✠

Ancient Vestments, etc., of the Church of St. Mary Steps, Exeter (VII., 213).—*Plate*, line 7: This should be "1 Silver *ship* without a spone"—*i.e.*, an incense-ship (or boat), to put incense in, ready for use. The "spone" was, of course, used to transfer it to the censer.

Under "Vestiments," I take leave to doubt the suggestion that "bridys" means "bride's"; the four frontals were probably made of satin from *Bruges*.

Ringmore Rectory. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

✠ ✠ ✠

Vicars Choral, Exeter Cathedral (VII., 215, query 140).—The matter to which Mr. Newnham refers seems to be wrapped in almost hopeless obscurity, and, as I am very far from being "learned"—which Dr. Freeman, undoubtedly, is—I can only say "*locutus est*," and hold my peace! I daresay the information which Mr. Newnham seeks is to be found in some of the many old MSS. which still remain a sealed book to the student, if one only knew where to look for it, and had time for the search! My own impression is that Vicars were very soon found necessary, and that they took the place of their non-resident "Masters" not long after the first foundation of our Cathedral. But, in the absence of sufficient evidence, I do not presume to say more than this.

Ringmore Rectory. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

Where were the Old Vestries? (VII., 137, query 109; 219).—The "List of all old Vestries attached to Devonshire Churches" would be a small one indeed. Some mediæval buildings, now used as Vestries, were almost certainly Chapels originally. Mr. Newnham, for instance, mentions the antient "Vestry" at Kenne; of which, however, Dr. Oliver says (*Eccles. Antiq.*, I., 36): "Unless I mistake, the present Vestry was the antient Courtenay Chantry—*Cantaria Capelle Domini Hugonis de Courtenay apud Ken* (folio 82, *Reg.* Stapeldon); *Cantariam Sancti Johannis Evangeliste in Manerio de Ken* (folio 96, Vol. III., *Reg.* Grandisson)"; and he adds that Nicholas Chelley was Chantry-Priest here, as late as 1536, with a salary of £4 16*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

It is possible, of course, that the Priest may have often vested himself in such a Chapel, attached to his Church, in the absence of any actual "Vestry"; but in a great many cases—and before the 15th century in most cases—he would have no opportunity of doing even that. I have, myself, no doubt that the Priest was accustomed, quite as a rule, to vest himself in the presence of the people. It must be remembered that the process, during the period referred to, bore no manner of resemblance to the way in which such things are commonly done now, but was a solemn and symbolical ceremony, which might well be performed before the congregation. Each separate portion of the Priest's vesture was put on in due order, the act being, in each case, accompanied by an appropriate prayer. To many all this may, perhaps, savour of superstition; but I cannot help feeling strongly that, if the Clergy are to wear any vestments at all, though it be no more than the "surplice, hood, and stole" of modern usage, they should be put on, and worn, reverently and solemnly, and not be treated as mere ecclesiastical, or clerical, conventionalisms. It is not seemly to see Parsons, after they have "robed," chatting together (however innocent the subjects of their chat might be under other circumstances), when, in fact, the Service of God has been already *commenced*, as far as *they* are concerned. Such ways would be impossible, or, at any rate, would be justly regarded as intolerable, if practised in the open Church, the assembled people looking on; and they ought to be equally impossible in the "Vestry," which is a part of the Church; and the fact that the people outside cannot see what is done in there, ought to make no difference at all.

Many medieval customs have come down to us, especially in our country Churches, often strangely modified and changed, no doubt, but still the same and continuous. The post-Reformation Parson, as a rule, has always done—down to a comparatively recent period—just what his pre-Reformation predecessor did: neither of them enjoyed the luxury of a Vestry, and both of them robed in public. I had a curious experience of the good old ways myself, some eight-and-twenty years ago, in a North-Cornwall Church, where I was taking duty alone, in the absence of the Rector. There was no Vestry; and there, certainly,

never had been one. On my arrival, the Clerk came, at once, to the fore, bearing a large green-baize bag. Beckoning me to join him, just in front of the altar-rails, he opened his bag, and took out a big and untidy heap of iron-moulded and creased calico, in which he forthwith proceeded to envelop me; and a very curious garment I found it to be! There was nothing more for "the Prayers," so he closed his bag again, and we went to our respective desks. When the time came for the sermon, I was stopped on my way to the pulpit by this strange successor of the antient *Clericus*, green bag in hand. He didn't speak a word, but quietly laid hold of the surplice, unbuttoned it in a twinkling, and threw it down on the floor in the most unceremonious manner. I stood unvested before the congregation; but not for long. He dived into his green bag and speedily produced a big black bundle, which proved to be a huge "preaching-gown," with great sleeves like wings, and weighing not a trifle. He was accustomed to his work, and clad my unresisting figure in its full and fusty folds before I had time to look round. Then he stuffed the old "surplice" into his bag, anyhow, and led the way to the pulpit, the door of which he opened for me, making a profound (and evidently quite customary) bow. This was not all: there was another adventure before me, and it, also, came off in the open, before the people—for lack of a Vestry. I had been commissioned to preach for the Parish-Schools that day, and there was an old farmer in the Church who had plenty of money, but was never known to put anything into the plate in his life. I must have said something that touched him; for, watching his opportunity, he made for me, when I was coming down the pulpit stairs, and said, quite audibly, "Here, Sir, you must give me change out of that there plate," beckoning to my friend the clerk, who held it in his hand, close by. Farmer R —— was fumbling with his little, greasy, leather bag, which I saw was full of sovereigns, one of which he took out, and held up to me, saying, "I want to give 'ee sommut, but I can't give *this*. I'm going to give 'ee half-a-crown; take this, and *I'll* take seventeen and sixpence"—which he forthwith proceeded to do, attacking the coins on the plate, and picking out his change himself, the Clerk, who knew his man, looking on, the while, with the most obvious of merry twinkles in his eyes. The congregation, I could see, shared to the full Mr. Clerk's surprise and amusement, but were not at all scandalised by the proceeding, which was not irreverent, in its way: but it was plain to see that they and their fathers had been, always, quite unaccustomed to the luxury of a "Vestry"!

No doubt, there were, generally, Vestries attached to Churches of dignity and importance; and I have just come across, in Bishop Stapeldon's *Register*, an entry which goes to prove this—a most interesting account of that Prelate's Visitation of the Parish-Church of Ashburton, on the 3rd of April, 1314. He finds many things amiss and demanding immediate attention, especially in the chancel. The windows there were actually made of *wood*, which greatly scandalised the Bishop—fancy "Church-wardens' Windows" at the very beginning of the 14th century, and in a large Town-Church! So he ordered them to be removed at once, and replaced with windows of stone: also, the High Altar not being in its proper place (I wish the Bishop had told us *where* he found it!), he ordered it to be removed, and set against the wall (*usque ad murum*); and, as there was no Vestry, he ordered that one should be built on the north side of the chancel (*et fiat Vestiarium in Boriali parte Cancelli*). The present Vestry at Ashburton is at the *east* end: perhaps, the parishioners ventured to vary the Bishop's order to that extent. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

Ringmore Rectory.

✣ ✣ ✣

Epitaph on Sir Francis Drake (VII., 217, query 148).—In reply to "Neptune," I can inform him that the writer of the lines quoted was Richard Barnfield, and they are to be found in an address "To the Gentlemen Readers" preceding his work entitled *The Encomium of Lady Pecunia: or the Praise of Money*, 1598. He writes: "The brauest Voyages in the World have beene made for Gold: for it, Men have venterd (by Sea) to the furthest parts of the Earth: In the pursute whereof, *England's Nestor and Neptune* (Hawkins and Drake) lost their liues. Vpon the Deathes of the which two, of the first I writ this—

> 'The waters were his Winding Sheete, the Sea
> was made his Toome;
> Yet for his fame the Ocean Sea, was not
> sufficient roome.'

Of the latter this:—

> '*England* his hart; his Corps the waters have;
> And that which raysd his fame, became his grave.'"

It is evident, therefore, from the above, that Prince and other writers have misapplied the couplet ascribed to Drake. J. JENKINS.

Plymouth.

✣ ✣ ✣

Captain Cocke, an Armada Captain (VII., 216, query 146).—In reply to M.Y.Y.T., the above name, as also that of *Cook*, appears amongst those who commanded ships sent against the Armada, *i.e.*, Captain Edward *Cocke* commanded the *Diana* of 80 tons, and Captain Benjamin *Cook* the *Vinyard* of 160 tons, both ships fitted out by the city of London. L. EDYE.

Holyhead.

THE following is extracted from the *Heralds' Visitation of Devon, 1620:* "Lewis Cocke, of Plymouth," arms, a chevron, engrailed, between three cock's heads erased, with a canton added, on which is an anchor. Lewis Cocke's son and heir, Simon, married Grace, daughter of —— Sheere, of Launceston. Lewis, their first son, *ob. s.p.;* John, second son, *ob. s.p.;* Edward, third son, who was living in 1620, married (1) Amy, daughter of John Gubbes, of Plymouth, (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Ofwell Cooke, of Launceston; Francis, fourth son, married Katharine, daughter of Roger Nichol, of Cornwall.

Edward had a son and heir *æt.* 2 in 1620. Three daughters are mentioned, "1 Grace, 2 Christian, 3 Joan."

In the Sparke Pedigree, in the same work, is John Sparke, of Plymouth, fourth son of John Sparke, of Chaddlewood, Plympton, married Julian, daughter and heiress of Gregory Cocke, of Plymouth. In a note I find: "Richard Gayer married Isabella Amydas, descendant of that ancient family, of Plymouth; their son Humphrey Gayer married Deborah, dau. and co-heir of John Sparke, of the Friary, Plymouth, son of John Sparke, of Chaddlewood, and Julian his wife, dau. and co-heir of Gregory Cocke, of Plymouth, descendants of Capt. Cocke who was killed at the Spanish Armada, and who had a canton granted to his arms for services. John Sparke's other dau. Mary, married Hender Molesworth, of Pencarrow." L. A. C.

Plymouth.

* * *

Derivation of the Name of Mis Tor (VII., 126).—In a recent number of the *Western Antiquary*, which I have not by me at the present moment, it was suggested that *mis* was derived from, if I remember rightly, the Celtic word *misor*, the moon. I have not been able to find the word *misor* in the dictionaries I have been able to consult, but in O'Reilly's *Irish-English Dictionary* I find that the word *mis* means a month, and in Armstrong's *Gaelic Dictionary* is "*Mis*, more frequently *mios*, a month—more rarely a moon." In other dictionaries of the Celtic language *mios* is translated "a month," and also, occasionally, "the moon." There is in Ireland a mountain named Slieve Mis, and I think it can hardly be doubted that "Slieve Mis" and "Mis Tor" are derived from the same word; and as *mis* sometimes stands for the "moon" we may take that word as a possible derivation of the name. It is not, however, a very satisfactory derivation, inasmuch as *mis* and *mios* both mean, primarily, a lunar month, and the moon only rarely, and by a figure of speech. There are two other Celtic words which might possibly give us a derivation—*mista*, mischief, harm, evil, and *misi*, worse, worst. Mis Tor was, of course, haunted in early days, and therefore *mista* would not be an inappropriate name. The moorman almost always pronounces Mis Tor as "Mista Tar"; this has always been considered as the duplication of syllables in names of which he is so fond, but it is just possible that in this case his pronunciation may be right, and that "Mista Tor" may be the true name. The names of mountains signifying dread or danger will occur to everybody.

With these crude suggestions, I leave this matter to those who are better versed in the Celtic language than I am. J. F. C.

Liverpool.

* * *

John Waddon (VII., 187, query 123).—John Waddon, Mayor of Plymouth, 1612, was buried at Plymouth in 1620. His first wife was a Miss Thomas. He married secondly, in 1584, a lady whose Christian name was Alice. She died in 1630, after having a family of eight children. The eldest of these was John Waddon, baptised in 1590. He became Mayor of Plymouth in 1631, represented that place in Parliament from 1640 to 1648, and was secluded in the month of December in the latter year. The date of his death has not been found, but he married in 1613 Prudence Fownes, daughter of Thomas Fownes, who was Mayor of Plymouth in 1619. She died in 1644, and there is a monument to her memory in St. Andrew's Church. She is said to have had fifteen children.

GEORGE C. BOASE.

15 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

* * *

North Hall.—Mr. R. Dymond, in his *Widdecombe in the Moor*, says: "North Hall, the ancient residence of the Fitz-Ralphs, or Shillingfords, at Widdecombe, was situated on the north side of the village green, or Butts Park, and on its alienation by that family it probably began to fall into the state of decay described in the following lines by Master Hill, schoolmaster of Widdecombe, and author of the rhyming memorial in the Church of the great storm of 1688.

'The Messuage there, which anciently was Chief or Capital,
Tho' much decayed, remaining still is called yet North Hall:
Whereas the houses, courtlages, with orchards, gardens, and
A stately grove of trees within that place did sometime stand,
Were all enclosed round about with moats of standing water,
So that no thieves or enemies could enter in to batter.
The houses, walls, roofs, windows, or what else besides was there
The moats or trenches being fed with streams of water clear
Wherein good store of fish was bred, as ancient men did say,
The ruin'd banks whereof remain unto this very day.
And when the family within would walk into the town,
Or else return, a draw bridge firm they presently let down;
And at their pleasure drew it up to keep the household safe.
This house did anciently belong to Raph, the son of Raph;
So is he named in a deed of much antiquity.
Which bears no date, for at that time was less iniquity.'

"It afterwards passed into the ownership of Sir William Huddesfield, Recorder of Exeter, 1479-82, Attorney-General under Edward IV., who was knighted and chosen a justice of Oyer and Terminer by Henry VII. It was sold to John Southcote, of Indio, Bovey Tracey, by Sir Anthony Pointz, of Acton, son-in-law of Sir William Huddesfield. Subsequently it came into the possession of the Wottons of Inglebourne, and in 1867 was sold at auction to Mrs. Drake, then lady of the manor."

A few traces still remain of this once venerable moorland mansion. T. W. WOLFINDEN.

Dartmoor Coaching House, Bovey Tracey.

* * *

Joanna Southcott (VII., 216, query 141; 239).—In Haydn's *Dictionary of Dates*, page 773, under the heading "Southcott" may be read, "Her successor, Mrs. Peacock, died [in London] March 1875. Age 103."

This Mrs. Peacock was my father's aunt, and her maiden name was Stone. She was a very remarkable woman in many respects. On June 3rd, 1864, she issued

a "Proclamation to the Believers in the Divine Mission of Joanna Southcott, That they should attend their Parish Churches . . . the Standard Church for all to fly to." I believe that this is internal evidence of the numerical weakness of the Southcotters. In the December of the same year (1864) an effort was made by Mrs. Peacock to keep together the last remnants of the sect by starting a periodical magazine called *The Morning Star*. Of this venture, however, nothing came; I do not think it reached a second issue. My father died a firm Southcotter, and one of the last of this extraordinary sect. Of relics, I may say I have now lying before me a thick octavo volume, in leather binding, which contains the following (all bound together):—

		pages
(*a*)	Joanna Southcott's Prophecies from 1792 ...	288
(*b*)	,, ,, Continuation of Prophecies	108
(*c*)	Dispute between the Woman [Joanna] and the Powers of Darkness (dated Aug. 3rd, 1802)	126
(*d*)	A Communication given to Joanna	23
(*e*)	Prophecies—A Warning to the whole World (1803)	123

Most of these writings are dated from High House, Paddington, and were printed in London. Among other places at which they were on sale were Birmingham, Stourbridge, and at "W. Symonds, Gandy Lane, and the Miss Everleighs, St. Sidwells, Exeter." May I ask if these works are scarce or not?

The magazine mentioned was on sale at Blackburn, Wednesbury, and other places. I take the liberty of forwarding to the office of the *W. A.* two copies of *The Morning Star* and two copies of the "Proclamation"; one of each no doubt the Editor will be good enough to hand to the correspondent making the enquiry.

Wednesbury. FREDK. WM. HACKWOOD.

✠ ✠ ✠

Cross at South Zeal (VII., 216, query 144).—Mr. G. W. Ormerod, F.G.S., in his paper on "Wayside Crosses in the District Bordering the East of Dartmoor," has a note on this cross, which he justly characterises as the most striking in the district. He does not mention the date of its erection, but states that about 40 (now 54) years since a Roman Catholic stonemason, returning from America, made a vow during a storm that if he reached home safely he would repair it. He kept his vow—in fact, more than kept it, for as a work of supererogation he *whitewashed* the cross, though this covering has now disappeared. Mr. Ormerod gives the height as nine feet, and states that the foot of the shaft is square, measuring twelve inches, that it tapers in, and that at eight inches from the bottom the angles are chamfered. The base on which the shaft stands is twenty inches in height and three feet on each side, and is reached by a calvary of three steps of granite slabs. The total height above the irregular masonry is about sixteen feet. A reference to the paper by Mr. Thomas Hughes in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of September, 1862, entitled "Notes on the Roadside Crosses and other remains in Mid-Devonshire," will probably afford the date of the structure, but to this periodical I have not access at the present moment.

Cardiff. JOHN LL. W. PAGE.

✠ ✠ ✠

Stone Family (VII., 113, 140).—The most ancient scrap of information relating to the family name of Stone which occurs to me at this time, pertains to the parish of Sidbury, which adjoins the parish in which I live. In the parish of Sidbury, there is a village bearing the name of Sidford, on the south side of which lay the ancient estate, or manor of Stone, and is so still marked on some of the parish maps which I have seen, but six or seven centuries ago it was denominated De La Stane. The ground is now all laid out in fields, which have passed into a variety of hands, and the original limits of the old manor have been broken up and lost. Lysons, in his second Devonshire volume, page 444, thus speaks of it, and of the family of the same name.

"The manor of Stone and Sidford belonged, in the reign of Henry II. and for several descents after that period, to the family of De la Stane. Henry Trivet had the greater part in the reign of Edward III. One of the co-heiresses of his grandson brought it to Roger Pym, whose descendant sold this estate to Sir William Periam. His son-in-law, Sir William Pole, became possessed of it partly in right of his wife and partly by purchase. Sir William Templer Pole, Bart., sold it a few years ago to the uncle of J. B. Stuckey Bartlett, Esq., the present proprietor."

I may add, that since Lysons' time, the landed estates of the late Mr. Bartlett have passed to his relative, Mr. Langdon, of Parrock's Lodge, in the county of Somerset. Unfortunately, Lysons does not give the pedigree of De la Stane from Henry II. to Henry Trivet, in the time of Edward III., or say how Trivet got it. He may have got it by purchase, or, if the male heirs of De la Stane or Stone had failed him and died out, the heiress may have brought it to him. Turning however to Lysons' first Devonshire volume, page clxxi., we see that there were six descents or generations from Henry II., and that the family removed. From this we may infer that the male heirs did not die out, but removed to some other place, perhaps having sold their property to Trivet, and their direct descendants, bearing the old patronymic, either De la Stane or Stone, as they please, may still be dwelling amongst us, if they will be so good as to reveal themselves. The arms of this ancient stock were—Or, on a fesse 3 plates. The tincture of the fess is not given.

Sidmouth. P. O. HUTCHINSON.

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Reviews.

The Trade Signs of Essex: a Popular Account of the Origin and Meanings of the Public-House and Other Signs now or formerly found in the County of Essex. By MILLER CHRISTY. (With Illustrations.) Chelmsford: Durrant, 1887.

WE have much pleasure in calling attention to this entertaining and useful book, which places upon permanent record much information which the author must have gone far to seek. Now that so much attention is being paid to guilds and other societies of ancient date, it is refreshing to be able to refer to the origin of many curious things which have come down to us as relics of those olden days. For although signs are now for the most part found only in connection with the inns and taverns of England, it must be remembered that formerly nearly every branch of trade had its peculiar signs and significations. Of course, many of the signs as here recorded are general throughout the country, but the volume contains many instances which are peculiar to the district. The grouping is as follows (a special chapter being assigned to each class: heraldic signs; mammalian signs; ornithological signs; piscatory, insect, and reptilian signs; botanical signs; human signs; nautical signs; astronomical signs; miscellaneous signs. A glossary of heraldic terms is given, and a capital index. The illustrations are numerous, and add much to the interest of a book which will afford a considerable amount of pleasure in the perusal. The publishers have done their part well, and the author deserves praise for his industry in collecting so much valuable information.

Durrant's Handbook for Essex. By MILLER CHRISTY. Chelmsford, Durrant, 1887.

Just what a handbook ought to be: concise, without being uninteresting; authoritative, without being overburdened with references; of general utility, without being too full of descriptive matter. We heartily commend the alphabetical arrangement under place-names, which renders an index quite unnecessary. The tourist will find in it almost everything that he may desire to know respecting the towns, villages, and hamlets, whilst considerable attention is given to the archæology of the district. The topographical portion is preceded by an introduction, in which the author treats of the history of the county, its geology, area, population, literature, antiquities, worthies, natural history, and other features; and the work is embellished with a map and two plans which are carefully executed. The typography is all that could be desired.

History of the Deanery of Bicester, Oxon. Parts 1-2. Compiled by J. C. BLOMFIELD, M.A., Rector of Launton, and Rural Dean. Bicester: Smith and Pankhurst.

The author of this admirable work has spared no pains to make his book worthy of the subject and of the interesting associations in and around the district which he describes. In the first volume he deals chiefly with the general ecclesiastical history of the deanery, together with its early history; the second is more especially devoted to a history of the town and priory of Bicester. Mr. Blomfield has not contented himself with a merely superficial description, but has consulted all the best authorities, and gives numerous copies of valuable documents which he has discovered in the local as well as national archives. We believe the third and concluding portion will shortly be issued, making a most complete and perfectly reliable history of a locality but little known to the outside world.

Holy Cross, Shrewsbury: Shrewsbury Abbey, and its New Chancel. With Illustrations. Shrewsbury, 1888.

This is an interesting compilation, being a reprint from articles which appeared in *Eddowes's Journal*, and was published in connection with the consecration service of the restored abbey, which took place on December 5th, 1887. It appears to be printed from newspaper type, which somewhat mars its typographical effect, and some of the illustrations do not appear to advantage on the stiff imitation hand-made paper on which they are printed. However, as a record of a very interesting event and a notable building, we commend it to those of our readers who have a love for ecclesiastical architecture and history.

Australian Ballads and Rhymes: Poems inspired by Life and Scenery in Australia and New Zealand. Selected and edited by DOUGLAS B. W. SLADEN, B.A., Oxon. London: Walter Scott, 1888.

Our friend Mr. Sladen has done well to bring before the British public these offsprings of the colonial muse. We are so accustomed to English books, the productions of English authors, that we are prone to forget that the younger scions of the parent stock are gradually forming a literature of their own. In common with the whole Anglo-Saxon race, we revere the memory of Shakespeare and Milton, and Dryden and Chaucer, but here we have an anthology of Australian verse, many of the items of which are of considerable merit. Some Australian writers are well known to an English audience—to wit, Adam Lindsey Gordon, Arthur Patchett Martin, and Mr. Sladen himself; but the majority are new to us, and we heartily thank the author for presenting us with such a charming little volume of poetical flowers from the far-off Antipodes. The selection, of course, includes many characteristic Australian ballads, which possess originality and fire, and are, moreover, redolent of the backwoods and the settler's clearing. The volume forms one of Mr. Scott's admirable "Canterbury Poets" series.

St. Bernard's. By ÆSCULAPIUS SCALPEL. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.

A revised second edition of this powerfully written book has just reached us, and we have perused it with very mixed feelings. Admiration for the trenchant, vigorous style of the writer, and indignation that such a state of things at our great hospitals should exist, and so have

called forth this protest, for such the book undoubtedly is. No one can read this record of the doings at "St. Bernard's" without feeling that the book is written with an earnest purpose, and we commend it to all interested in medical work, as well as to the public generally.

Whatsoever. By M. A. PAULL. London: Nelson.

From the busy pen of our old friend Miss Paull we have the above capital little volume, which is a very practical exposition of the apostle's precept, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do unto them." From first page to last the same golden rule is inculcated, and we are shown how Harold Brady won all hearts by his steady adherence to it. The poor little waif, "Clee," is an interesting character, and we have no hesitation in commending *Whatsoever* for parochial library or prize book.

Rhoda's Reform. By M. A. PAULL. London: Nelson.

Another book from the same writer as *Whatsoever* unfolds a story the *morale* and general teaching of which is "Owe no man anything." It seems rather Quixotic in these days to suppose that the world's work can be carried on without "owing," yet our authoress makes many points in favour of the rule, and, in addition, manages to thoroughly interest her readers in the fortunes of the fair Rhoda and her various friends and relatives.

Mademoiselle's Story. By MRS. RYFFEL. London: Griffith, Farran & Co.

This is a story of school-room efforts, successes, and disappointments, and is a very good prize book, inasmuch as it inculcates the *love* of learning, in place of doing lessons merely from a sense of duty. "Mademoiselle" and her young charges are all interesting, though the escapades of Miss Willie form the most fascinating portions of the book. It gives, too, a very graphic picture of Scottish life, which will be found entertaining by English readers.

WE have also received for notice next month:—

Richard Cable the Lightshipman. By the Author of *Mehalah*, etc. 3 vols. London: Smith, Elder & Co.

A History of Elizabethan Literature. By George Saintsbury. London: Macmillan & Co.

Sartor Resartus. By Thomas Carlyle. London: Walter Scott, 1888. (The Camelot Series)

English History from Contemporary Worthies. Edited by Rev. W. H. Hutton, M.A. 4 vols. London: David Nutt

WE are in receipt of the following current numbers of various antiquarian and other journals:—

American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal. No. 1, Vol. X., January, 1888.

This journal keeps its high reputation for exceedingly valuable articles on prehistoric and kindred subjects. English antiquarians who have not yet made its acquaintance should lose no time in subscribing. For terms see our advertisement columns

The Historical Journal: a Monthly Record devoted principally to North-western Pennsylvania. Nos. 10-11, February-March, 1888

These numbers contain some valuable historical records relating to Northumberland Presbytery, besides genealogical and other matters of exceptional interest

Bangor Historical Journal (Maine, U.S.A.). Nos. 5-6, November-December, 1887.

Similar in scope and general utility to the last, but with some exceptional characteristics.

Bizarre Notes and Queries (Manchester, N. H.). Nos. 1-2, January-February, 1888.

This is a monthly magazine of history, folk-lore, mathematics, mysticism, art, science, etc.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Journal. Devoted to the Interests of American Genealogy and Biography. No. 1, Vol. XIX., January, 1888.

A high-class journal, which we heartily commend to all who have an interest in the general history of American families and their connections in the old country.

American Naturalist. No. 253, January, 1888.

This journal is capitally edited, well illustrated, and will take rank with the best of English periodicals of a similar class.

Queries. Nos. 1-2, January-February, 1888.

An illustrated monthly devoted to literature, art, science, and education, published at Buffalo, N.Y.

The Antiquary. Nos. 98-99, February-March, 1888.

Mr. Elliot Stock's excellent periodical is always full of valuable articles, and needs no commendation from us; it carries its character on its face as well as within its covers. It is now in its sixteenth volume.

The Bookworm. No. 3, February, 1888.

To this journal we had occasion to refer in a recent number. It keeps up its interest.

The Genealogist. No. 4. Vol. I., December, 1887. Washington, D.C.

As this little journal is only five cents a copy we need scarcely criticise its appearance, but wish that its publishers would put forth something more worthy of our consideration. It looks somewhat amateurish.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries. Part 37, January, 1888.

This well-conducted journal, so ably edited by Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, pursues the even tenour of its way, and always commends itself to the notice of antiquarian students.

Bedfordshire Notes and Queries. Part 16, Vol. II., January, 1888.

East Anglian. Parts 37-38, Vol. II., January-February, 1888.

Manchester Notes and Queries. Part 27, Vol. VII., July-Dec., 1887.

Parodies. Parts 51-52, February-March, 1888.

Mr. Walter Hamilton, the Editor, is most indefatigable in collecting the curious trifles which go to make up his most entertaining journal, from the by-paths of English and American literature.

Cheshire Notes and Queries. Part 27, December, 1887.

Full of interesting items.

Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend. Parts 12-13, February-March, 1888.

The cheapest illustrated sixpennyworth we know of. With every number the interest increases.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. Parts 1-2, Vol. III., January-February, 1888.

Amongst other valuable matters contained in these numbers of this old-established journal we find a grant of arms to Joseph Hall, D.D., Bishop of Exeter, dated 12th May, 1631. It is a fac-simile of the original, printed in colours.

Salopian Shreds and Patches. A Garland of Shropshire Specialities, reprinted, with additions, from *Eddowes's Shrewsbury Journal.*

We are pleased to make the acquaintance of this journal, which, although new to us, is now in its eighth volume, and has been issued for years. Particulars will be found on our covers.

Library Chronicle. No. 46, Vol. IV., December, 1887.

The number before us contains several of the papers which were read at the Birmingham Meeting of the Library Association in September last, and is especially interesting

Notes and Gleanings. A Monthly Magazine devoted chiefly to subjects connected with the Counties of Devon and Cornwall. Nos. 1-2, January-February, 1887.

In style and appearance this little journal is a close follower of the veteran *N. & Q.* We note that some of the early supporters of the *Western Antiquary* have transferred their allegiance to this new magazine, which covers the same field as our own, and in which we have incessantly laboured for more than seven years. But we trust that both magazines may receive a due measure of support

Cymru Fu: Notes and Queries relating to the past history of Wales and the Border Counties. Part 1, July-December, 1887.

This is a new aspirant for public favour which hails from Cardiff, and is a reprint, with additions and corrections, from the *Cardiff Weekly Mail*. We hope it will have long life and prosperity.

Old Welsh Chips. Edited and compiled by Edwin Poole, Brecon.

Yet another new magazine, doing for North Wales and the Border Counties what the last named is designed to effect for South Wales. Its plan and general arrangement is excellent.

Hull and East Riding Portfolio. Parts 5-6, Vol. I., Oct.-Dec., 1887.

We regret to learn that the editor (Mr. W. G. B. Page) has not received sufficient encouragement to enable him to continue his work, but hope it may be quickly followed by another magazine of a less expensive character.

Bibliographical & Other Notes.

STILL another antiquarian journal is announced. Scarcely have we ceased lamenting the decease of *Walford's Antiquarian* before a new aspirant for public favour appears on the scene. *The Archæological Review* is announced by Mr. David Nutt, of 270 Strand, the first part to be published on March 1st. It comes before us with very good credentials, with a large and representative list of contributors, and has for its editor Mr. G. L. Gomme, formerly editor of *The Antiquary* (Stock). The only thing we fear about this new venture is that its price will, in the case of many, be prohibitive: Two Shillings and Sixpence per month, or One Guinea (post free) per annum. From our knowledge of the editor and publisher we have no doubt of both quantity and quality, and the prospectus is admirably compiled. We shall look with interest for the first number.

THE Counties of Somerset and Dorset are at last to have their much-desired antiquarian journal. It will be a quarterly magazine, and the first number is promised early in March. The editors are the Rev. Charles Herbert Mayo, M.A., Vicar of Long Burton, near Sherborne, Rural Dean, and author of *Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis;* and Mr. Hugh Norris, South Petherton, Somerset, Local Secretary for Somerset to the Society of Antiquaries of London, and an ardent antiquarian. We wish the new venture every success, and have no cause for regret that a new journal will legitimately occupy the place which the *Western Antiquary* has, for a while, very inadequately sought to fill. We shall, after the conclusion of our present series, again confine our researches to the two western counties, as originally designed.

WE have pleasure also in calling attention to another similar publication with the attractive title of *Salopian Shreds and Patches;* or notes on the history, antiquities, and folk-lore of Shropshire. This is a reprint, with additions, from *Eddowes's Shrewsbury Journal*, and is edited by Mr. F. Leach, B.A. We are glad to note that this is quite a veteran of its kind, having been in existence for nearly fourteen years. It is satisfactory to know that nearly all the early volumes were subscribed for, and very few now remain on hand. See advertisements on covers.

THE *Southern Weekly News*, published at Brighton, contains a column of "Sussex Notes and Queries," edited by Mr. Frederick E. Sawyer, F.S.A. From a specimen slip just to hand we note that this interesting contribution to provincial literature has been running for a considerable period, the one before us being numbered LXIV. It is a pity that these interesting gleanings are not reprinted in an enduring form.

MR. T. Tindall Wildridge announces, as shortly to be published, *The Hull Illustrated Journal*, a quarterly publication devoted to the popular antiquities and folk-lore of Hull and its district; to wholesome fiction; to local portraiture by pen and pencil. Annual Subscription, 2/6. A special Armada number will appear early in the year, in connection with which an essay competition has been opened, the subject being "The Defeat of the Spanish Armada." Particulars of this competition, which is limited to boys and girls under the age of seventeen, may be obtained of the editor, 27 Bond Street, Hull.

MR. Wildridge also announces, as in the press, *North umbria*, a yearly publication devoted to the antiquities, etc., of the counties of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, and the borders of Scotland.

THE ARMADA.

WE have just received from Messrs. J. Curwen and Sons, 8 and 9 Warwick Lane, E.C., copies of a Dramatic Cantata for schools and choirs, under the above title compiled by A. J. Foxwell. It is published in both notations, the price in the Old Notation being eightpence and in the Tonic Sol-fa fourpence. The work is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is designed, and we predict for it a very good run, especially at this time, when the interest of the whole country is being aroused in connection with the celebration of the tercentenary of the defeat of the Armada in July next. Mr. Foxwell, who has a high reputation, has produced a most interesting and attractive little work, the "Argument" of which is as follows:—

The scene is laid in a market-place at the anxious time (1588) of the great naval battles with Spain. A herald arrives with Queen Elizabeth's proclamation of war. He is received with acclamation. The mayor sends a promise to Lord Leicester of men and money. The citizens sing a national anthem of the period. Market business closes early to make way for countrymen with swords and spears, sailors with cutlasses, and citizens bearing money. The mayor tells these volunteers how Admiral Drake by his successes had singed the King of Spain's beard, and how other exploits had put back the threatened invasion of England. One Englishman, he says, fighting for hearth and home, wife and children, faith and freedom, shall beat two foreigners. The Earl of Leicester appears as he

marches on to Tilbury. He finds the people ready, and he praises them for their substantial help. Soldiers and sailors are on the march. Queen Elizabeth proceeds on a visit to the camp. She encourages her advisers by urging that she herself shall be their general. She hears with pride that the English Catholics will not assist their Spanish co-religionists, but patriotically will guard their country from a common foe. A gipsy girl prophesies that the star of England is in the ascendant, and predicts good tidings from the sea. The Queen doubts her power, and finds later that she had received news in advance. A messenger enters hastily, followed by people. He brings the news of a terrible engagement with the whole Armada, telling how the "Invincible" ships had been crippled, and a great victory won. "Rule Britannia" and another chorus complete the incidents of the story. Directions for the acting and the simple scenery are given in the Cantata.

We like the patriotic spirit of the work very much, and only regret that the compiler did not favour us with more of the doings of the fleet under Howard, Drake, and the brave seamen of the time, rather than with the doings of Elizabeth and her favourite Leicester, whose part in the deliverance of the country was more in display than in fighting. The review of the troops at Tilbury did not take place until the Spaniards had been, in the words of Drake, "shuffled together" and "chased out of sight of England," "without as much as sinking or taking one ship, bark, pinnace, or cock-boat of ours, or even burning so much as one sheepcote in this land." But for all this, the work is admirably put together, and deserves to be widely known.

* * *

IN the current number of *Northern Notes and Queries*, for March, 1888, is a valuable and interesting article by the editor (Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, M.A.), entitled "Scottish Notes on the Armada," from which we are tempted to quote the opening paragraphs:—

"England, just 300 years ago, was menaced by a foe to whom she may well have appeared as insignificant as did David to Goliath. Three hundred years ago she struck, as it were, the keynote of her great national song 'Britannia Rules the Waves,' for she had swept the Armada from her coasts, had scattered it so completely that the celebrated Pasquinade appeared in Rome, the satire of which lay in its covert allusion to the benediction bestowed on the expedition by the Pope: 'Pontificem mille annorum Indulgentias largiturum esse de plenitudine potestatis suæ; si quis certo sibi indicavit, quid sit factum de classe Hispanica: quo abierit; in coelumne sublata, an ad Tartarum detrusa; vel in aere alicubi pendeat; an in aliquo mari fluctuet!'

"Scotland points with pride to Bannockburn, and can well understand how England is stirred when the glories of her old sea fight are spoken of. The Tercentenary of the destruction of the Armada is to be held at Plymouth this summer. The assistance of archæologists has been invited to erect what may be termed a literary cairn, and we have been honoured with a place on the committee. We must therefore add our offering, though it be but a pebble."

The writer then gives some exceedingly useful information of a local character, which we hope to be able to reproduce in our forthcoming Armada Number.

SPECIAL ARMADA NUMBER.

WE have made arrangements for the publication of a special number of the *Western Antiquary* in commemoration of the Tercentenary of the Destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588. This number will be published about the middle of May next, and will take the place of the regular number for that month, completing the current volume. Amongst other articles which will appear will be the following:—

1.—"Sir Walter Ralegh and the Defence of the Country in 1588," including a paper by Sir W. R. which it is believed has never yet been published. With notes and introduction by T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.
2.—"How Dartmouth, Totnes, and the neighbourhood helped to fight the Armada," by EDWARD WINDEATT.
3.—"Armada Commemorative Medals" (illustrated), by the EDITOR.
4.—"Complete List (annotated) of the English and Spanish Fleets, drawn from original sources," by Major EDYE.
5.—"Scottish Notes on the Armada," by Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., etc., etc.
6.—"Armada Literature," by Major EDYE and the EDITOR.
7.—"Armada Relics and Commemorative Customs," by the EDITOR.
8.—"The Historical Game of Bowls on Plymouth Hoe, by the EDITOR.
9.—"Drake and Ralegh," a Poem, by DOUGLAS F. W SLADEN.
10.—"The Execution of Sir Walter Ralegh," a Historical Ballad, by A. PATCHETT MARTIN.
11.—"The Armada," a Drama, by Rev. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA, M.A.
12.—"Notes on some Contemporary Ballads on the Armada" (with illustrations), by the EDITOR.

Also a Poem by Mr. EDWARD CAPERN; etc., etc.

The Editor is still open to receive contributions for this purpose, and begs to announce that should he be favoured with too many articles for the Special Number, those held over will appear from time to time in the Eighth Series, commencing in June next.

As the commemoration is fixed for July, it is desirable that all these special articles should be received not later than the end of March; the Editor will, therefore, thank those who have promised articles to forward them at their earliest convenience.

In accordance with previous notice, a larger edition of the May number than usual will be published, and copies will be supplied to Subscribers at One Shilling each, or free by post for thirteen stamps. Orders should be sent at once.

Special Illustrations are being prepared.

Address: W. H. K. WRIGHT, Editor,
8 Bedford Street, PLYMOUTH.

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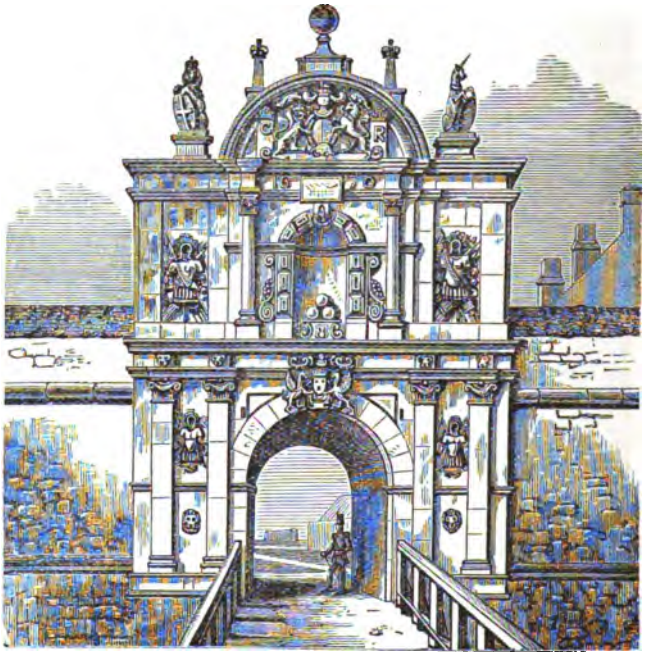

MAIN-GATE OF PLYMOUTH CITADEL.

See page 253.

The Western Antiquary;

OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset

No. 11. APRIL, 1888. Vol. VII.

PENNINGTON FAMILY, BELL FOUNDERS.

BY T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

DURING the 17th and 18th centuries, a large proportion of the bells supplied to the churches of Devon and Cornwall, were cast by members of the Pennington family, who, during that period, had bell-foundries in both counties.

The well-known campanologist, the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe,* in his list of bells in Devonshire churches, published in 1867, and as existing at that time, gave 2248 as the total number, 663 of which were made by the Penningtons. The following table shows the number, with their range in dates, attributed to each branch of the family:—

	No. of Bells
Thomas Pennington, of Exon, 1618-1741	110
John Pennington, of Exon, 1635-1697 ...	64
Pennington of Lezant and Stokeclimsland, Cornwall, 1702-1818	489
	663

In addition, Mr. Ellacombe enumerated 44 as doubtful. Mr. Dunkin described 872 bells in Cornish churches, and of these he assigned 352 to the Penningtons; but according to the former authority, "there are as many as 480 bells by the Cornish family [of Lezant] from 1710 to 1818."

As far as these two counties are concerned, no other family of bell-founders approached this proportion.

Of those cast by Thomas Pennington, of Exeter, the first of the family, the earliest that has been preserved is at Eggesford, and is dated 1618.* Two Somerset bells were made by him in 1626 (Trent and Yeovil; the former bears the inscription, "Thomas Pennington new cast me in 1626"); also the sixth of the "ring" at St. Michael's Mount. Those made under his name by successive members of the family extended over a period of 123 years. John Pennington, of Exeter, whose earliest known bell is at Payhembury (1635), as well as (his brother ?) Thomas, employed as bell marks their initials, separated by the figure of a bell. Both used the same kind of fleur-de-lis ornament, as well as stops between the words, showing that they may have been partners, or, at all events, that they worked amicably together. Occasionally the initials of both are found on the same bell, as at Merton (1669).

They had a good deal to do with the Exeter Cathedral bells during the 17th century. The Chapter Act Book contains an order, dated April 29th, 1625, that the

> "Grandison bell, Nine o'clock bell, and the third thick bell of the ring be new cast by Mr. Pennington, who is to have for his labour for all manner of charges belonging to the same, forty pounds, and entering into covenants and giving his voluntary oath of the true performance of the said work."

This order was not carried into effect, as a similar one appears in the Act Book under date September 5th, 1629, but as the amount to be paid was increased to £50, the reason of non-compliance with the earlier one is fairly obvious. No bells of that date remain. The present bell, called "Pongamouth,"† bears the inscription, "Tho. Pennington new cast me Anno Domini 1630." *John* Pennington recast the third bell in 1658.

* The works of the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe to which reference is made, consist of "The Church Bells of Devon," in *Trans. Exeter Dioc. Arch. Society* (I., n.s. (1867), 221-410); "The Church Bells of Somerset (*Ibid.*, III., n.s. (1878), 85-188); and *The Cathedral Bells, Exeter* (1874), 40. Mr. E. H. Dunkin is the authority referred to for Cornish bells. His work, *The Church Bells of Cornwall*, was first published in the *Reliquary*, XIV.-XVIII., and subsequently, in 1878, in book form, 92 pages.

* So stated in the text, but in the subsequent list at page 335, it appears as 1613.

† There is a query—as yet unanswered—in *W. A.*, VI., 268, as to the meaning of this word.

In 1676 a new bell-founder, Thomas Purdue, a Somersetshire man, appeared on the scene. He recast four of the Cathedral bells, all of which continue in use. In 1691, from the record of a payment made to him, it is probable that the services of Pennington were once more called into requisition for the supply of the sixth or Doom Bell, but not giving satisfaction it was recast by Thomas Purdue in 1693, and this terminated the career of the Penningtons with the Cathedral. Under the heading of "An Old Bell-founder," in Rogers' *Memorials of the West* (1888), an interesting account of Thomas Purdue, of Closworth, Somerset, will be found (76-81; *vide* also *W. A.*, 1., 158-9).

In 1729 four of the bells, including the "Grandison," were recast by W. Evans, of Chepstow, and a short report of their trial is thus recorded in a newspaper of that period:

"Exon, October 2. The Ten Bells at S. Peters (four whereof have been Re-cast by Mr. William Evans, of Chepstow, in the County of Monmouth, viz. Treble, Fifth, Eighth and Tenor; the Tenor weighing 7052 l. and in Diameter 5 Foot 10 Inches and an half in C Consort Pitch) were open'd on the 23d of September last, to the great Satisfaction of the Judges thereunto appointed, and likewise of all that heard them. Note, The Tenor is the largest in England, in Peal."

Although some of the productions of the Exeter foundries were supplied to churches in Cornwall, undoubtedly the major number were cast by the the Cornish Penningtons, the last one of which I can find record having been furnished to Liskeard in 1819. On the bells cast by the latter firm we find the initials of John, Christopher, William, Bernard, Fitz-Antony, etc. It was probably a member of this branch of the family who migrated to Exeter for a time, according to an advertisement that appeared in *Brice's Weekly Journal* of May 10th, 1728, as follows:—

"John Pennington, Bell Founder, is lately come to settle in the City of *Exon*, and Casts Church Bells of any Size, either in whole Rings, or in Part, and will perform his Work on reasonable Terms, in such a Manner as shall be judg'd by the nicest Ear to be exactly in Tune, and a good Tone, otherwise he expects no Reward. He is ready to give Satisfaction to any Person that may question his Ability, by a proof of the Exactness of his Method and Rule in Working several Rings he has cast in this County, which prov'd to fall exactly in Time from the Mould, without Chipping or Barbing; which frequently spoils the Bell. Direct for him near *Nroth-gate*" [*sic*].

At the left hand upper corner is the wood-cut of a bell. This advertisement appeared for three consecutive weeks, and was then discontinued. No church bells of his manufacture have been recognised, and probably he did not remain long in the city. Moreover, the foundry associated with the name of Thomas Pennington was soon to close: the last church bell (Branscombe) of which we have any knowledge to have been made there is dated 1741. After this, the Cornish section of the family alone remained, of whom Mr. Ellacombe remarks that in their later period they "itinerated, and cast most of their bells near the Church for which they were intended." The construction of a temporary casting place, to avoid the heavy expenses attendant upon the carriage of a heavy bell from a distant foundry, appears to have been common in Devonshire during the preceding century. In extracts from the churchwardens' accounts, Mr. Ellacombe has shown that such was the case at Colyton in 1611, and at Woodbury in 1630. From the parish accounts of Littleham-by-Exmouth, the following items are extracted relating to this subject, and are the more interesting for their connection with the Pennington family:

"1651

[Received] more of perticular free gift Towards Casting the middle Bell	01.17.06
more Rec^{d} of the pish of Sidmouth Towards part of the Charges for Castinge of theire bell after ower Bell was Cast	02.07.04
more Rec^{d} by him [the Churchwarden] for quarie stones sold which were Left of the hille wherr In the bell was Cast	00.06.08
These accountants have paid vnto Mr Penniton for Castinge of The Middle Bell and ffor Mettle	11.02.04

"1674

paid M^{rs} [*sic*] Pennington about castinge the bell	18.08.06
paid William Blacdon for ier & nailes about the bell	00.08.06
paid for beere when we did hing vp the bell	00.02.00
paid John Whittrow for Labour about the bell	00.01.00

paid Richard Crosse & Roger Gould & John Addams about the bell 00.09.00
paid & alowed Roger Gould & Richard Crosse for there labour & horses about the bell ... 00.10.00."

The subletting of the casting pit and furnace (for which the "quarie stones" mentioned in the above entry were employed) to the Sidmouth authorities was a novel proceeding,

Thomas Pennington cast the present fourth and fifth bells of the Littleham "ring" in 1692. The parish records of this year are unfortunately missing, but the date appears on the bells.

We can form but a faint estimate of the number of bells that were made by this family during their two centuries of bell-founding, if we take into consideration those only that have descended to our time. For example, the three bells at Littleham and Sidmouth recorded in the foregoing extracts have long since disappeared; so have some of the Cathedral bells, as already noted. Here is another instance from a different part of the county, at Totnes:—

"1628. Paid Mr Pennington for new casting the bells, viz. the great bell and the third bell
1679-80. Pd those that did assist the bell carpenters in taking down the bells 2s.
Pd Mr. James Buckley for treating the bell founder 6s 2d
Pd Jno Brown for cleansinge Maudlyn Chappell for the Bell founder 6d
1680-1. To cost in treating Mr Bevis, and his retinue, whilst he was in towne, and friends to accompany him about tuning the bells £5."
(E. Windeatt, *History of Totnes Church* (1876), 49-50.)

From this it would appear that "Maudlyn Chappell," then uninhabited, was the place where the bells were recast in 1679-80. But those of 1628, as well as those of the latter date have long since passed away, and the present ring of bells in Totnes Church, consists of six dated 1732, one 1863, and one 1865.

A careful examination of parish accounts would no doubt supply many similar examples.

In Exeter none of the Penningtons served in any of the offices pertaining to the Corporation. But in Cornwall, Christopher Pennington, one of the bell-founding fraternity of that county, was Mayor of Bodmin in 1666.

* * *

PLYMOUTH CITADEL AND ITS OUTWORKS.

BY F. J. WEBB, F.G.S., &c.

(Concluded.)

AS soon as the Restoration was effected the time arrived for the distribution of rewards to the Royalists as well as meting out punishment to the "Regicides." Among others may be mentioned Admiral Montague, who became Earl of Sandwich; General Monk, Duke of Albemarle; and Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, whose daughter, Anne, marrying the King's brother, James, Duke of York, afterwards King James II., became the mother of two queens of England—Mary, wife of William III., and Anne. Sir John Granville's reward was given in advance. Charles signed a warrant at Brussels on the 2nd of April (it was not till May 1st that his messenger arrived with the "Declaration") by which he promised "on the word of a King," to bestow on him the place of a Groom of the Stole and first gentleman of the bedchamber, together with the dignity of an Earl of England, in pursuance of the intentions of his father, Charles I., towards Sir Bevil Grenville. In the same warrant he engaged to pay all the debts that he or his father, Sir Bevil Grenville, had contracted in the service of Charles I., and "to settle an estate of inheritance in good land to the yearly value of £3000, the better to support his dignity." This shows the absolute confidence which Charles had in the ultimate success of schemes which were quietly ripening under the fostering care of Monk at home and Granville abroad. The following year—1661—a very curious warrant was passed under the Privy Seal, by which Charles obliged himself, and recommended it to his successors, that in case of failure of male issue to General Monk, the title of Duke of Albemarle should descend to him and be

continued in his family. By yet another warrant, Charles promised that the earldom of Glamorgan, formerly enjoyed by Robert Fitz Hamon, the elder brother of his great ancestor, as shown below, should also descend to him in case of the failure of heirs male of the Marquis of Worcester, by whom the title was then held. These contingencies, however, never came to pass.

By a patent dated 20th April, 1661, he was elevated to the peerage as Baron Granville, of Kilkhampton, in Cornwall, and Biddeford, in Devonshire, Viscount Granville, of Lansdowne, and Earl of Bath. It was immediately suggested that by virtue of his descent he had a right to the title of Earl of Corboille, Thoringy, and Granville, in Normandy. Consequently, three days afterwards, another warrant was issued by the King, under his royal signet, in the preamble of which was duly set forth the antiquity of the family of the Granvilles and its parallelism to that of the royal house itself. For the Granvilles were, "equally with our own royal family, descended from Rollo, first Duke of Normandy." Rollo had two sons by Gilette, daughter of Charles the Simple, King of France. His elder son, William, surnamed Long Espee, succeeded his father in the dukedom, while Robert, the second son, became the first Earl of Corboile, or Corboille. Hamon, the sixth Earl of Corboile, was surnamed Dentatus. This Hamon Dentatus had two sons; the eldest was named after himself, Robert Fitz Hamon; the second was named after one of his lordships—or *manors*—on the north coast of Normandy, Richard de Granville. (The name is variously rendered Granville, Grenville, Greynville, Graynfield, and Granavilla.)

The two brothers, Robert Fitz Hamon and Richard de Granville, accompanied William the Conqueror into England, and were present with him at the battle of Senlac, where Harold was slain. For their signal services, the Conqueror bestowed on them large gifts and honours. Richard's share was the castle and lordship (manor) of Bideford, Biddiford, or Bitheford, so called from its situation "by-the-ford," with other lordships, lands, and possessions in Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Gloucester and Bucks. Hence it is that we find the Granvilles located in the northern part of Cornwall, where it joins hard to Devon. The house at Stow, or Stowe, forms a prominent feature in the writings of Mrs. Bray and Charles Kingsley before alluded to.

After the death of the Conqueror, Robert Fitz Hamon chose twelve knights for his companions, of whom his brother Richard de Granville was one. With the army thus collected he entered Wales, defeated the Welsh, slew Rhese their prince, made a complete conquest of Glamorganshire, and obliged the remaining districts in the south to pay tribute to the King of England. For these services he was made Earl of Glamorgan, with a large share of the land thus acquired, the remainder being shared by his companions in arms. In the reign of Henry I., consequent upon the disputes between that monarch and his unfortunate elder brother Robert, Robert Fitz Hamon was sent to France as general of his army. Here he received a pike wound in one of his temples, of which he died.

Being one of the twelve knights who accompanied his brother, Richard received for his share of the South Wales spoil the castle of Nedd (Neath). Here he founded an abbey for religious monks, and endowed it with all the lands he held in Wales. It was said that he had a very painful dream, and that to quiet his conscience he resolved to build a magnificent abbey on the lands which he had taken from the Welsh. Leland says that the town of Neth, so called by the Welsh, had also the name of Granville. Having in his later years taken upon himself the sign of the Cross, he set out for Jerusalem, which, however, he never reached, as he died upon the journey.

It is this same Richard de Granville who is alluded to in the preamble to the warrants by which the patent of nobility was conferred

upon Sir John, eldest son of Sir Bevil Grenville, which runs thus:—

"Whereas it appears to us, That our Right Trusty, etc., John, Earl of Bath, etc., derives his title in a direct line, as Heir male to Robert Fitz Hamon, Lord of Glouœester and Glamorgan, in the reigns of King William the Conqueror, King William Rufus, and King Henry I., and who was the son and heir of Hamon Dentatus, Earl of Corboille, and Lord of Thoringy and Granville in Normandy (which titles they held before Normandy was lost to the Crown of England) whereby he justly claims his descent from the younger son, as we ourself do from the eldest of Rollo, Duke of Normandy."

Thus it was that by an immediate succession from father to son from Rollo, A.D. 876, he was the thirtieth Earl of Corboille, Thoringy, and Granville. In all the warrants or patents passed these facts are duly recited, special mention being made of the honour and antiquity of the family, as also of the great loyalty, suffering, and services of himself and his ancestors, more particularly of his father Sir Bevil. Besides the honours already mentioned, he was Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Lord-Lieutenant of the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and Governor of Plymouth. This last-named office he held till the year 1695, when he was succeeded by Major-General Trelawny, so that the whole of the reconstruction of the "Royal Citadell" works (which, according to the town chronicle, was begun in 1665) was carried out under his personal superintendence, and the inscribed stone (see page 227) appears to have been laid by him to the perpetuation of his memory. His death occurred in August, 1701, but where is not recorded.

The main-gate or entrance to the Citadel is a somewhat imposing structure of excellent workmanship in Portland stone. It is situated on the northern, or land, side, in the centre of the "Prince of Wales' Curtain," and is approached over a drawbridge. (For these references see frontispiece to March number of the *Western Antiquary*.) In design it is of a free classic character. It may be regarded as divisible into three parts superposed upon each other, a central semicircle being the leading idea of each. The parts are separated from each other by an architrave, frieze, and cornice. In the lowest division the arch constitutes the entrance, and is 13½ feet wide, being amply sufficient for six men to march abreast. It is eight feet high to the spring of the arch, and fifteen to its crown. A moulded string-course across the face at the spring of the arch divides it into two parts. The keystone is very massive, and upon it is sculptured in an elaborate manner the arms of the Earl of Bath: Gules, three clarions, or, surmounted by the coronet, helm, and crest: a griffin's head; the supporters being griffins. On each side of the entrance gate are two Ionic pilasters supporting the entablature. Between these pilasters, in the space below the string-course, is a lion's head with open mouth, the lower jaw holding an iron ring like a huge door handle. Above the string-course is a boldly sculptured trophy of military dresses and accoutrements of the period. A lion's head is introduced into the frieze immediately above each pilaster.

The centre of the middle section is occupied by a semicircular coved niche, nine feet high, in which, it is said, a statue of Charles II. formerly stood; but when and why it was removed, and the pile of cannon balls placed upon the pedestal intended for the statue, is not known. If a statue was not placed there, it is very evident it was intended that one should occupy the niche, for upon a tablet immediately above, cutting the upper entablature, occurs the following inscription:—

"Carolus Secundus Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex."

The face of the pedestal in the niche bears another lion's head. On each side of the ornamental border of this niche is a scroll of fruit. A similar moulded string-course to that in the lower section cuts the central breastwork of this division in two at level of the spring of the arch. The niche is flanked on each side by a single column of the Composite order supporting the entablature above. In a slight recess upon each side again, formed

by a couple of very plain pilasters, is a much larger and more elaborately executed trophy of military dresses and accoutrements similar to those below. In the central part of the frieze is seen the date 1670, divided by the tablet mentioned above.

The uppermost section consists of a boldly struck circular pediment of nine feet radius, resting upon the upper entablature. It contains the royal arms with coroneted lion and unicorn as supporters, surmounted by the royal helm and crest—regal coronet and lion statant. The arms are flanked by slabs bearing the initials "C 2" (Carolus Secundus) "R" (Rex), and surmounted with crowns. Standing upon the crown of the circular pediment is a pedestal supporting a large globe, and on each side are small obelisks, also standing upon pedestals, capped with crowns. On each side of the pediment, and resting upon large pedestals above the upper entablature, are massive figures of the lion, crowned, and unicorn, holding florally decorated shields in their fore paws.

Until the alterations, now in progress, were commenced, there was an outer or guard gate. The outer face of this was adorned with a pair of full-length figures—one on each side—representing men in the act of throwing the grenade, and hence giving the name "Grenadiers" to that regiment which was so employed, in the same manner as the regiment which carried "fusils," or fire-arms, were called "Fusiliers," as distinguished from the pike-men These grenades were hollow iron balls or shells, from two or three inches in diameter, filled with powder and fired by means of a fusee, and then thrown by hand among the enemy. It is a very long time since this method of warfare was practised. Over the archway were the royal arms, supporters, and crest. Underneath the motto were the initials, "C. 2. R." The whole was surmounted by a bold cornice bearing three globes upon pedestals. A similar arrangement may be seen on the inside of the main entrance.

Besides the main-gate on the north of the Citadel, there were three other entrances, on the east, west, and south respectively. The east sally port, in "Prince Edward's Curtain," has long since been built up. That on the west, known as the west sally port, faces the fine open space now formed adjoining the Hoe. And it is to be hoped that when the works now in progress are completed by the municipal authorities, the decorations which were removed from the old guard gate will be re-erected outside the face of the west sally port by the War Department. Facing the splendid drive and promenade which will then be available, it would form an imposing group, and be a decided ornament to that side of the Citadel, relieving the monotony of the western face of "King George's Curtain."

The fourth or lower sally port is a fine specimen of granite work. It overlooks the Sound, and is used for the reception of guns and general stores which may be conveyed by water. Immediately below it a miniature dock has been constructed, a little to the west of "Frederick's Battery," into which, at half tide, barges and lighters can enter and discharge their cargoes of guns or stores. This gate will evidently be still retained for the same purpose.

A little to the east of this gate is the "Queen's "Saluting Battery"—an open space on the outside of the Citadel ramparts, but elevated above the glacis and roadway. Upon this elevated platform is a row of twenty-one guns used for general saluting purposes.

The only other work of a decorative character that calls for notice in connection with the Citadel is a statue of King George II., which stands on the central green or garrison cricket field.

P.S.—It was omitted to be mentioned in the first of these articles (February, 1888), that the old tower there described is now known as "Wilkinson's Battery." It may be seen so named upon the plan of the Citadel which we gave last month.

* * *

TALES OF THE DARTMOOR PIXIES.

BY WILLIAM CROSSING.

(Concluded.)

IT has been observed that the pixies will sometimes visit with punishment those who have spoken contemptuously of them, or who have dared to doubt the power they are capable of exercising. And these visitations have invariably compelled the scoffers to acknowledge themselves to be in the wrong, and to be careful how they spoke of the fairy elves in the future. Numerous are the instances of folks having been pixy-led, and obliged to wander about on the moor until the spell, under whose influence they were, has been withdrawn; and many are the incidents related of people having been plagued or frightened in various ways, who have gained the displeasure of the goblins. But the following adventure of Nanny Norrish will suffice to show the folly of treating the pixies with disdain.

Nanny Norrish and the Pixies.

In the days when the oldest man now living on the moor was but a child, a village pedagogue dwelt in the parish of Widecombe whose name was John Norrish. His abode, which also served as his school-house, was at Dunstone Cottage, near Widecombe church-town, and here honest John, who was unfortunately a cripple, wielded the birch for the benefit (?) of the youth of that moorland village.

The education to be acquired at John's establishment was of a most elementary character, but while the good schoolmaster had not much learning to impart to his pupils he was perfectly honest towards their parents, for he took but little fee or reward; so little, indeed, that had it not been for the earnings of his wife Nanny he would have found it an impossibility to "make the two ends meet." But her exertions were such that they produced wherewith to supplement what the parents of John's scholars paid him to such an extent as to enable them to live very comfortably.

And in what manner was it that Nanny was able to contribute to the income of the pedagogue? While his time was devoted to training the young ideas, and instilling into their minds good moral precepts, she found employment for hers at the wash-tub, visiting many farm-houses in the course of a week, for the purpose of pursuing her very necessary avocation.

A good-tempered old creature was Nanny. Never afraid of work, and never grumbling if on her arrival at the scene of her day's labour she found that a greater number of articles than usual needed the application of her soap and water, but always entering heartily upon her duties, and ceasing not until everything that had passed through her hands had been spread out on the furze bushes to bleach. And then Nanny, after her supper, would take the small wage she had earned by her day's labour and trudge merrily homeward. Sometimes her walk would lead her for several miles over the moor, but so well did old Nanny know her way about that she never minded it, and whether it was summer or winter was all one to her.

Often would the neighbours ask her whether she was not afraid of being pixy-led when out so late at night, and on more than one occasion, when she chanced to arrive home later than usual, her husband had exclaimed as she entered the door, "Good gracious, Nanny, I'm mortal glad thou art back safe; I was beginning to think thou hadst met with the pixies." But Nanny always laughed at such fears, and declared she knew how to take care of herself, and was not to be frightened. "Pisgies, indeed," she would say, "I can't believe what they say about mun; I never zeed wan, an' what's more, if I ded I should'n be afeard." And so Nanny continued her lonely walks after dark, and laughed at the pixies.

One evening, after having finished her day's work at a farm-house called Dockwell, in the parish of Widecombe, she prepared to set out on her homeward journey. The people

of the house, who were in the kitchen when she left, bade her "Good night," and told her to be sure to be careful not to be led away by the pixies. "Oh, drat the pisgies," exclaimed Nanny, as she tied her bonnet strings, "I don't believe there's wan left. I've heerd tell of volks havin' zeed mun, but I can't believe it, till I zee wan vor myself; but I know I shall never do that," and bidding those assembled "Good-night," she stepped out into the yard, and gaining the road, walked boldly on.

The stars were shining brightly, and as Nanny strode forward she very soon forgot all about the pixies, and began thinking how pleased her good man would be to see her home so early, for she was rather before the time she had told him she should return.

But the pixies had not forgotten Nanny. Often had they heard her jeering at them, but they had suffered her to go unmolested, for she had done them no personal injury. On this particular night, however, she had actually gone so far as to express her belief that none of the elfin tribe remained, and they decided it was time that old Nanny should be taught better, and should be made to speak more respectfully of them in the future; so they determined upon giving her an ocular demonstration of their existence.

Nanny trudged on, and when her thoughts were far away from the pixies and all their works she was suddenly startled by a loud hubbub, as of numberless voices close to her chattering in a shrill key, and as she afterwards declared, "makin' sich a clatter, as you never heerd."

She stopped—and before she could well collect her senses she saw before her an immense crowd of little people, standing on one another's heads, and forming a living pyramid, reaching to an immense height—"piled up," as my informant of the circumstance put it, "tower high." (I remember how the old man's eyes would sparkle, when he spoke of the pixies assembling in such numbers and reaching to such a height, and pictured to himself Nanny's discomfiture.) But there the little creatures were, perched one upon the other, "tower high," chattering with all their might—a veritable *tower of Babel*—and Nanny Norrish knew she had met the pixies at last.

The records do not tell us how poor Nanny reached her home. We hope in safety, for we would fain believe that the pixies only desired to frighten her, and had no wish to do her harm. The moral, however, is plain. If you would avoid being molested by these little fairies, don't pretend to despise their power.

The following instance of the pixies' benevolence is worth recording, as showing us that these merry little goblins are always ready to do an act of kindness to the cheerful labouring man.

The Ploughman's Breakfast.

One beautiful morning, a labourer on one of the Dartmoor farms was engaged in ploughing a field. He had commenced his task at break of day, and with his team and wooden plough—still called by its old name of "sull" or "soll," on the moor—had completed many furrows, as the hour for breakfast drew near. The keen moor air had sharpened his appetite to such an extent that he more than once looked wistfully toward the gate of the field, in order to see whether his little son was making his appearance with his morning meal. But the boy was not to be seen, and our labourer, trying to forget his hunger, determined to wait patiently, continuing to plough steadily on, whistling merrily, and ever and anon calling cheerfully to his team.

In the middle of the field in which he was engaged at work was a huge granite block, which when the enclosure had been reclaimed from the moor had been left where it stood, its size forbidding any attempts to clear it away. As the ploughman passed near this rock on his way across the field he was startled at hearing voices, apparently proceeding from beneath it. He listened, and distinctly heard

one, in a louder tone than the rest, exclaim, "The oven's hot!"

"Bake me a cake, then," instantly cried the hungry ploughman, in whose mind the very mention of an oven had conjured up thoughts of appetising cheer; "Bake me a cake, then."

He continued the furrow to the end of the field, where, turning his plough, he set out on his return journey. When he approached the rock, what was his surprise and delight at seeing, placed on its surface, a nice cake, smoking hot. He knew at once that this was the work of the obliging little pixies, who evidently had a resort under the rock, and who had taken pity upon his hunger and provided him with a morning meal. Seizing the dainty morsel, and seating himself upon the stone, the ploughman was almost as expeditious in causing it to disappear as the pixies had been in providing it for him, but while satisfying his hunger he failed not to feel grateful to the kind little people who, while about to enjoy their own breakfast, were not unmindful of the wants of the poor labourer.

It is not an unusual thing for the manes of the Dartmoor ponies—or colts, as they are always termed—to be found tangled in a most intricate manner, and oft-times looped in such a curious fashion as to very closely resemble the form of stirrups. This has been looked upon by the peasants as the work of the pixies, and has helped to give rise to various stories of the fondness of that diminutive race for riding the wild colts at a rapid pace over the moor. Ponies have been known to get their hinder legs entangled in these loops, which, preventing them from rising, has caused their death.

Of the many tales related of these fairy riders the following one will suffice as an illustration.

The Pixy Riders.

Some colts belonging to a farmer on the moor, which were running in a large new-take, being required, a boy was despatched to fetch them. When he reached the spot where the animals were, he was astonished to find them galloping madly over the ground, while sitting astride on the neck of eachwas a diminutive rider, urging them on their wild career, and shouting uproariously. In vain the boy attempted to stop them. Faster and faster the terrified animals flew over the new-take, while their riders twisted their manes, and forced them onward among the boulders of granite in a most reckless manner.

At length the pixies, on gaining a corner of the new-take, suddenly threw themselves off their steeds, which, covered with sweat and foam, gathered closely together, gazing fearfully around them. Where the pixies went to the boy could not tell, but the skilful manner in which they managed the animals they bestrode convinced him, as he afterwards said, that "twudn' the fust time that they piskies had been up to thackey!"

Instances are recorded of persons having been spirited away by the pixies in a manner most mysterious. These elves have probably some good reason for this, although it has not at all times been discoverable. In certain cases it has been known that the missing one had somehow contrived to render himself obnoxious to the little goblins, but in others, as in that of the boy at Rowbrook, whose fate we are about to relate, no reasons for the pixies' interference have been apparent.

Jan Coo.

At Dartmeet the east and west branches of the river from which the great moor derives its name mingle their waters, and the course of the united stream, until it leaves the uplands, is through a deep and narrow valley, overhung with rugged tors, and in many places covered part way up its slopes with thickets of oak. An observer from one of the eminences crowning the sides of this valley marks the course of the river, as it rushes along its rocky channel, by the white flashes of foam. The grey granite sides of the tors contrast strikingly with the coppices of oak, and the whole scene is one of great wildness.

On the left bank of the river rises the bold,

conical pile of Sharp Tor, and on the slope of this hill stands a solitary farm-house called Rowbrook, overlooking the valley below. At this farm a boy was once employed to tend the cattle—a quiet, inoffensive lad, who fulfilled his duties to the satisfaction of his master. One evening in the winter season, when he had been nearly twelve months on the farm, he came hurriedly into the kitchen, exclaiming that he had heard someone calling, and imagined it must be a person in distress. The farm labourers who were gathered around the cheerful peat fire arose with alacrity, supposing it not unlikely that some wayfarer had lost his way in the valley. They quickly gained the spot where the boy said he had heard the voice, and paused to listen. Nothing but the sound of the rushing river below met their ears, and the men declared the boy must have been mistaken. He, however, stoutly asserted that he was not, and as if to bear him out in what he said, a voice was suddenly heard, seemingly at no great distance, calling out, "Jan Coo! Jan Coo!"

The men shouted in reply, when the voice ceased. Lights were procured, and they searched around the spot, but no traces of anyone could be seen, so after spending some further time in calling, but without obtaining any response, they re-entered the house, not knowing what to think of the perplexing circumstance.

The next night came; the men were gathered around the hearth as on the preceding evening, when a second time the boy rushed in with the information that the voice might again be heard. Up jumped the men, and running to the spot to which they had been directed on the occasion of the first alarm, intently listened. Out on the stillness of the night came the voice, calling again, "Jan Coo! Jan Coo!" They looked at one another, but shouted not in reply, waiting until the voice should be heard once more, ere doing so. And again upon the night air came the cry, "Jan Coo! Jan Coo!" at which they gave a lusty shout, but waited in vain for any response. All was silent, and after endeavouring by repeated calls to get an answer from the mysterious visitor, they once more sought the warmth of the chimney corner.

"'Tes the pisgies, I'll warn," said an old man, as he settled down on his low seat by the fire, "I've heerd mun say that you can't tell mun, when they be callin', from a Christian."

"Ees, that's what that is, vor sartin; an' us had better let 'em bide, and not meddle wi' em," said another, and it was consequently determined to take no further notice of the strange voice, should it again be heard.

And heard again it was. Not a night passed but, as soon as the men were gathered around the fire after their evening meal, the mysterious voice again rang through the valley—"Jan Coo! Jan Coo!"

The winter had nearly passed away, and the people at the farm were looking forward to the fast-approaching spring, when the lad, with one of the labourers, was mounting the slope that stretched from the house down to the river. It was dusk, and they were returning home to their supper, having finished their work for the day. Suddenly the voice was heard in Langamarsh Pit, on the opposite side of the river, calling as before, "Jan Coo! Jan Coo!" The boy instantly shouted in reply, when, instead of the calls ceasing, as on the occasion when the men had replied to them, they were heard again—"Jan Coo! Jan Coo!"

Once more the lad shouted, and again came forth the same cry—this time louder than before.

"I'll go and see what 'tis," exclaimed the boy; and before his companion could attempt to dissuade him from it he had commenced to run down the hill towards the river. The many boulders in its rocky bed afforded crossing places at certain points—when the stream was not swollen with the rains—known to those living in the vicinity, and towards one of these the boy made his way. His companion watched him but a short

distance, for in the deepening twilight he was speedily lost to view, but as the man continued his ascent of the hill the voice still came from Langamarsh Pit—"Jan Coo! Jan Coo!" Again, as he approached the farm-house, could he hear it, and as he neared the door the sounds yet rang through the valley—"Jan Coo! Jan Coo!" Gaining the threshold, he paused before entering, with his hand upon the string which raised the latch, and listened for the voice once more. It had ceased.

He waited, but no sound broke the stillness of the evening, and seeking the kitchen he related what had happened to those gathered there, who wondered what the lad would have to tell them when he came back. Hour after hour passed away; the boy came not. The men went down to the river and called him by name, but they received no reply; they waited in the expectation of seeing him return, but he did not appear, and as no tidings of him were ever obtained, and the mysterious voice ceased its nightly calls, they came to the conclusion that he had been spirited away by the pixies.

There may be those whose scepticism will not permit them to admit the agency of the pixies in this matter, but who will be ready to recognise in the mysterious sounds the hooting of an owl, and in the disappearance of the boy another proof of the truth of the rhyme:—

> "River of Dart, Oh, River of Dart!
> Every year thou claimest a heart."

It is not for me, as the chronicler of a pixy story, to say how this is:—

> "I know not how the truth may be,
> I tell the tale as 'twas told me."

I can only aver from what I have been informed, that, however much the pixies' agency may be discredited, it was, at all events, firmly believed in at the lonely farm of Rowbrook.

The foregoing are but a few examples of the many tales that are related of the pixies, but they will serve to illustrate the various parts played by that fairy race when interesting themselves in the affairs of mortals. While they seem to have been often ready to assist in the work of the farmer, their actions were certainly somewhat erratic. A spirit of mischief seems not infrequently to have ruled them, though it would generally appear that unless some cause had been given them to tease or punish those who dwelt near their haunts, the latter were more likely to receive good than harm at their hands.

We have said that the age of the pixies is gone. And that they have disappeared before "the march of intellect" is indeed the case; but while this is so, the exploits which are yet recorded of them remain as a not uninteresting portion of our folk-lore.

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ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(Continued.)

LI.—"STEPHEN AGAS grants to John Agas, his Son, all that his yearly Rent of two shillings and a penny, English money, payable once a year, *viz.*, at Michaelmas, for ever; arising out of all that tenement, with its curtilage and all appurtenances thereof, situated in the Town of Kyngisbrigge, between the tenement of the heirs of Geoffrey Cook, on the East, and that of the heirs of John Vela and John Hacche, on the West, the Mill-pool of the Abbot of Buckfast, on the North, and the King's Highway on the South; to have and to hold the same to his said son John, or to the heirs of his body, for ever. In case of the death of the said John, or of his heirs, the said yearly Rent was to remain to Grantor's direct heirs.—Witnesses: Richard Bourynge, then Mayor (*tunc Majore de Kyngisbrigge*), John Torrynge, John Vela, Thomas Sormond, Andrew Blakehalle, William Bogheway, and others.—Dated at Kyngisbrigge, on Wednesday, the Feast of St. Peter-ad-Vincula, 3 Henr. VI." [1st Aug., 1425].—A memorandum is added at the end, stating that Grantor, by way of acknowledging

his obligation to pay to the said John the said Rent punctually, had paid him the sum of one penny, down.

The Seal is perfect; the letter "B," simply. The names of the Witnesses are now familiar; but Agas does not seem to have been a Devonshire name: I have met with it in Norfolk (Wymondham). The Portreeve again claims the more dignified style of "Mayor."

LII.—"Stephen Agas grants to James Agas, his son and heir, all that his tenement in the Town of Kyngisbrigge, with the curtilage adjoining, and all appurtenances thereof, situated between the same tenements, etc., as those referred to in the above Deed; to have and to hold the same to the aforesaid James and the heirs of his body, for ever, of the Capital Lord of that Fee, rendering all due and customary rents and service. He was to pay therefrom, annually, to Grantor's son John, and the heirs of his body for ever, a rent of two shillings and a penny, secured to the said John by a certain Deed previously executed in his favour [*i.e.*, No. LI.]. And, after Grantor's death, he was to pay, every year, as long as he lived, one "trental" of two shillings and sixpence to certain Regular or Secular Priests, as he might deem expedient, to say Thirty Masses for his soul. In case of the death of the said James and his heirs (which Heaven forefend!), the whole property was to remain to his said son John and the heirs of his body, for ever; to have and to hold the same, to his said son John and his heirs for ever, of the Capital Lords of the Fee, in like manner as his said son James held the same, with the like obligation to pay, after Grantor s death, the aforesaid "trental," in the manner, and with the object, set forth above. In the event of the death of the said John and his heirs, the whole property was to remain to Grantor s direct heirs, for ever.—The Witnesses were the same as in the former case.—Dated at Kyngisbrigge, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Peter-ad-Vincula, 3 Henr. VI." [6th August, 1425].

It will be observed that, by the above two Deeds, Stephen Agas conveyed to his son and heir James, his property in Kingsbridge, charged with an annual rent payable to his son John; with remainder, in the first instance, to the said John; and charged, further, with an annual payment to certain Priests, for the good of Grantor's soul. Also, that this "trental" was not to be paid to the Clergy of the Parish Church (or Chapel) of St. Edmund-the-King, but, in general terms, to such Priests as the Grantees should select—"*Fratribus vel Presbiteris, prout melius viderit expedire, ad celebrandum pro anima mea triginta Missas.*" From the form of which provision it seems safe to infer that the Agas family had no other connection with Kingsbridge than the possession of this small property, and did not live there; so that it would be more convenient to entrust this charge "*pro anima*" to Priests nearer home.

The Seal is the same as that attached to the other Deed, and was perhaps that of Richard Bourynge, lent for the occasion.

LIII.—"Thomas Gaygge grants to William Bughewaye and to John Heade, their heirs and assigns, all that his tenement, with the appurtenances thereof, situated in the Town of Kyngisbrygge, between the tenement of John Jaycoke and a tenement late the property of Roger Degher; to have and to hold the same, to the aforesaid William and John, their heirs and assigns, for ever, of the Capital Lords of that Fee; rendering all such rents and services as were due and customary.—Witnesses: John Veele, Thomas Sormond, Andrew Blakhalle, John Mathew, Hugh Ropere, and others.—Dated at Kyngisbrigge, on the Sunday next after the Feast of St. James-the-Apostle, 8 Henr. VI." [31st July, 1429].

LIV.—"William Bughewaye and John Head grant to Thomas Gaigge, and Matilda his wife, their heirs and assigns, all their tenements, with all the appurtenances thereof, in the Town of Kyngisbrigge, lately granted to them by the said Thomas; to have and to hold the same, to the said Thomas and Matilda, their heirs and assigns, for ever.—Dated at Kyngisbrigge, on the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. James-the-Apostle, 8 Henr. VI." [2nd August, 1429].

Only a mutilated fragment of the Seal of the second of these Deeds remains. The name "Bughewaye," elsewhere spelt "Bogheway," doubtless survives in "Bowhay," still a common name in these parts. Both Gage and Head are unfamiliar names in the district; but there seems to have been a Devonshire family bearing the former name,

whose arms were "Or, on a fesse sa., between three escallops az., four lozenges ar." (Burke's *General Armoury*, 3rd edition).

Notes.

Fragmentary Notice of the 40th (Second Somersetshire) Regiment.—Raised in 1717, this regiment was named after its colonel till 1751, when it became the 40th Regiment of Foot. In 1782 it was designated the 40th (Second Somersetshire) Regiment, the First Somersetshire being the 13th Light Infantry. It retained its connection with the county of Somerset till 1881, when it was joined to the 82nd Prince of Wales' Volunteers, and became the 1st Battalion Prince of Wales' Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).

Its uniform has been scarlet since its formation. The facings were buff from 1717 till 1881, when they were changed to white.

A second battalion was raised in 1799, owing to the large number of recruits obtained by the 40th, no less than 1504 men joining between the July and November of that year. It was reduced in 1802. Another second battalion was raised in 1804, and reduced in 1815.

New colours were presented to the regiment in 1816, 1840 and 1858, the latter being the date of the colours now borne by the 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment. The colours presented to the 40th in 1816 are preserved in Chelsea Hospital, while their successors have found a resting-place at Taunton.

The principal services of the 40th are:—Canada, 1757-60: Louisbourg, Quebec; Martinique; Havannah; America, 1776-78: Brooklyn, Brandywine, Germantown; St. Lucia, 1778; Flanders, 1794-5; Helder, 1799: Zuyper Sluys, Alkmaar, Egmont op Zee, Bergen; Egypt, 1801: Aboukir, Mandora, Alexandria; Buenos Ayres, 1806; Monte Video, 1807; Peninsula, 1808-14: Roleia, Vimiero, Talavera, Busaco, Albuera, Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse; Waterloo, 1815; Afghanistan: Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabool, Maharajpore; New Zealand, 1860-5.

It captured four standards at the battle of Maharajpore, 1843. It was nicknamed the "Excellers," from its number, XL.

Both battalions of the 40th served in the Helder expedition. They were brigaded with the 1st and 2nd Battalions 17th Regiment, and formed the 5th Brigade, under Major-General Dow. The two flank companies served under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt, and highly distinguished themselves, especially at the landing at Aboukir and the battle of Alexandria. The 1st Battalion served throughout the Peninsular War.

In the ever memorable Waterloo Campaign the 40th was brigaded with the 4th, 27th, and 81st, forming the 10th Brigade, under the command of Major-General Lambert. The regiment mustered 862 officers and men on the 18th of June.

The total loss in killed, wounded, and missing sustained by the Second Somersetshire in the principal actions in which it was engaged, is as follows:—

	Officers.	*Men.*
Battle of Zuyper Sluys (1)		11
„ Alkmaar (1, 2)	12	141
„ Egmont op Zee (1, 2)		4
„ Bergen (1)		30
„ Alexandria	3	46
„ Vimiero		73
„ Talavera	1	106
„ Albuera		40
Siege of Badajos	19	285
Battle of Salamanca		73
„ Vittoria	3	46
„ the Pyrenees	8	188
„ Nivelle	9	117
„ Toulouse	6	91
„ Waterloo	12	207
„ Maharajpore	8	174

The following honours were borne by the Second Somersetshire up to 1881: "Egypt," "Monte Video," "Roleia," "Vimiero," "Talavera," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Candahar," "Ghuznee," "Cabool," "Maharajpore," and "New New Zealand," together with the Sphinx in memory of 1801. "Louisbourg" was added in 1881. When new colours are presented to the 1st South Lancashire Regiment, the following badge and honours will be added to the above list (the honours of the 40th and 82nd being common to both battalions): the Prince of Wales' Plume, and "Niagara," "Sevastopol," "Lucknow."

During the 170 years of its existence the 40th has ever served with honour and distinction both at home and abroad. Its list of honours is one which few regiments can equal or excel, and Somerset may well be proud of the grand old corps that until recently was so closely connected with it. As the 1st South Lancashire Regiment, may it be a worthy representative of the old Second Somersetshire, whose fame it may equal, but never excel.

Exeter. JOHN NEWNHAM.

* * *

A Tiverton Worthy.—At Watford, Herts, is an endowed school for forty boys and twenty girls, and over the doorway of the school, near St. Mary's Parish Churchyard, is the following inscription:—

"Anno Dñi. 1704. This free School was built and endowed for the teaching of poor children at the proper cost of Mrs Elizabeth Fuller of Watford Place, (the only daughter of Mr John Comyne, alias Chilcott, of Tiverton in Devonshire, and of London, Merchant,) who died ye 11th of Novbr 1709, aged 65 Years. Silvester Chilcott, Gent, brother to the Foundress of this School, has made an additional £20 a Year for Ever."

Martin Dunsford, in his *History of Tiverton* (Part V., pages 354-5), states: "Robert Comyn, alias Chilcott, Founder of the Free English School at Tiverton, was the

son of John Chilcott, by Eleanor, the sister of Peter Blundell.

"Mr. Chilcott succeeded his uncle in the manufacture of Kerseys, etc. He married Ann, daughter of Walter Cade, haberdasher, of London, to which city he retired the latter part of his life, and it is supposed he died there, but when, at what age, or where buried, is unknown, owing probably to the great fire of London in 1666, which destroyed so many churches, and funeral monuments."

Tiverton. H. S. G.

✣ ✣ ✣

An Interesting Old Letter.—I shall feel very much obliged if any of your readers who possess any information respecting Samuel Musgrave, will favour me with particulars. He was the writer of the following beautiful letter (it is supposed from Oxford or Cambridge) about the middle of the 17th century. The letter was given to me more than fifty years since by my mother, who had it from her mother, whose maiden name was Mary Musgrave, and who resided at Kingston, near Taunton, about one hundred years ago. The letter is evidently written by an educated man, who probably made some mark in his day. He is supposed to have been a native of Taunton, or the neighbourhood. A well-known antiquarian* residing in a neighbouring town in Devonshire, some years since borrowed the letter of me to copy into his note-book. On returning it, he writes: "Can you give me *any* particulars of the writer—where he lived and died? Surely, if any mortal deserved canonisation, it would be he. Such pure delightful affection! it does one's heart good in these days of superficial kindness and shams of all sorts, to read this old reflex of a true and tender human heart. And what beautiful writing, too! no hurry—all deliberate and finished as the feelings of the inditer." F. MITCHELL.

Chard.

Copy of Letter:—

"Ever dear and welbeloved Sister,

"I have now found out a convenient opportunity for the presenting a comfortable Epistle to your discomforted heart, which was deeply stroke at my departure, with the fear of this Worlds dissolution: Oh! how deep was your affection towards me! how unwilling of a separation! how willing of a perpetuity of association! and how doubtful whether or not that present, would be the last enjoyment of your beloved Brother. Sorrow was soe great and grevouse, that swelling tears overflowed their banks. How fervent were those flames of love, seeing such rivers of tears could not quench them! Behold! the heart is wounded with bitter stripes; the hand stretched forth to take his farewell; the eyes full of tears; the cheeks bedewed; the tongue even stroke dumb; and all the members of the body, and the faculties of the soul, dolefully captivated, with the bitterness of greif. What tongue can expresse this excessive affection? or what heart can conceive those superlative lamentations? These things considered, after my journey; I could not but return some comfort, to your languishing Spirits: soe this is, confidently to assure you, that sound health, and prosperouse success in my liberall studys, are dayly continued unto me, by the mercifull preserver of men, therefore though your bodily eyes are not able to behold me at present; yet let your spirituall ones be fully convinced, that I, under the Almighties safe tuition, am in a full enjoyment of health, and other blessings. Let this then quicken your drowsie spirits, and kindle afresh in you, a lively hope of another meeting, when time shall permitt. In the interim, I (who will be studiouse for the preserving of health) doe commend yourself, consort, children, and all your enjoyments, to the Almighties best protection; and withall doe subscribe myself to be

"Your affectionate Brother
while I shall be

My kind Love to your self } SAMUELL MUSGRAVE.
your second self, and little ones }

These
To my much respected Sister
Mary Taylor to be deliv:
with care.

* W. H Hamilton Rogers, F.S.A., author of *The Antient Sepulchral Effigies of Devon* and *Memorials of the West*—the latter only just published, a most interesting book, and should be in the library of every gentleman residing in the four western counties.

✣ Queries. ✣

[Correspondents replying to any of the following QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.]*

168.—Henry Swan; Thomas Rucke; Ship "Castle of London."—The ship *Castle of London* arrived in Boston, Mass., harbour in the month of July, 1638, having on board Thomas Rucke and Henry Swan, who had either then or soon after married Rucke's daughter Joanna. From what port did this ship sail? From what parish did Swan and Rucke emigrate? A reward is offered for evidence of Swan's connection in England.

Portland, Maine, U.S.A. WM. M. SARGENT.

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169.—Trevellick Family.—I am endeavouring to trace out my family. They have been residents in the islands of Scilly since 1603—perhaps previous to this; but that they were there in 1603 is shown by a state document in the British Museum. The person there referred to was a certain Steven Treveleck, gent. Now all the records in Scilly have been destroyed prior to 1720, when I find the name Travellock. Again, in 1751 a certain Travellock was born, and buried under the name of Trevallick in 1822. I have put these changes before you, but I assume that the state document in 1603 being a legal instrument, and the owner of the name being described as gentleman, is likely to be the correct one, as the descendants of the family became small farmers, and probably careless as to

spelling—though how the name changed in one lifetime from one spelling to another, in which form it remains to this day, is certainly striking. Now comes the question of origin: in Cornwall, it appears, there are two places, one called Trevell*a*ck, the other Trevell*i*ck, and of the latter it seems there is an old work in the Cottonian Library at Plymouth which says "it is now a farm, but formerly a manor, and the seat of a family of that name." But here, again, I am puzzled as to the discrepancy in the name; although my name, as now spelt, coincides entirely, yet this name seems to be incorreet, as in 1603 it was Treveleck. Again, in Brittany, France, I find the name Trevelec, and *only one* family of this name. This, it will be perceived, is exactly the same as my family spelt theirs in 1603, with the exception of a *k* added. Now, my object in telling you all this, is to ask if you can assist me in my search. All that I have given you I have found out from groping blindly, but it is nothing satisfactory. My object is to re-establish my family in its old place, if I can find out conclusively where that was.

H. Gruzelier Trevellick.

Devonshire House, Cambridge.

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170.—**Venetian Account of the Armada.**—Among the Venetian MSS. in the Greystoke Library, consisting of eight folio volumes, there are two thus described (Vol. C. (*a*) "Remarks on the Invasion of England by the Spanish King"; (*b*) "Account of the Gunpowder Plot," signed "Girolamo Pantucchi, March, 1605." Have these ever been printed? If so, I should like some information as to their contents, especially of the former.

Devs., jun.

[Some notes on this matter are reserved for our special Armada Number.—Editor.]

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171.—**Nicholas Horsman.**—I should be glad to learn some further particulars of this Devonshire man than those I am at present aware of, viz., that he was the author of *Mantissa, or An Addition concerning the Historians of particular Nations as well Antient as Modern*, 1698. Lowndes does not mention him.

A Young Plymouthian.

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172.—**Tiverton M.P.s in the Long Parliament.**—These were Peter St. Hill, Esq., and George Hartnall, gent., first elected. Both were "disabled" as Royalists in January, 1644. New writs ordered October 5th, 1646, followed by the election on December 7th following of John Elford, Esq., and Robert Shapcote, Esq. Both these members were "secluded" in December, 1648, and the seats not again filled.

Mr. St. Hill was, I believe, "of Bradninch," but there being more than one Peter in the family at the time I am uncertain which was the member. Of Hartnall I know nothing. Elford was eldest son of Walter Elford, Esq., of Longstone, whom he succeeded in 1648. He married four times, and left issue. I do not know where he died, but think it was before the Restoration. His heir male was created a baronet in 1800. Shapcote held the rank of colonel in the Parliamentary service—at least, did so later on. He was re-elected for Tiverton to the three Cromwellian parliaments of 1654, 1656, and 1659, as well as to the convention of 1660. Further information as to these members would be esteemed. W. D. Pink.

Leigh, Lancashire.

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173.—**Richard and Maria Cosway.**—I am anxious for any information relating to the Cosways, and for connecting links between present bearers of the name and the miniature painters. If any members of the family will communicate with me I shall be very grateful. I have already consulted the ordinary sources of information, such as Cunningham's *Painters* and Propert's *Miniature Art*, but I am hoping through this valuable west-country medium to hear of something fresh and helpful.

A. L. Humphreys.

26 Eccleston Road, Ealing Dean, Middlesex.

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174.—**Gilwell House, Plymouth.**—Is this house named after any formerly existing source of water supply? If so, what is the meaning of the first syllable? Has it been corrupted in form? Querens.

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175.—**Curious Horn Tips.**—In carrying out the repairs of the roof at St. Michael's Church, Stratton, North Cornwall, which have been in hand for some time past, several tips of bullock's horns about 2½ inches long were found, lying on the upper surface of the walls. The number of these tips found makes it difficult to suppose their presence is due to accident; and if so, for what purpose were they deposited? The roofs of the church are of the usual "cradle" form, and are probably at least 300 years old. The horns (I take it), from their appearance, are of the same date, and are quite dry. From enquiries I have made, I find the general belief as to these relics is that they were placed in the church to keep off the evil eye. Have you heard of such a superstition in the West? J. P. St. Aubyn.

Temple, London.

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176.—**Pocklington's Tracts.**—I have recently come across a long list of theological tracts by this author, respecting whom I can find nothing in the ordinary biographical dictionaries. Lowndes mentions one of them—"Sunday no Sabbath" (1636)—and says that for its publication he was deprived of his living, etc., but does not mention the name of his benefice. Was he connected with Devon or Cornwall? The names of two of the tracts indicate the possibility of it at least. One

is, *A Whirlwind from the South, or an answer to a Letter from a Friend in Plymouth*, and the other, *The Children of the West or the Fears of all who are in Forms, especially of Water Baptism.*" The date of these is 1653.

HIBYSKWE.

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177.—**Brayley and Britton's "Cornwall Illustrated."**—I have lately purchased a copy, published by "Peter Jackson, London and Paris." There is only one print on each page, instead of two, as in the edition published by Fisher. Each print has the publisher's name at foot, and all the dedications are omitted except that of "Trelissick—Cornwall" (not "Trelissick House," as in Fisher's), which is dedicated to J. D. Gilbert, Esq., instead of Thomas Daniels, Esq. "Treffry House, Fowey," in Fisher's, is "Place House, Fowey," in Peter Jackson's edition. The letter-press is the same in both editions. Jackson's is not mentioned in *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*. J. BRENDON CURGENVEN.

London.

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178.—**The Pole Family.**—Much information with regard to this family may be obtained from Mr. Rogers' *Memorials of the West*. Mr. Rogers states that "he believes the original MSS. of the antiquary are now deposited in the British Museum," but I understood that these MSS. by the pen of "the Historian of Devon" were in the library at Shute House in 1877. Colby says: "In Queen's College Library, Oxford, there is a valuable MS. from the collection of Sir W. Pole, probably compiled by Ralph Brooke, York Herald (1608), containing extracts from ancient deeds in proof of Devonshire pedigrees." Has any pedigree of this family been compiled since the middle of the 17th century? The first baronet was born about 1590, but where? I do not think his baptism is entered in the Shute Registers. The first knight, Sir William, was domiciled at Colcombe in 1620. Did he remove there from Shute on his son Sir John's marriage in 1613? EDWIN SLOPER.

Taunton.

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179.—**The American Poles.**—On the 25th October, 1637, it is stated that Elizabeth, the third daughter, and William, the fourth son of the first knight, Sir William Pole, were in New England. Elizabeth died unmarried in 1654, at Taunton, Massachusetts, leaving her brother, who is called Capt. (why?) William Pole, certain property, with other to his children, whom she calls her cousins—a form adopted then for nephews and nieces. They were John, under age 1654, who subsequently removed from Taunton, Mass., to Boston; Timothy, drowned 15th December, 1667; Nathaniel, and Mary. This Elizabeth Pole also gave "unto my kind and old friend sister Margery Pole widow one yearling heifer." Who was this Margery Pole? Had Capt. William Pole any other children besides those mentioned in his sister Elizabeth's will? In the Shute Registers, the Rev. T. Colby informed me, the following burial occurs: "1616 M^stss Mary Pole wife of Wm Pole Esq was buried 8th May." This could not have been the wife of the first knight, Sir William—Mary Periham—as she died 2nd May, 1605, and was buried at Colyton. Could she have been the wife of William, his fourth son, who was born in 1593, and settled at Taunton, Mass.? If so, the Margery Pole mentioned may have been the widow of a son of William by a first wife, assuming him to have been twice married. William's children at his sister's death in 1654 appear to have been under age, so he may have married a second time before going to America—say in the year 1635, when he was 42 years of age—but one wants to know the names of his wives, and where married. EDWIN SLOPER.

Taunton.

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180.—**William Hooke.**—He is stated on a printed copy of a sermon in 1640 to have been "sometimes of Axmouth in Devonshire now of Taunton in New England." He was a minister, and supposed to have gone out with the Poles to New England prior to 1637. Was he ever Vicar of Axmouth, and can the precise date when he left for New England be ascertained by any resignation of the living. Calamy (2nd edition, 1713) states "he came to be the Protectors Chaplain from New England," and the late Colonel Chester gave me an extract from Palmer's edition, 1775, Vol. I., page 144: "Ejected 1662 under 'The Savoy' Mr. William Hook. After his return to England he was minister of Exmouth in Devon." No doubt Axmouth is intended, but Palmer may have made a mistake. Hooke returned to England in 1656, but it would be strange if he were minister at Axmouth before he went to America and again on his return. The date of his appointment to the Savoy would settle this.

Taunton. EDWIN SLOPER.

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181.—**Knight Family.**—Was there a family named Knight settled in the neighbourhood of Plymouth or Tavistock about the years 1750 to 1760? There is a very beautiful picture here of a Miss Knight, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds for Sir Francis Henry Drake, to whom she is said to have been engaged to be married, but that she died previous to the proposed wedding. The picture was probably painted before the year 1753, as I find in an old letter to Sir F. H. Drake, from his steward, Mr. Nicholas Rowe, the following remark: "3rd January, 1753. Mr. Reynolds, your painter, is gone to town. He has drawn several pictures at Plymouth, I think very well. He intends to wait on you. It looks as if he would turn out a Vandyke, at least to family pieces." Subsequent letters refer once or twice to a Lady K——, as apparently owning some property in Devonshire, but no place is named. I should be glad if any of your contributors can suggest who this Miss Knight was.

ELIZABETH T. ELIO[illegible]

Nutwell Court, Lympstone.

182.—**Coddington, Sanforde, and Hutchinson, and their American Connections.**—I will jot down a few historical notes, and ask a query or two, and cast them upon the waters of the wide Atlantic Ocean, under the hope that some favourable breeze may waft them so far as the remote city of Newport, in Rhode Island. In my travels I once was there, but what I write now had not then occurred to me. If they should reach that distant haven, perhaps they may fall under the notice of some accomplished reader, who may deal with them in reply.

The families of Coddington, Sanforde, and Hutchinson had been well known to each other at Boston and Alford, in Lincolnshire, in England, and they all emigrated to North America within a short time of each other, soon after the year 1630—Coddington to Rhode Island, Sanforde (commonly written Sanford in later times) to Maine, and Hutchinson to Boston, in Massachusetts. Though Sanford was in Maine at an early period, as evidenced by the possession of certain lands there, which descended to his ultimate heirs, the later seat of that stock was at Newport; and opposite this place, on Conanicut Island, in Narragansett Bay, the family owned a property called the Cotton Farm, and also another known as the Narhawana Estate. Both these were confiscated at the Revolution, but released long after the war, and were afterwards sold by the heirs of the last of the Sanfords—the first for $5400, and the second to H. G. Otis, Esq., for the sum of £1311 15*s.* sterling. Going back to the early period, it may be mentioned that Bridgetta, daughter of William and Anne Hutchinson, married John Sanford, from whom was descended (by what links I cannot learn) Colonel Peleg Sanford. His son William had three daughters, *viz.*, Mary, the eldest, married Andrew Oliver, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts; Margaret, the second, was wife to Thomas Hutchinson, Governor of the same province; and Grizel, the youngest, withdrew to England with the Hutchinsons, on the evacuation of Boston, and at her death, and unmarried, the Sanford family became extinct. Returning to Coddington, I have to say that Nathaniel, whom I take to have been a son of William, married Susanna, a daughter of Colonel Edward Hutchinson, who, though in his younger days he escaped the massacre of his mother and nearly all his relations by the Indians at Stamford, in Connecticut, yet, in his after years, he was led into an ambush, and shot by a party of them at Quabaog, in Massachusetts; but after this mention of Nathaniel, I lose all sight of the Coddington family. Whether Nathaniel had any brothers or sisters, or whether he left any offspring, or whether the family came to an end, I know not, but on these points would willingly get information; wherefore, I will propound four questions, and bide my time. (1) Whether there is any known pedigree of the Coddington family? (2) What coat of arms William Coddington or his descendants bore? As he had the administration of affairs at Rhode Island, it might be inferred that among the archives at Newport, his official seal or personal signet might still remain attached to some of them. (3) Is there any record of the Sanford family whilst they were in America? (4) The histories say that when Anne H. was banished from Massachusetts, and the family removed to Rhode Island, they lived during the first winter in a cave or cavern, for want of a house. As a matter of curiosity, I would ask whether any local tradition points out any cave or cavern, in which they took shelter? Colonising was a rough life in those days. P. O. HUTCHINSON.

Sidmouth.

Replies.

"**History of Henry, Earl of Moreland**" (VII., 188, query 133; 217).—We have an edition in the Devon and Exeter Institution, edited and revised by the Rev. John Wesley, A.M., 8vo, published at Plymouth by J. Bennett, York Buildings, New Town, 1715, and printed by Mudge, Fore Street, Dock. It is a thick volume of 576 pages. In a note addressed to the reader, the editor says: "The Whimsical Title formerly prefixed to the book, gave me such a prejudice against it, that I expected to find nothing worth reading. So I just opened it and threw it aside. But some time after, having read one page, I was clearly convinced it would be worth while to read the whole. I was a little disgusted with the spinning out of the story, so as to fill five volumes, and wished some of the digressions had been pared off, that it might have come within a reasonable compass." This he set himself to do, and, so far as I am able to judge, has accomplished his task in an admirable manner. It is dated from Bristol, March 20th, 1780, and signed "J. W." One thing appears remarkable in this publication, and that is the date on the title-page, 1715, the reviser's and editor's note being dated 65 years later, 1780. The work is embellished with a frontispiece and four plates.

Allibone says of the original edition: "The Fool of Quality, or the History of Henry, Earl of Moreland, 5 vols. 12mo; 1760, '70, '77; in 4 vols. 12mo, 1776. A novel replete with knowledge of human life and manners, and in which there are many admirable traits of moral feeling and propriety, but mixed as the author advances towards the close, with so much of religious discussion and mysterious stories and opinions, as to leave it doubtful whether he inclined most to Behemenism or to Popery."

Neither Lowndes nor Allibone mentions the work we have under consideration; and having no relation to Devonshire in any way except that of having been printed in the county, it consequently does not find a place either in Davidson's *Bibliotheca* or Worth's *Three Towns' Bibliotheca;* nor is it mentioned in the list of Wesley's works or translations. EDWARD PARFITT.

Exeter.

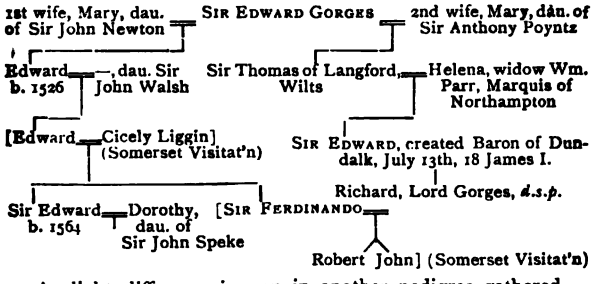
MM

James Welwood, M.D. (VII., 238, query 161).—From Dr. Munk's *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, we learn that Welwood was a "doctor of medicine, but of what university is not recorded; physician in ordinary to the King and Queen (William and Mary; admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 22nd Dec., 1690." Neither his parentage nor place of birth is stated, but he "died at his house in York buildings near the Strand, 2nd April, 1727, and was buried in St. Martin's in the Fields." W. D. PINK.

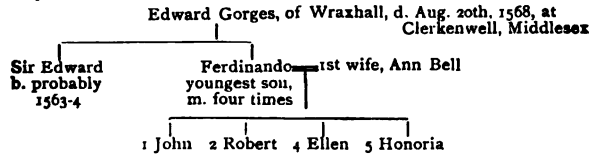
Leigh, Lancashire.

✠ ✠ ✠

Lord Gorges, Baron of Dundalk (VII., 237, query 151).—Lord Gorges, Baron of Dundalk, was not very nearly related to Sir Ferdinando Gorges. From Collinson's *History of Somerset*, page 157, it appears that Sir Thomas Gorges, who lived at Langford, in the county of Wilts, "left issue Sir Edward Gorges, knt. (who was created a peer of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Baron of Dundalk, July 13, 18 Jas. I." He was descended from the second wife of Sir Edward Gorges, of Wraxhall, and Sir Ferdinando was descended from the first wife. The pedigree given in the Somerset Visitation of 1623 is not quite the same as that given by Collinson, the latter omitting a generation and also Sir Ferdinando. The connection between the two families is seen in the accompanying pedigree:—


1st wife, Mary, dau. of Sir John Newton
SIR EDWARD GORGES
2nd wife, Mary, dau. of Sir Anthony Poyntz
Edward b. 1526
—, dau. Sir John Walsh
Sir Thomas of Langford, Wilts
Helena, widow Wm. Parr, Marquis of Northampton
[Edward
Cicely Liggin] (Somerset Visitat'n)
SIR EDWARD, created Baron of Dundalk, July 13th, 18 James I.
Richard, Lord Gorges, d.s.p.
Sir Edward b. 1564
Dorothy, dau. of Sir John Speke
[SIR FERDINANDO
Robert John] (Somerset Visitat'n)

A slight difference is seen in another pedigree gathered from the account of Sir Ferdinando Gorges given by Mr. J. P. Baxter in the *Trelawny Papers*, page 475:—


Edward Gorges, of Wraxhall, d. Aug. 20th, 1568, at Clerkenwell, Middlesex
Sir Edward b. probably 1563-4
Ferdinando youngest son, m. four times
1st wife, Ann Bell
1 John 2 Robert 4 Ellen 5 Honoria

Rockbeare Manor, Exeter. FRANCES B. JAMES.

EDWARD, Lord Gorges, was cousin of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the founder of the state of Maine. His father, Sir Thomas Gorges, Knight, groom of the bedchamber to Queen Elizabeth, was a younger brother of Edward Gorges, Esq., from whose eldest son Edward descended Gorges of Wraxall. Sir Ferdinando was second son of the last-named Edward, by his wife Cicely Lygon.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges was one of the earliest of the Virginia Company Adventurers, and a large contributor to its funds. He was also a member of His Majesty's Council for Virginia in England. In Burke's *Extinct Baronets* his death is placed in 1597, but this is an error—indeed the whole pedigree as recorded by Burke is in the utmost confusion. Sir Ferdinando married four times, the last time in 1629. He was buried at Long Ashton, Somerset, May 14th, 1647, being then about 82 years old. His last male descendant, Ferdinando Gorges, Esq., of Ashley, co. Wilts, died in 1738.

The Gorges peerage was created in 1621, in favour of the above-named Edward, then Sir Edward Gorges, Bart., of Langford, Wilts. He was born in 1582. The date of his decease is, I believe, nowhere recorded, but it occurred before—probably not long before—the year 1661. His only son, Richard, second and last baron, died at Spetchworth, in Cambridgeshire, September, 1712, at the advanced age of 94—two generations thus covering the long period of 130 years.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges is always included among the knights made by Robert, Earl of Essex, before Rouen, October 8th, 1591. The late Rev. F. Brown, F.S.A., was of opinion that he must have received the honour somewhat earlier, inasmuch as the will of Sir Nicholas Gorges, his great uncle, dated October 28th, 1590, bequeaths "to my nephew Sir Ferdinando Gorges, my greatest guilt boll with the cover." W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

✠ ✠ ✠

A Question of Title (VII., 238, query 158).—I am enabled to give an instance in answer to the above query, as I have now before me a document signed by Sir John Cope, Bart., and his son, Sir John Cope, Knight, dated May 14th, 1717. The son was knighted by William III.; for what reason I do not know. He succeeded his father in 1721, and died 1749. EMILY COLE.

Teignmouth.

✠ ✠ ✠

Barnstaple and the Armada (VII., 238, query 162). If your correspondent "Devs., jun.," refers to the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* for 1879, Vol. II., page 170, he will find a very complete and exhaustive paper by Mr. B. W. Cotton on the North Devon fleet in 1588, which investigates the subject of his query. The cotemporaneous diary of Philip Wyot, Town Clerk of Barnstaple, edited and published by Mr. Chanter in 1866, has also some notes referring to it. Both are specially interesting, in view of the approaching Armada commemoration. J. R. CHANTER.

Fort Hill, Barnstaple.

✠ ✠ ✠

Humphry Family (VII., 215, query 138).—John Humphry was a native of Dorchester, co. Dorset. He was a lawyer, man of wealth, and Treasurer of the Company at Plymouth. "Searcher" will learn from pages 56,

147, and 197, of Lewis and Newhall's *History of Lynn, Mass.*, and from pages 106, 127, and 303, and notes, of Young's *Chronicles of Massachusetts*, that John Humphry married Lady Susan, second daughter of Thomas, third Earl of Lincoln. In 1629 he was chosen Deputy-Governor of Massachusetts, of which he was one of the six original patentees (also of Connecticut). He did not come over with Winthrop, as he intended, but in 1632 brought his wife and children, and in July, 1634, settled in Lynn, Mass. In 1641, having lost much estate by fire, he sold out, and returned to England. Can supply additional data, if desired. W. M. SARGENT, A.M.

Portland, Maine.

* * *

North Hall (VII., 243).—To the extract from my little book on Widecombe- (not Widdecombe) in-the-moor quoted by Mr. Wolfinden in the last number of the *W. A.*, it may be added that the site of the ancient manor house called North Hall is marked on the new Ordnance Map published on a scale of six inches to a mile. Guided to the spot by this map, your querist will have no difficulty in discovering the evidently artificial mounds which now represent

"The Messuage there, which anciently was Chief or Capital."

He will also find obvious traces of the circular moat still "fed with streams of water clear," etc., of which the poet wrote two centuries ago that

"The ruined banks whereof remain unto this very day."

Exeter. R. DYMOND.

* * *

An Old Cornish Ballad (VII., 214-15, 239-40).—The following version is written from memory by a late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. It represents the oral tradition of about twenty to twenty-five years ago. My informant never saw or heard of a written text.

"I'll sing you [your] one O.
Green grow the rushes O.
What is your one O?
Twelve for the twelve apostles,
Eleven for the eleven went up to heaven,
And ten for the ten commandments.
Nine for the nine bright shiners,
Eight for the eight bold rainers [reigners],
Seven for the seven stars in the sky,
And six for the six proud walkers.
Five for the symbols [cymbals] at your door,
And four for the Gospel makers.
Three, three, the rifles [rivals],
Two, two, the lily-white boys, clothèd all in green O.
{ When your one is all alone, it never more shall be so }
{ One is one and all alone, and ever more shall be so." }

F. P.

* * *

The "Tall Pinta" and the Spanish Armada (VII., 216, query 145; 240).—Supplementing my former remarks on the above subject, it would appear from information recently placed at my disposal through the courtesy of the Secretary of the British Embassy at Madrid, that the word "Pinta" is of historical interest to all Spaniards, as having been the name of Christopher Columbus' flagship when he left Huelva on his world-renowned "conquest of reflection." I am also informed, through the same source, that the word means a national flag, and is spoken of amongst Spaniards in a similar sense as we speak of our "Jack." Under these circumstances, I must leave "Nauticus" to draw his own conclusions as to the meaning Macaulay attached to the word. Personally, seeing that no ship of that name formed one of the Spanish Armada, I am inclined to credit the great historian with a correct quotation, and to read the word "Pinta," as used by him, as a Spanish equivalent for the word "Jack," as used by us. On the other hand, unless Macaulay was conversant with idiomatic Spanish, or had in this case been furnished with the word by some competent authority, I should be inclined to think the word was used by him as signifying the name of a ship, in which case its use would be unquestionably "a poetic licence," seeing it did not, when treated of in this form, apply to one of the Armada ships. L. EDYE.

Holyhead.

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West of England Newspapers (VII., 238, query 160).—Information on this subject will be found in an article on *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post* printed in the *Western Antiquary*, V., 163. R. D.

* * *

Druett of Exeter (VII., 239, query 166).—Has not Miss Druitt been misled as to the maiden name of John Hooker's wife? The following are amongst the many proofs that it was Druell, not Druett. The name of her father, Richard Druell or Drewell, occurs frequently in contemporary deeds during the four occasions on which he was Mayor of Exeter, between 1459 and 1483. Some of these deeds I have myself read, and the late Rev. Dr. Oliver, who had also seen them, renders the name as Druell in the list of mayors which he compiled for his *History of Exeter*. It appears as Drewell in the parliamentary return of representatives summoned to meet at Bury St. Edmunds in 1446-7. Amongst the numerous ancient shields of arms of civic dignitaries, ranged on the oaken panelling which lines the walls of the Guildhall in Exeter, is one of the historian John Hooker, who was the grandson of John and Alice (Druell) Hooker. The fourth of its six quarterings contains the arms described by Dr. Oliver, and also by the Rev. Dr. Colby, in his paper on the Heraldry of Exeter in the *Archæological Journal*, as those of Dreuell (*sable, a chevron arg., between three bunches of daisies arg*). Dr. Colby, however, in his edition of the *Heralds' Visitation of Devon, 1564*, spells the name Drewett, and blazons the arms as *sable, a chevron argent between three cinquefoils rooted up vert, leaves arg.* The heraldic dictionaries assign very different arms to the more modern families of Drewell; but so they do also to those of Druitt. R. DYMOND.

Exeter.

* * *

Francis Scoble, M.P. (VII., 241).—F. C. Hingeston-Randolph is correct as to the locality of Menaguins, or Menagwithens, as it was called when in Cosgarne's hands (VII., 195), but Lysons erroneously substituted Richard for Henry Scoble. Menaguins was the property of Henry Carlyon, who by will dated 19th August, 1669, proved on 11th December, 1684 (Bodmin), devised the same to his only child, Barbara, then wife of Richard Scoble. On a tablet inserted in the exterior side of the wall of Menaguins house are the capital letters R.B., with S. above and the date 1675 below, meaning Richard and Barbara Scoble, who probably rebuilt the house at that date.

WYVERN GULES.

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Devonshire Regimental Colours (V., 265).—The dates, etc., of the old regimental colours preserved in Exeter Guildhall and Cathedral are as follows:—

4th King's Own Royal (became the 1st Battalion in 1857). Colours presented in 1846 saw service at Alma, Inkerman, and Sevastopol, and were replaced by new ones in 1865. The regiment was raised in Plymouth in 1680, and up to 1881 was always considered as a Devonshire regiment.

20th East Devonshire (became the 1st Battalion in 1858). Colours presented in 1838 saw service at Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol, and Lucknow, and were replaced by new ones in 1870.

32nd Cornwall Light Infantry. Colours presented in 1844 saw service in the Punjaub and Mutiny, at Mooltan, Goojerat, and Lucknow, and were replaced by new ones in 1866.

JOHN NEWNHAM.

Exeter.

✣ ✣ ✣

White Hart (II., 159; VI., 82, 135, 196, 249).—Sometime since in the *W. A.* appeared a query about the white hart as a badge. I find the following note on this subject in Dr. Milner's *History of Winchester* (Vol. II., page 25, note): "This badge of cognisance was given by John of Gaunt, after his return from Castile, at the justings in Smithfield, as Stow reports. But the king himself, viz. Richard II., also adopted for his device a white hart crowned, gorget and sitting." Are we to suppose from this that John of Gaunt's cognisance was a white hart *standing?*

F. B. J.

✣ ✣ ✣

W. Rawley, D.D. (VII., 238, query 163).—The Rev. Dr. William Rawley was born at Norwich, in or about the eventful year of the Spanish Armada, 1588, and died June 18th, 1667. A full biography of him, with an account of his literary labours, will be found in Chalmers' *Biographical Dictionary*, copied from Robert Masters' *History of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*. He was chaplain to Lord Bacon, assisted him in several of his literary works, and after his patron's decease published his *Sylva Sylvarum*. He was called, and well deserved the appellation of "Bacon's learned Chaplain."

We possess no evidence that he was directly connected with the Devonshire branch—or rather branches, for there were five—of the Raleghs. The family of that name was a very widespread one, and is traceable back to the time of King John.

He was appointed Rector of Landbeach, Cambridgeshire, through the influence of Lord Bacon, and held the living to the time of his death, a period of fifty years. His remains were interred in the chancel of his own church, near the communion table; but the tombstone that covered them, so I am informed by the present rector, the Rev. W. D. Stephens, is now at the west end of the church, but when removed there is not known. The Latin epitaph it contains is well preserved, and a copy of it was published in Masters' work; as this, however, appears to be incorrect, I now append a transcription of it, made direct from the stone, for which I am also indebted to the present rector, believing that the *Western Antiquary* is a fitting resting-place for the records of any member of the great family of the Raleghs:—

"Hic jacet Guilielmus Rawley S. T. Doctor
Vir gratiis et Musis ex æquo charus.
Serenifs Regibus Car 1o et 2do a sacris.
Do Franc Verulamio Sacellanus primus atq. ultimus
Cujus opera summa cum fide edita ei debent literæ.
Uxorem habuit Barbaram, ad latus Mariti positam,
Jo. Wixted Aldermanni nuper Cantabr. filiam.
ex ea filium suscepit unicum Guilielmum
in cujus cineribus salis haud parum latet.
Ecclesiam hanc per annos 50 prudens administravit
Tandem placide, ut vixit, in Domino obdormivit.
Anno { Domini MDCLXVII. Jun. 18.
{ Ætat. 79."

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Reviews.

Maine Wills, 1640-1760. Compiled and edited with notes by WILLIAM M. SARGENT, A.M., of the Cumberland Bar, Member of the Maine Historical Society, of the Maine Genealogical Society, and of the Gorges Society. Portland: Brown Thurston & Company, 1887. Cloth, $5, postage extra.

THIS volume (large octavo, pages xii+953) was published under the sanction and supervision of the Maine Historical Society, and was aided by an appropriation by the last State Legislature. Included herein are 472 wills, brought together from the offices of the Clerk of Courts, the Register of Deeds, and the Register of Probate, all that were recorded prior to the division of Maine into separate counties, and embracing in this one volume a period of one hundred and twenty years. The wills are authenticated by the certificates of the officials having them in charge. The text has been made an exact transcript of the original records, *literatim et punctuatim*. The notes give the fullest obtainable dates, names of persons identified with the probating, and of those indebted to the estates. The preface gives an accurate history of the old records; a full list of the Judges and Registers of Probate is given. There are four

separate indexes; these contain 7667 personal references, and also hundreds of local and personal references to the other provinces.

Maine Wills is a book of sterling merit, rendering easily accessible an immense body of valuable information, and, what is more, putting it on permanent record. While anything is in MS. only, it is always open to the chapter of accidents, however carefully it may be kept; but when it once gets into print in this form it is all right, and safe against any contingencies. Mr. Sargent knows how to do his work thoroughly. The chief essential of this kind of literary labour—for labour it is, and that of the severest kind—is absolute accuracy. A reproduction of an old document ought to put those who have it in precisely the same position as if they were consulting the original. A good many people seem to confound reproduction with interpretation, whereas, while both are needful, they are quite distinct. Mr. Sargent never confounds them; and his notes seem to be exactly what is needed, neither more nor less. To residents in Maine this volume of nearly 1000 pages must be invaluable for genealogical and topographical purposes, and in its reflection of the manners and customs of their predecessors. Indeed, so far as the latter point is concerned, the interest extends to the whole English-descended race. It is very curious to find old Puritan ministers owning and bequeathing slaves, while the manner in which the early testators seem to avoid signing with the "cross" when they cannot write, using all sorts of extraordinary devices instead, no doubt had its origin in their earnest hatred of all Popish ways. There are not so many references to Devon as one might have thought, and as there would be in a volume of Massachusetts wills of the same dates; but still there are some interesting ones. For example, we have John Bray, of Kittery, in January, 1688-9, leaving to his loving wife, Joan Bray, the "house in Plimouth in England and the rent of it." This Bray was connected with the Pepperills; and so we have William Pepperill, of the same place, in 1733 making a bequest to his "cousin Mary Nicols in Ravelstock," to her daughter, to her cousin Tamazin Gilbert's daughters, and "Joan Gendal in Primstock," to Dorothy Lapthorn, if living, and the poor of Ravelstock. There is a will of 1690, by John Amerideth, cooper, late of "Dartmouth in England," bequeathing "housen and gardens" there; and one of 1686, by "Francis Champernoun gentleman," after whom Champernoun's Island was called. He had no sons, and made a grandson Champernoun Elliot heir general of his lands, "either in old England or new England."

A History of Elizabethan Literature. By GEORGE SAINTSBURY. London: Macmillan, 1887.

This work is one of a series intended to form a history of English literature, divided into four main periods, each of which is entrusted to a writer who has made that period his particular study. The volume with which we have now to deal refers to the literary productions of a century from 1560 to 1660, possibly the most prolific period in English literary history, seeing that it includes Shakespeare, Milton, Spenser, and Bacon, with many other lesser lights. The author has taken for granted that the works of these four chief luminaries are well known to students of literature in these days, and has therefore contented himself with making comments on them and their works, instead of quoting largely, as he has done in the case of other less known writers. While we cannot expect that the author should give us a complete history of the literature of the long period covered by his work, still it must be admitted he has eminently succeeded in placing before his readers more than a mere bird's-eye sketch of the same, and it is evident that Mr. Saintsbury has been for many years a diligent and painstaking student of Elizabethan literature, his work being full of the authority and exactness based upon original reading and thought. His opinions and criticisms are all at first hand, and he has read the works of all the writers, small and great, with which he deals, not being content with any hearsay evidence, except in the case of what some moderns call the "bio-bibliographical" side of the matter, which to him is a matter of secondary importance. Altogether, the book is highly satisfactory, and proves that the author is master of his subject.

Four Oxford Lectures, 1887.—Fifty Years of European History, Two Lectures, and Teutonic Conquest in Gaul and Britain, Two Lectures. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, M.A., etc. London: Macmillan, 1888.

In the first series of lectures, Dr. Freeman has reviewed what may be termed the Jubilee period, namely that of the fifty years from 1837 to 1887, and ably has he performed his profitable task—profitable, in that he delivered those lectures to highly appreciative audiences, and that he has now issued them for the benefit of a world-wide constituency. Such reading, especially of a period in which we have been to some small extent actors, is wonderfully interesting. The second series of lectures seemed to have been the outcome of some recent discussions in which the writer was made responsible for doctrines which he never had maintained, and which he has here in part answered and disproved. These lectures are, however, only a kind of summary of what we shall hope to see before long, a thoroughly exhaustive work on the whole subject of the early conquests of Britain.

William the Conqueror. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L., LL.D. London: Macmillan, 1888.

Any new work from the pen of this great historian will be considered a boon by students, and particularly any that treats of the man and the time which had so much to do with the "making of England." The work before us is, however, rather a personal history of the Norman Conqueror than a sketch of the times in which he flourished. In his larger work, Dr. Freeman has exhaustively dealt with the Conquest itself; in this, he treats chiefly of the character and ability of William, both as a ruler and a

statesman. Moreover, it may be further added that this work forms the first of a series of monthly volumes to be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., on "Twelve English Statesmen," and will include those whose lives and work have left the most abiding influence upon the institutions of Great Britain.

Bunyan ("English Men of Letters"). By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE. London: Macmillan, 1888.

When an eminent writer like Mr. Froude takes up for subject the life of an eminent man like John Bunyan, we may be certain to find a work of the highest order of merit. For the one could not produce an indifferent work on any subject, and the other herein treated would present points of great interest even in the hands of a minor writer. Therefore, when a master of literature gives the world a book like that to which we now refer, there is no doubt that the reading world gets its full value for its outlay. We presume there is scarcely a household in the land, where the inmates are persons of ordinary intelligence, in which Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* has not a place, be the library great or small, and we think that the same ought soon to be said of Mr. Froude's admirable biography, especially as it can be purchased, through the liberal enterprise of Messrs. Macmillan, for the popular shilling.

Southey ("English Men of Letters"). By Professor DOWDEN. London: Macmillan & Co.

If—

> "Lives of great men all remind us
> We can make our lives sublime,"

the young aspirants for literary honours have plenty of reminders of what they may become, if they have but the pluck and energy to persevere. These reminders, too, are so inexpensive as to be within the reach of all. Southey's life is one of the most interesting volumes of this useful series, and at a shilling is a marvel of cheapness. It is well printed in clear readable type, and will be hailed by those who study such useful literature.

In Praise of Ale; or Songs, Ballads, Epigrams, and Anecdotes relating to Beer, Malt, and Hops. With some curious particulars concerning Ale-Wives and Brewers Drinking-Clubs and Customs. Collected and arranged by W. T. MARCHANT. London: Redway, 1888.

It is a curious circumstance which we have often noted, that no sooner does one book appear on a given subject than another is announced. Not long since we had the pleasure of reviewing Bickerdyke's *Curiosities of Ale*, a valuable collection of quaint and old-fashioned lore; and about the same time appeared another work on the *Beers of the Bible*. The writer of the book now before us is careful to arm himself against plagiarism, by stating in a P.S. to his Preface that, although he has seen reviews of the other works, he has carefully avoided reading either of them. Moreover, he tells us that he has been collecting material for many years, and that his book embodies a series of articles contributed to the *Burton Chronicle* in 1884-85. Before we proceed to make our comments on the book for what it does contain, we feel bound to express a loud note of regret for what it does not contain—the book has no index, and although the arrangement of chapters and subjects is admirable, we must contend that a book of more than six hundred pages needs an index. For the rest we have only praise, because the compiler has with the utmost diligence gathered into his garner every little grain of interest or importance bearing upon his subject. We are quite content to possess two such collections of songs and stories upon the English national beverage, and hope the enterprising publisher will not find that the book-buying public have been fully supplied with the previous work to which we have already alluded.

Sanctuaries. By THOMAS JOHN DE'MAZZINGHI, M.A., F.S.A., Librarian of the William Salt Library, Stafford. 1887.

The author has here produced a most useful and readable book on a comparatively little-known subject, and has invested his work with singular interest. Dealing in the first place with sanctuaries or sacred places in general, he afterwards describes at considerable length the various kinds of sanctuaries which have from time to time existed, the rights and privileges appertaining to them, the charters by virtue of which they have been established and preserved, and the uses of these admirable institutions in different ages and by different nations. Mr. Mazzinghi has produced a valuable work, and his zeal and assiduity in collecting all the information contained is to be highly commended.

Border Ballads, Edited, with Introduction and Notes. By GRAHAM R. TOMSON. London: Walter Scott, 1888.

This, the latest volume of the "Canterbury Poets," is an exceedingly interesting little collection of ballads. Many of them are old friends, but there are others unfamiliar, and whose acquaintance we are glad to make. The editor has gone to a great variety of sources for his material, and in his "Introductory Notes" gives a running commentary on many of the pieces contained in his book. Appended are some interesting historical, biographical, and other notes. The "Canterbury Poets" series is so well-known that it is scarcely necessary to commend these volumes to our readers, but we may call attention to the fact that fifty volumes have now been issued in uniform style, at one shilling per volume, and every month sees an addition to the number.

Richard Cable, Lightshipman. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

In this, his latest completed work, Mr. Baring-Gould has given to our study quite as original and interesting a set of folk as those who figure in his earlier romances. In spite of the rather excessive moralising, which, though piquant and amusing, palls somewhat on the reader as he or she proceeds with the book, it is a story which, once begun, no one will care to leave unfinished. Richard Cable, an untutored, unlettered lightshipman, is the hero,

and distinguishes himself at quite an early stage in the proceedings by rescuing from the perils of a sudden storm a young lady, Josephine Cornellis by name, who has taken her boat and rowed out to sea, as a refuge against the "moods and tenses" which afflict so many of her kind who are emotional and highly strung, and do not possess that excellent safety-valve, the need for real downright work of any kind. After sundry misadventures and discomforts—not the least being a night on board the lightship—Josephine startles her aunt and father, who had begun to give her up for lost, by appearing as they were discussing the chances of her being still alive, and as her father had just announced his having insured her life for £1000—a fact which seemed to go far towards consoling him for her possible loss. After this come a series of small events, which, trivial in themselves, lead to great results, and end in Josephine's becoming Mrs. Richard Cable, the wife of as true-hearted and manly a fellow as any woman might desire to win, but, of course, wholly unsuited to her, as both soon discover to their cost. Richard's solecisms are bad enough in themselves, but they are accentuated by the cold cynicism and malice of Mr. Cornellis, who is ever on the alert to make his son-in-law appear in the least attractive colours. Eventually, the ex-lightshipman's ignorance of *les convenances*, and his wife's not always kindly expressed criticisms, lead to a quarrel, in which Josephine certainly does not fulfil one's ideal of a tenderly womanly woman. Her scathing scorn and bitter satire alienate her husband, and seem to change his sunny, frank nature into bitterness and habitual suspicion, and a seemingly hopeless breach is the result. No sooner are they parted, however, than Josephine, womanlike, repents of her harshness, and finds, too late, that the husband whom she has flouted and satirised is in reality very dear to her. Thenceforth she utterly declines to live in the sunshine of prosperity which he does not share, and voluntarily abases herself to his level, proving to him in the end the real worth, and even grandeur, of her character.

With all its defects, this is a strong book, the reading is thoroughly healthy, the touches of humour are admirable, and the character studies inimitable. Cornishmen will read with great enjoyment the whole story, doubtless, but a special interest will be felt in the descriptions of Cornish scenery and character, which will be recognised as "counterfeit presentments" by those who are best fitted to judge.

Threads of Thought, or Familiar Words on Common Themes. By the Rev. CHARLES ROGERS, D.D., LL.D. London: Partridge, 1888.

From the versatile pen of this learned divine we have a pleasant little volume of illustrative essays or tractates. The author holds that religion gilds the life by refining the manners, as well as purifying the heart, and in furtherance of that view he has compiled these thoughtful moral essays upon a variety of subjects all more or less bearing upon his theory. We need scarcely add that the book is good in more senses than one, for it contains good reading, has many useful lessons, and is to all intents and purposes of a high religious and moral tone.

The Westmorland Note Book and Natural History Record. A Quarterly Magazine in two divisions (with distinct pagination). Price, One Shilling, or Three Shillings per annum. London: Elliot Stock. Kendal: Edward Gill.

PROSPECTUS: It is proposed to issue a quarterly magazine under the above title, as a convenient repository of information on important and interesting matters relating to the county of Westmorland and closely adjoining districts, which would otherwise run a risk of being absolutely unrecorded, or having their only record buried in the columns of a local newspaper, or in magazines where they are overlaid by information relating to many other parts of the country.

The first number will be issued on the 29th of March, if a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to give a reasonable expectation that the venture will pay its way. The size of the magazine will be demy-octavo.

There will be two divisions of the magazine, each with independent pagination, so that those who are desirous of doing so may bind each of them separately.

The first division of each quarterly part will consist of 52 pages, containing a reprint of the antiquarian Notes and Queries from the *Kendal Mercury and Times* that are of local interest.

The second division of each part will consist of 24 pages supplied by the members of the Kendal Natural History Society, under the editorship of several prominent naturalists of the district.

The price of the *Westmorland Note Book and Natural History Record* will be 3s. per annum (or 4s. delivered post free) to subscribers paying in advance. The price to subscribers not paying in advance will be 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d respectively; and the price to non-subscribers will probably be 5s. nett cash for the annual volume.

The larger the number of subscribers the more matter will be supplied in the book. It is hoped that there may be a sufficiently large subscription list to enable the editor occasionally to reprint a manuscript hitherto unedited, as a supplement to the yearly volume, and perhaps to supply an occasional engraving.

It is desired to obtain an estimate of the number of copies that are likely to be required as soon as possible; and intending subscribers are respectfully requested to send their names at once to EDWARD GILL, Finkle Street, KENDAL.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "WESTERN ANTIQUARY."

THE ENGLISH ARMY AND THE ARMADA.

Although, happily, the English army was not engaged in the Armada struggle, and the whole burden of the fight fell on the navy, yet it appears that the land preparations were not contemptible, and it has been suggested that the disposition was one of the best ever proposed for the protection of England from invasion. It consisted mainly, according to Camden, (1) of the army of the south coast of 20,000 men disposed on the shores. (2) The army for the defence of London of 22,000 infantry and 1000 cavalry under the Earl of Leicester, which had its head-quarters at Tilbury. The city of London itself raised 10,000 troops. (3) The moving army of 34,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry, with the Queen, under the command of Lord Hunsdon. According to another and a contemporary estimate it really amounted in the end to 45,000, with 36 cannon.

The general orders were for the coast troops to do their best to prevent the landing. If the enemy landed in force, they were to retire on their supports, wasting the country as they passed through. They were to carry on skirmishing, and give the enemy no rest, but not to fight

a pitched battle until they had support from the main body. The theory of a guerilla war by land as well as by sea would have been carried out.

The whole army (including the troops of the North, but not on the Scotch frontier) was, according to Murdin, 101,400, of which 87,190 were infantry, and cavalry and pioneers 13,831. Perhaps, after all, had Parma landed, he might not have found the conquest of England so easy as some of his gay young officers, who bought new uniforms for the entry into London, expected. English pluck on land would have done something, even had not English pluck at sea, and the storm, saved it the trouble.

Newlyn. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

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TERCENTENARY OF CAVENDISH.

Thomas Cavendish, the great circumnavigator (who made the next voyage of circumnavigation after Drake), returned to Plymouth from his great voyage on September 10th, 1588, just missing the Armada fight. Would it be well after the Armada Tercentenary to remember this event? It is noteworthy that the two first Englishmen who sailed round the world returned to Plymouth as their first English port, *i.e.*, Drake and Cavendish. The year 1588 must have all through been a stirring one at Plymouth. Beginning with intense anxiety for our ancestors, it ended in a succession of triumphs.

Newlyn. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

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ARMADA TERCENTENARY COMMEMORATION.

It is proposed to hold in Plymouth, in connection with the above, an exhibition of arms and armour, relics, pictures, portraits of the Elizabethan worthies, books, manuscripts, and matters of interest connected with that eventful period of English history, and with the men who so nobly served their country in a grave time of peril.

It is well known that there still exist many relics and portraits of Howard, Drake, Hawkins, Ralegh, Frobisher, and others, as well as some remains of the Armada itself, and other articles more or less closely belonging to the subject dealt with; these are for the most part in private collections, and it is only through a public appeal that the names and addresses of their owners can be discovered.

I am therefore commissioned to make this general appeal, and to solicit the aid of your valuable paper in bringing the matter before the notice of the public, and of persons more immediately interested.

The experience gained in the late exhibition at Peterborough, in memory of Mary, Queen of Scots, will serve to guide those who are organising this one; so that if any who know of, or have articles which they think would prove of interest, will kindly inform me, I shall be pleased at once to place myself in communication with them.

The committee will undertake the cost of carriage of any articles sent on loan, and will insure the collection against fire and all other risks.

It may be added that this proposed exhibition is only one item in the local programme for founding a permanent memorial, and celebrating, in a befitting manner, in the port from whence the English fleet sailed, the 300th anniversary of the deliverance of this country from foreign invasion, and that other features of great interest are being planned, of which due notice will be given.

The Mayor of Plymouth is chairman of the general committee. A special committee has been formed in London, of which Professor J. K. Laughton is chairman, and our organisation has corresponding members in all parts of the United Kingdom.

It is in no sense political or sectarian, our endeavour having been to embrace all in a celebration, national, even as was the defence.

W. H. K. WRIGHT, Hon. General Secretary.

Plymouth, April, 1888.

SPECIAL ARMADA NUMBER.

WE have made arrangements for the publication of a special number of the *Western Antiquary* in commemoration of the Tercentenary of the Destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588. This number will be published about the middle of May next, and will take the place of the regular number for that month, completing the current volume. Amongst other articles which will appear will be the following:—

1.—"Sir Walter Ralegh and the Defence of the Country in 1588," including a paper by Sir W. R. which it is believed has never yet been published. With notes and introduction by T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.
2.—"How Dartmouth, Totnes, and the neighbourhood helped to fight the Armada," by EDWARD WINDEATT.
3.—"Armada Commemorative Medals" (illustrated), by the EDITOR.
4.—"Complete List (annotated) of the English and Spanish Fleets, drawn from original sources," by Major EDYE.
5.—"Scottish Notes on the Armada," by Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., etc., etc.
6.—"Armada Literature," by Major EDYE and the EDITOR.
7.—"Armada Relics and Commemorative Customs," by the EDITOR.
8.—"The Historical Game of Bowls on Plymouth Hoe," by the EDITOR.
9.—"Drake and Ralegh," a Poem, by DOUGLAS B. W. SLADEN, M.A.
10.—"The Execution of Sir Walter Ralegh," a Historical Ballad, by A. PATCHETT MARTIN.
11.—"The Armada," a Drama, by Rev. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA, M.A.
12.—"Notes on some Contemporary Ballads on the Armada" (with illustrations), by the EDITOR.

Poems by Mr. EDWARD CAPERN, Mr. S. JEFFERSON, and others; etc., etc.

The Editor is still open to receive contributions for this purpose, and begs to announce that should he be favoured with too many articles for the Special Number, those held over will appear from time to time in the Eighth Series, commencing in June next.

As the commemoration is fixed for July, it is desirable that all these special articles should be sent to the Editor without delay.

In accordance with previous notice, a larger edition of the May number than usual will be published, and copies will be supplied to Subscribers at One Shilling each, or free by post for thirteen stamps. Orders should be sent at once.

Special Illustrations are being prepared.

Address: W. H. K. WRIGHT, Editor,
8, Bedford Street, PLYMOUTH.

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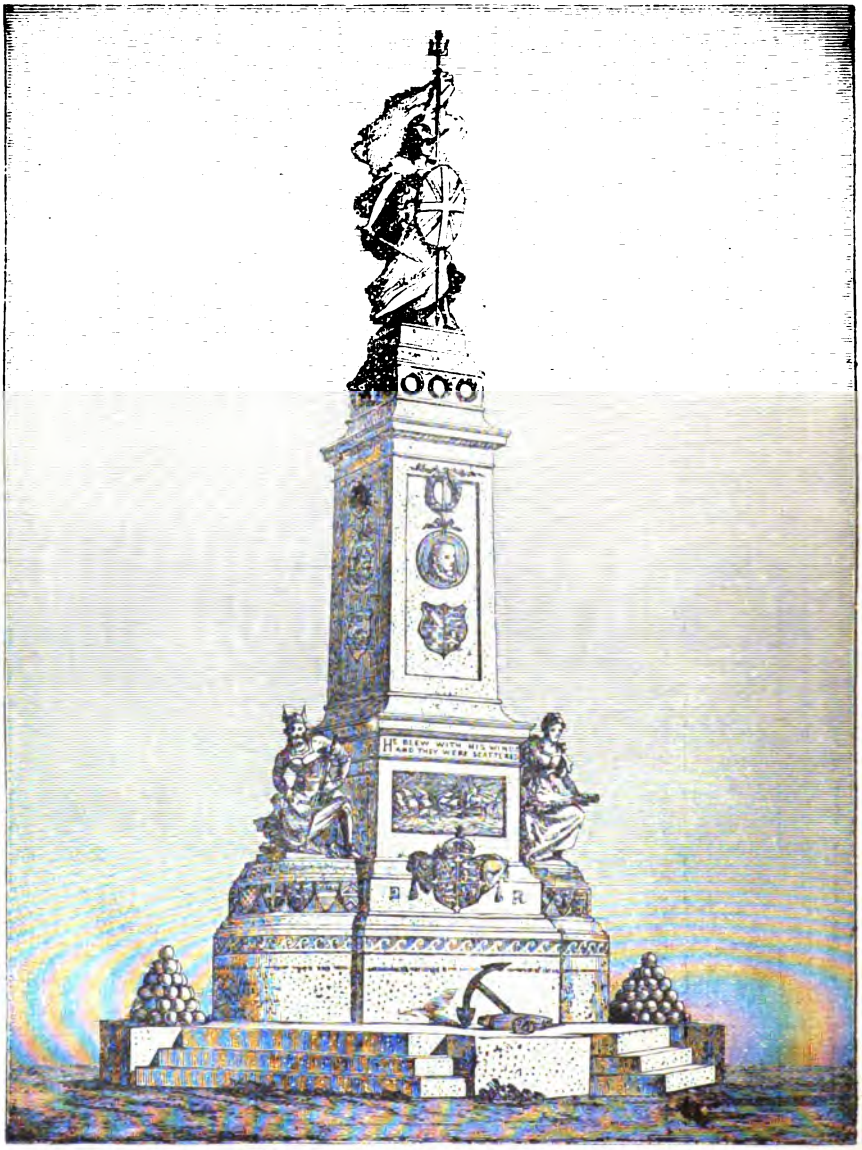

DESIGN FOR THE TERCENTENARY ARMADA MEMORIAL, PLYMOUTH.

The Western Antiquary;

OR,

Notebook for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset

No. 12. MAY, 1888. Vol. VII.

THE SPANISH INVASION OF 1588.

BY T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

IN his *Historie of Elizabeth*, published in 1615, Camden thus commences the "One and Thirtieth yeere of her Reigne":—

"Now we are come to the yeare of Christ, One thousand fiue hundred eighty and eight, which an Astronomer of Konigsberg aboue an hundred yeeres before, foretold would be an admirable yeere, and the German Chronologers presaged would be the Climatericall yeare of the world" (358).

Few people in this country will gainsay that the year 1588 proved "an admirable" one to England, and "the Climatericall" one to the Spanish power. The decay of the latter may be said to have commenced from the time of the defeat of its great "invincible" Armada, the tercentenary of which great event is to be celebrated during the present year.

That the fate of England as a Protestant power, and even as an independent kingdom, depended wholly upon the success of the defeat of the mighty attempt made by Spain in this year of 1588, must be evident to every student of English history, and was rightly included by Professor Creasy among his "Decisive Battles of the World."

At its commencement, the outlook in this country was gloomy enough: The most powerful European monarch with an army and navy of several years' preparation was about to attack it, to bring it *vi et armis* into the fold of "the true Church"; aided by another large army in the Netherlands under the Prince of Parma, in whose ranks were many Catholic English. The Queen was under the ban of excommunication. And a widespread belief existed, that as soon as the Spaniards had landed on our shores, there would be a large Catholic rising to assist them.

And yet, when the hour of trial came, we find the Catholics as a body, uniting with the Protestants to support the Queen and to withstand the invaders. How nobly the Admiral of the English fleet, Lord Howard of Effingham, a Roman Catholic, did his duty, forms one of the most notable pages in the history of Elizabeth's reign. The historian Green affirmed "the loyalty of the Catholics decided the fate of Philip's scheme."

That Devonshire, and more especially Plymouth, was the most fitting place for holding the tercentenary festival, can scarcely be disputed. It was off Plymouth where the Armada was first sighted, and the first engagement took place—where, in fact, the series of disasters that befel it commenced. Plymouth was believed to be a special point of attack of the Spanish fleet, and from its haven the English ships, manned by a goodly proportion of Devonshire "sea-dogs," sailed out to victory.

As the present part of the *Western Antiquary* is to be devoted to the subject of the Spanish Armada, it has been considered a favourable opportunity, as well as an appropriate introduction to it, to draw attention to a document —which has not previously appeared in print—containing the resolutions, or as it is headed in one transcript, "the advise," of a special Council of War, summoned by the Queen a short time only previous to the visit of the Armada.

For the loan of one copy of this report we are indebted to the kindness of its present possessor, Capt. Digby, of North Runcton, King's Lynn. The volume containing it is of small 4to size, and has the original vellum binding, with tags. The title-page bears the following inscription:

"A Discourse written by Sr Walter Rawleighe touchinge the present Consultacõn concerninge the peace wth Spaine or reteininge the Netherlands in societie & Protection. Wth an Aduice of diuers Lords howe to wthstand an Invation against this Realme."

The MS. is in the same clear handwriting throughout, and is apparently of the early part of the 17th century. It contains two articles differing wholly in character, and composed at different periods.

The first portion of the above title is that of a work acknowledged to be the composition of Sir W. Ralegh in the first year of James I., but was not printed until the

year 1702 (in *Three Discourses of Sir W. R.*). The MS. has been collated with the printed version, and found to differ in many passages.

The second portion relates to the Council of War of 1588, and occupies pages 42-58 of the MS. Apparently, it contains the entire report, the numerous errors in it being probably due to hasty transcription from the original document.*

In addition to Capt. Digby's MS., there are in the State Paper Office, two separate copies of the Council's report, but both are incomplete (one contains a section more than the other). As, however, they are more correct than the former, it has been considered preferable to print their version as far as they go, and to supply any omissions from the other.

Camden was the first author who mentioned, and that briefly, this "consultation for resistance," as he termed it. Oldys gave a long *resumé* of it, copied by later authors.† Froude, in his *History of England* (XII., 425-6), draws attention to it, but fails to notice some of its important points.

Of the nine members who formed the Council, all of them were men of mark, several had seen hard service abroad, and all were believed to have the welfare of their country at heart. *Lord Grey* was probably the president: he had been deputy and military leader in Ireland, and in 1549 was an active agent in putting down the Rebellion of the West. *Norris* was well acquainted with the coast line of Dorsetshire, and was celebrated for his defeat of Don John of Austria at the battle of Rymenant, ten years previously. *Ralegh* had an intimate knowledge of the coast defences of Devon and Cornwall. *Sir R. Grenville* was Vice-Admiral of the West, and with *Ralph Lane* was the friend and companion of Ralegh. *Leighton* was Governor of the Isle of Guernsey. *Bingham* had perhaps seen more military service than any other member of the Council; while *Williams* was a distinguished military leader, as the Prince of Parma had found to his cost in 1587.

The date of their meeting is somewhat uncertain. Oldys assigns it to November 27th, 1587 (but on what authority is unknown), and in this is followed by many of the biographers of Ralegh. There is, however, greater reason to believe it met several months later. Camden, who was living at the time, includes it in the events of 1588. In the *Calendar of State Papers* it is dated "March (?)" of that year. E. Gosse (*Life of Ralegh*) fixes it on March 31st; while Froude places it in the following month, April.

The members were directed to consider "the meanes fittest to be obteyned, for the deffence of the Realme in order to withstand any Invation" (Capt. Digby's MS). Such a direction would, under ordinary circumstances, and in the first and foremost place, include general instructions as to the disposal of the navy, as well as that of the general army, but this they were not required to do. The navy is scarcely mentioned, and the army only in the possibility of a landing being effected in Scotland. Its action was apparently limited to the military forces on the coast, so as either to prevent the invaders from landing, or, if the latter were successful, to hinder their onward march.

They had to consider the probable places of landing of two separate invading armies:—

(1) That of the Duke of Parma on the coast of Flanders, waiting with a large flotilla of vessels to land somewhere between Sussex and Scotland, but a portion of the coast in the embouchure of the Thames was generally thought to be the intended part. All this had been held in check since the previous October by a small English fleet under Sir H. Palmer; but at the time of the Council Lord Henry Seymour held the command. According to Oldys (*op. cit.*, I., 103), a fleet was not sent until late in May, *i.e.*, after the Council meeting, but several of the entries in the State Papers disprove this (*cf.* Froude, *op. cit.*, XII., 437).

(2) That to be conveyed on board the Spanish fleet—the Armada—and to this the Council apparently devoted the most attention.

After they had considered all the probable places of landing between Milford and Sussex, they were evidently of opinion it would take place at Portland, the Isle of Wight, or Plymouth, and they selected the last-named as "the most likelie place." We may be tolerably sure this was the opinion Ralegh entertained at the meeting, as it certainly was a few years later, when, on the occasion of prevalent rumours of another invasion, he drew attention to Plymouth having "in one draught, two goodly harboroghes, as Cattewater and Aishewater" (in a letter dated November 25th, 1595).

Lord Howard received his appointment of "Lieftenant General and Commander in Chief of the Navy and Army" from the Queen on December 21st, and joined his ship, the *Bear*, on the following day. The fleet did not arrive at Plymouth until May, the month that the Spanish fleet made its first attempt to reach England. The latter would have sailed at a much earlier date had it not been for Drake's untiring energy, activity, and daring bravery in capturing and burning Spanish ships and stores, and thus causing the expedition to be delayed.

We now know that the Spanish admiral received imperative orders to sweep the English fleet from the sea, especially that section which held in check the army of Flanders; to join Parma; and then for the combined armies to be conveyed to the English coast, to be landed in the vicinity of Margate. Professor Creasy remarks, "the scheme was not dissimilar to one formed against England a little more than two centuries afterwards" by Napoleon, and with a similar result.*

* In three places the Queen is referred to as *his* Majesty—probably due to being written in the time of James.

† *Life of Ralegh* in *Works* (1829), I., 93-97. It is very remarkable that the MS. copy examined by Oldys, was similar to that of Capt. Digby's, in being "annexed to another" work—the *Discourse* of Ralegh. There is evidence of the copies being distinct.

* *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World* (1877), 379-80.

The Council thought it "unlikelie that the Kinge of Spaine will engage his fleet to farr within the Sleeve before he had mastered some good harbor"; and that Plymouth would be the one selected. This phrase, "within the Sleeve," is a very curious one.* Its explanation by Admiral Smyth, in his *Sailor's Word Book*, throws much light on the passage. The word, he states, was "formerly used to denote the narrows of a channel, and particularly applied to the Strait of Dover, still called *La Manche* by the French.†

This opinion of the Council was a well-grounded one, for, notwithstanding the positive orders of Philip to the contrary, the Spaniards on approaching the English coast held a council of war as to whether the English fleet should not be attacked while lying in Plymouth harbour. When, however, they sighted the latter on July 20th, they found the English ships outside the harbour, and prepared for an engagement.

The disposition of the troops along the coast, their movements if the enemy landed, the duties of officers to prevent jealousy, as well as the mode of training the "great Armie of rawe men," are all set out in the report, and require no present comment.

The reminder that "euery man will stand in fear of the firing of his owne house and distruction of his familie," showed that the Spanish mode of conducting the war in the Netherlands was not lost upon the Council.

That "some partye of Papists and male Contents" would rise in England to assist the Spaniards, was thought probable. Undoubtedly, much pressure from abroad had been used to induce the English Catholics to assist in such a rising. Strype quotes this passage from a Spanish work of the period: "In England are many who are addicted to King Philip; and in his cause will do what they can" (*Annals of the Reformation*, III., part 2 (1829), 8). This knowledge will account for the severe measures recommended by the Council to be adopted, in case of any such insurrection.

A careful perusal of the document tends to convey the impression that, in the opinion of the Council, the Spaniards would effect a landing (*e.g.*, "Wheresoever the enemie shall land"); and the instructions are very precise as to the mode of delaying the march forward of the enemy, until sufficient English troops could be assembled to bar their passage. There is no allusion to the English fleet preventing their landing, or of co-operating with the land forces for the same object. Of the importance of the fleet in carrying out this object, Ralegh in after years gave his opinion thus: "Whether England, withoute helpe of her fleet, be able to debarre an enemie from landing; I hold that it is vnable so to doe" (*History of the World*, book 5, chapter 1, section 9).

Until our historians were able to utilise the valuable records preserved in the State Paper Office, a correct estimate of the general management of the affairs of the country at this period, and of the preparations made to withstand the invader were unable to be made. Froude's *History* is therefore of especial value for having drawn largely upon these great stores of information. No one can read the 35th and 36th chapters in the last volume of that history without feeling humiliated and shocked that the imminent peril in which the country stood was so largely increased by the direct parsimony of the Queen, as well as by her vacillating conduct.

There appears to have been no dearth of men or of ships, and the country generally displayed an enthusiastic willingness to make great sacrifices to ensure success. In the fleet the store of ammunition was deficient, and there was a terrible and grievous want of proper provisions and necessaries, causing the sickness and mortality to be unusually great. Under these circumstances, the wonder is that the seamen accomplished what they did. As Froude remarks, "they had to meet the enemy, as it were, with one arm bandaged by their own Sovereign" (*op. cit.*, XII., 457). On May 18th, 1558, at the very time when the Armada was expected daily, Lord Howard wrote to Lord Burghley from Plymouth, "we have heare nowe but 18 daies victuall."* He had not received any on June 13th, nor did the "victuallers" arrive until the 22nd or 23rd of that month.

On the first day of the fight, July 21st, we find Lord Howard writing thus to Walsyngham: "Sir for the love of God and our Country let us have w^t^ sume sped sume great Shote sent vs of all bigenes for This sarvis wyll continewe long and sume powder w^t^ it." It was a fortunate circumstance that one of the large Spanish galleons was captured on that day, as it enabled the English to distribute through their fleet the large store of powder it contained, of which they stood in urgent need.†

From all this knowledge, we can scarcely be surprised at the general tone of the report pointing to the deficiencies of arms and ammunition. True, there is no direct statement of any such want, but we cannot help believing in

* In Capt. Digby's MS. it is *Sluce*, but this is certainly incorrect. In his abstract, Oldys uses the word *Sleeve*, and it is mentioned by Lord Howard in a letter to Walsyngham dated June 15th, 1588: "The stormy weather continues. They have laid seven days in the Sleeve, a most dangerous place in such weather" (*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1581-1590, page 489).

† "When Napoleon was threatening to invade England he was represented trying to get into a coat, but one of the sleeves utterly baffled him, whence the point: '*Il ne peut pas passer La Manche.*'"

* This letter has been frequently quoted from, but has never, it is believed, been printed at length. Its interest on the subject of the Armada is so great that no excuse is required for now reproducing it. It will be found at the end of this article.

† "The Queen had taken upon herself the detailed management of everything. Lord Howard's letters prove that she and she only was responsible. . . . She appears to have kept all descriptions of supplies within her own reach in London or at Chatham, permitting nothing to be served out without an order from herself; and the ships at Plymouth, furnished from a distance with small quantities at a time, were often for many days without food of any kind." Lord Howard supplied his "worst deficiencies out of the enemy's own resources." His own private means, with those of his principal officers, were freely expended in ministering to the wants of his sick and suffering seamen (Froude, *op. cit.*, XII., 438-9, 442-3, 463).

the fact. Bearing in mind that there had been not simply months, but years of warning, and now, with an enemy at hand, we find that a large proportion of the troops were to be armed with bills and pikes alone, and of these weapons "there must be speedy provision made." Again, in the garrisons, "Itt is thought necessary beforehand that 20 pieces of ordinance & Munition be provided." Preparations not made, but recommended to be made.

Fortunately, the services of the land forces were not needed. The fate of the Spanish attempt at invasion had been decided at sea, and, to use the words of Sir H. Wotton—a young man in 1588—"the Spanish invasion . . . proved but a Morrice dance upon our waters." It was the staunch patriotic determination, the admirable seamanship and daring bravery of Howard, Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher, and the great body of the navy, that, despite all the serious drawbacks they experienced from the hands of their Sovereign, preserved England from becoming an appanage to Spain.

A few words in conclusion as to the probable framer of the document. Oldys held the opinion that it was drawn up perhaps by Sir Walter Ralegh himself" (*op. cit.*, I., 93), and this opinion was entertained by another of Sir Walter's biographers, Tytler (*Life of Sir W. R.* (1833), 79). That Ralegh had made an especial study of the subject is evidenced from a letter written by him to Lord Burghley on December 20th, 1587—three months prior to the meeting of the Council—on the levies of Devon and Cornwall (a copy of this letter will be found in Edwards' *Life of Ralegh*, II., 36-39).

Report of the Council of War held in 1588.

[NOTE: The whole of the entries within brackets are taken from Capt. Digby's MS.]

[*Cal. State Papers, Dom.*, 1581-1590. 1588, March (?). No. 49, page 471.]

The Lord Treasurer in Councell having willed Mr Treasurer of the Howshold [Sir Francis Knowles] to ioyne with the Lord Gray, & call Sr John Norris, Sr Thomas Leighton, Sr Richard Bingham, Sr Walter Raley, Sr Francis Drake, Sr Roger Williams & Mr Raph Lane; and vpon Consultation togeather to sett downe such meanes as are fittest to putt the fforces of the Realme in order to withstand any Invasion. This Proiect was sett downe by them as followeth

Places most suspected that the Spaniard intendeth to land in.

- Milford Hauen
- Haileford
- Falmouth
- Plimouth
- Torbay
- Portland
- Portsmouth
- Isle of Wight

} These are aptest for the Army of Spaine to land in.

- Nesse in Sussex
- The Downes &
- Margett in Kent
- The Riuer of Thames
- Harwich
- Yarmouth
- Hull & Scotland

} These are aptest for the Army of Flaunders to land in.

Places fittest to be putt in defence to hinder their landing

- Milford for Wales
- Plimouth for ye West
- Portland for the middle of ye west partes.
- The Isle of Wight
- Portsmouth
- The Riuer of Thames

Although we suppose that the barrennes of the land . . . . Milford is such that it is not likely to be invaded . . . touching Milford Hauen in respecte of the goodnes of the same Hauen, wee thinke ytt convenient that there should bee a trained number 2000 footmen and 500 Horse to be leavyed & had in readines, and for the increase of Horsmen if any lacke be that then the Gentlemen wth their seruingmen may be comaunded to supply the default to the number aforesaid.

Plimouth the most likely place.

The reason why Plimouth is thought to be the most likely place is, for that it is vnlikely that the K. of Spaine will ingage his ffleet too farre wthin the Sleeue, before hee haue maistered some one good Harbour, of wch Plimouth is the nearest to Spaine, easily to be wonne, speedily to be by him fortified, & scituate conveniently to send succour vnto, either out of Spaine or France.

Portland a likely place.

The reason why Portland is also an apte place to land in, is for that there is a great Harbour for all his Shipps to ryde in, good Landing for men. The Isle [of Wight] being wonne is a strong place for retraite, the Country adioyning is Champion, where with great Comoditie he may march with his whole Army. The reason why the Downes, Margat, & the Thames are thought fitt landing places, is in respect of the Comoditie of landing, & nearnes of the Prince Parma of whose fforces the K. of Spaine resteth much, & reposeth spetiall trust.

How in these places order may be taken to hinder their landing whether by Fortification assembly of people or both.

For Plimouth both for fortification & assembly of people.

In Deuon & Cornewall there are of trayned men in the Counties & stannery 6000 men wch are to be assembled for the defence of Plimouth standing equally to both Counties, of wch wee are of opinion that in place of muster daies, wch is very Chargeable, & in effect to small purpose, that 2000 of those should be assembled together att Plimouth, vnder such a Generall as shalbe ordayned to gouerne that Westerne Armie to the intent they may know their leaders, be acquainted wth watch & warde, and be throughly instructed to all purposes that in suddeynes there may be noe Amase nor any Confusion this shalbe done the one halfe, att the Charge of her Matie & the other halfe att the Charge of the Countrie, yf the Country's Charge doe not surmount the ordinary traynings.

Att Portland by assembly of men & fortefieing.

In Dorsett & Wilshere there are of trayned men 2700 which are to be assembled for the defence of that place and that 2000 of the said number should be assembled and exercised as before is said at Plimouth, or in place of Wilteshire appointed for the Ile of Wight, to take Somersett in which there are 2000 ffootemen.

At Sandwich in the Downes by assembly of men.

In Kent and Sussex there are of trayned men 4500 wch are to be assembled in those places for the defence there & 2000 of the said number to be assembled att Sandwich to be gouerned & exercised as before is said for Plimouth.

Soe likewise for Norff and Suffolk the like order to be observed. Our further meaning is that these Garrisons shall remaine but for 20 daies to be throughly trained & acquainted wth encamping & then euery 2000 men in Garrison being soe acquainted wth this discipline shall giue example to a great Armie of rawe men, wherby there shalbe noe manner of Confusion on all suddenies.

ffurther wee are of opinion that to these 2000 men there shalbe 20 Captaines appointed, wch 20 Capts hauing each of them 100 trayned men shall receiue vnder their Charge when the Armye shall assemble 100 more soe as in effect there shalbe 4000 men in order & vnder marshall discipline. The Choice of which Captaines wee thinke fitt for the one halfe to be left to the Choice of the Generall of the Armie, and the other ten to bee of the principall Gents of the Countrye vnder whome there may be soldiers appointed for their Lieutennants.

The like order is to be observed in euery of the other places of Garrison.

What order must be taken to fight wth ye Enemy yf by force he be landed.

ffor the manner how to fight wth the Enemy ytt must be leaft to the discretion of the Generall, onely wee giue the advice that att his landing he may be impeached if conveniently ytt can be done, and if he march forward that the Countrie be driuen, soe as noe victuall remaine vnto him, but such as they shall carry on their backs, wch wilbe small. Also that he be kept waking wth perpetuall allarums, but in noe wise that any battell be aduentured vntill such tyme as diuers Lieutennants be assembled to make a grosse Armye, as wee haue before specified except vpon spetiall aduantages.

ffurther it is thought necessarie that in these two Provinces of Deuon & Cornewall, & in all other where many lieutenants bee, some one be appointed to be cheife to lead the Armye that among many lieutenants there be noe straining of Curtesie, lest by such delay & confusion great Inconvenience doe growe to the Countrey & advantage to the Enemye and therfore euery Lieutenant comeing out of any Country with his force, his authoritie onely to extend to governe his Companie as Collonell of that Regiment, and soe to be cōmaunded by the generall Lieutenant, as for example in Deuon & Cornewall there is 10 lieutennants, wherby ytt is to be considered & to be knowne who shall cōmaund in either as need shall require.

What proportion of men must be prepared for Armys to serue to this end.

Whensoever the Enemy shall land, as if att Plimouth for example then by Computacōn of 6000 men, armed & furnished in Deuon and Cornewall wee doe conceive that the assistance of Wiltshere Dorsett & Somersett adioyning to the 6000 of the West will make vp a sufficient Army being strengthened by the Gent serving men & other of the Countrie that shalbe adioyned, though not soe throughly armed as the rest And if it happen ether by resistance or contrary weather that the Enemy passe over Plimouth & land att Portland, then the Armed men & trayned souldiers of the West shall repaire vnto them.

And further if the Invasion be in Kent or any where to the West of the Riuer of Thames, then those middle sheeres directed to assist the west may turne to the East along the Coast.

If the Army of Flaunders shall land to the East of the Riuer of Thames then the same order is to be taken for assistance wth the Shieres adioyning as is aforesaid namely Suff Norfolk & the Cittie of London. And because there is a spetiall regard to be had to the safegard of her Mats person, we thinke ytt most necessary that an Army should be provided to that end to be compounded of such Counties as are appointed & reserued for that purpose & to ioyne wth the fforces of the Cittie of London & such other as may be armed out of her Mats store.

ffurthermore generally for the encrease of ffootemen lacking Armour, wee thinke ytt fitt, that there be of the able men vnarmed (whereof choice may be made) to ioyne wth the trained men armed, one fowerth parte more of the which fowerth parte of vnarmed men 80 may be pikes & 20 Bills, for providing of the which pykes & bills there must be speedy provision made, being weapons that the Realme doth fournish.

[Capt. Digby's MS.] [Alsoe for the increase of armed men in the tyme of scarcitie of Armour, wee thincke yt fitt that all the armed Billmen maye be conuerted to be made armed Pikemen, and that able Billmen vnarmed should be leuied and chosen in their places, because the rancks of Billmen in order of Battaile are almost inuironed and compassed about wth Pikemen, for the Billmen serue onlie for the execution of the enemie, if in battaile theye shalbe ouerthrowne. But there is to be noted that there is to be reserued a fewe armed Billmen, or armed Holberders, to guard the rancks wherein the ensignes and Drumes are all placed in order of battelle.]

[Cal. State Papers, No. 49, continued.] Alsoe forasmuch as vpon any sudden Invasion it would be too late to provide these things that shalbe necessary for defence, Itt is thought necessary beforehand that 20 peeces of ordinance & Munition be provided, also powder Spades and all other furniture whatsoever, & the same to be left in those fornamed places in wch these garrisons shall remaine.

Traning of Horse. Itt is also to be provided that all those generall assemblies for trayning aswell the Horsemen as the foote-men may be exercised, and to that end att Plimouth Portland Sandwich & any other places that shalbe thought fitt to haue the lyke trayning, the horsemen of the next adioyning Counties are to be brought together, as namely att Plimouth those of Deuon Cornewall & Somersett. [Att Portland those of Dorsett Wiltshere Hampshere & Berk. [Att Sandwch those of Kent Sussex and Surreye, etc.] But because it may fall out that in those places appointed for trayning of footmen there may want ffoorrage or place fitt for horsemen Itt may be left to the discretions of the Lieutennants to choose the fittest place for Horsemen as neare the footemen as conveniently may bee.

[Ibid., No. 50, page 471.] ffurthr as concerninge Scotland wch landinge we cannot resist, we thinck yt meete that a stronger proporcõn be considered of for that part namelie 6000 footemen and 2000 horsemen whereof to be 1000 launces, armes of farr more defence, and maie be furnished as good cheape as the Jav lande in Scotland, taken out of the Presidency.* If therefore the Army of Flaunders should happen t hable to incounter wherebye their forces and strength shalbe so great as the Armie aforesaid shall not be Mats psõn) shall wth them then, we thincke yt fitt that a good pt of the Armye (prepared to guard he yned men of that march to second the Armye of the North against the enemy and ioyne wth the tr Countrie & yt the army of the west to be brought to supplie that charge.

[Ibid., No. 49.] Itt is also most carefully to be considered that the K. of Spaine is not alltogether hop lesse of some partye of Papists and male Contents, all wch if the small Regiments before spoken of be ot in readines em at home ytt wilbe to late both to assemble for resistance of any forraine enemye and to withstand t ction of his both in one day, for euery man will stand in feare of the firing of his owne house and distr wards such familie therfore if any stirre should happen in this Case, some seuere proceeding & execution t offenders would be spedely vsed by Marshall lawe.

Marshall law for Rebells.

[Capt. Digby's MS.] [And to conclude when yt shall be bruted in Spaine that there are at Plymouth and other pla such a number of Armed souldiers and leaders, the number willbe reported to be double or treble. So as the Kinge of Spaine vppon good probabillities maye conceiuve that those souldiers and such as are other places vppon the Coast in readines, are determined to land in Portugall, or in the Indies, the same beinge ffortifyed by the preparacon of soe manie Shipps as are giuen in charge to be made readie Parts by Sr ffrancs Drake, wee thincke yt alsoe verie necefsarie that throughout all the the Cou the Realme this proporcõn as well amongst the armed and trayned as the vnarmed Pikes and Bil

* The meaning of the last paragraph is very obscure.

be obserued that is to saye euerie hundred there maye be 80 Pikes and 20 Bills wee thincke yt necefsarie alsoe that some order and prouition be taken by theire Lops that your Maties ships being att Rochester be not interupted.]

[Endorsed] 2 of July 1626 [*sic*]

Rules for the ordring of the forces of this Realme to withstand any Inuasion. 1587 or 1588.

Letter from Lord Howard to Lord Burghley.

(*Cal. State Papers, Dom.*, 1581-1590. No. 35, page 485.)

My verie good Lo. I have receaved a lre from my man Burnell whom I lefte to com after vs wth the tenn ships wth victualles. I perceave by his lre that the ships and alsoe the victualles be nothinge in that readines that I looked they shold be in nor as Mr Quarles did promise me, for he did ensure me that wthin 7 or 8 daies at the fartheste they shold be dispatched after my depture frō the courte wch was the 14. of this monethe Burnelles lre vnto me bearethe date of the 20. and signefiethe vnto me that Mr Quarles and Mr Peeters told him that it wold not be ready to depte in 12. or 14. daies after and besides that the ships were in noe readines that shold bringe it and that there wold be noe maryners gotten for them. My Lo. I judged it wold be soe, for when there is more care had of the merchants trafique then there is of such matter of importance as this is, it is like it wilbe noe better.

My Lo. we haue heare nowe but 18. daies victuall and there is none to be gotten in all this contereye and what that is to goe wthall to sea yor Lp. may iudge, and to tarye that we muste not: ffor eaven this morninge Mr Cary the Shirife of Devonshire and Sr Richard Greenfeild haue brought me word of a barke that is come newly from the Southe cape and was there wthin theise 7. daies, and did take 2. or 3. fishermē of that place whoe tould them that the Spanishe fleete was to com oute wth the firste wind and therfore verye likelie that nowe the wind beinge noe good for them they are comminge oute And therfore willinge the firste wind that will serve to put vs oute wilbe gon towards them for we haue don wateringe and likelie are watchinge here for a wind all things elles beinge readines, god send vs a wind to put vs oute for go we will thoughe we starve the fault is not myne We muste as god will provide for vs, but my Lo. it wold have well that they that are gon or goinge to Stoade or

* * *

The Invincible Armada.—The threatened invasion country by the Spaniards in 1588 aroused in and distrs the deepest loyalty and patriotism. A large execution t for the defence of the kingdom was raised by the nts of this county. When the news of the discom- the Armada arrived, it was received here with the nd other pla joy, and St. Elizabeth's Day, in honour of the r treble. So as observed as a solemn day of thanksgiving for such as are y. A strange coincidence in connection with dies, the same national deliverance is thus recorded in an old made readie pt: "In the yeare the Spainish Navye cam upon the the Coun wards Englande was by God hys just judgement lkes and Bil ne downe in the Exchequor in Salopp and was never putt up againe to this daie," which, as the chronicler quaintly observes, was "a thinge verie remarkable." It is supposed that the "armes of Spaine" were those of the unpopular Spanish consort of Queen Mary, which were set up on the occasion of their marriage.—From *Salopian Shreds & Patches*, 3rd January, 1883 (Vol. V., 115).

Inscription in the Church of St. Bartholomew Hyde, Winchester.—"Here Lieth the Body of Edw. Norton, Gent, of Tisted and Avington Hovses Deceased, who had 2s a day Pencion for his good service by Seae in Año Dñi 1588, who desessed 10° Julii, 1600."—Woodward's *Hampshire*, I., 173.

Plymouth. Contributed by J. S. ATTWOOD.

Russia had staied vntill theise ships wth oure victuales had com to vs. Youre Lp. dothe knowe what wante of victuales did breade once in Irland when there were but 4. of her Mats ships wth Geordge Winter and in like sorte when Sr William Winter was there, god knowethe what this maye doe and oure ships that shold have com wth victuall if they had com hither we mighte haue taken it well in but it wilbe nowe hard for them to find vs. for god knowethe wch waies the Spanishe fleete will bend eather to England Irland or Scotland but I meane to leave a barke heare to bringe them after vs, ffor we will ly in the sleeve as longe as we maye excepte there be cause to the contrarie. There is an other barke come from the coaste of Spaine belonging to Sr George Carie & paste by this waie towardes the Isle of Weighte whoe dothe reporte that the Spanishe forces for certayntie doe set oute as yesterdaie We have the like advertisements oute of ffrance by divers severall barks that are com thence God send the wind to serve to put vs oute for I beleve surlie if the wind hold here but 6. daies they will knocke at oure dore, if they doe soe the falte is not oures for I hope we haue loste noe on houre nor mynute of time nor will suffer any hereafter to be loste.

Therfore I praie you good my Lo. to cause our victuales to be hastened after vs wth all speede and to speake to Mr Quarles that there may som supplie be made again againste any thinge that maye happen and soe I bid youre good Lp. hartelie farewell. from Plymmouth the 18. of Maie *1588*.

Youre Lps. very lovinge freind to comaunde

HOWARD.

I pray your Lo. let this mesonger be retourned wt some sped for althowghe the wynde dow to sute us and that we begone I wyll leve a penis [pinnace] to bring him after me.

[Endorsed] 18° Maij 1588

L. Admyrall to my L. from Plimouthe.

THE LONDON CITY GUILDS SUBSCRIPTION LISTS, 1588.

BY T. C. NOBLE.

IN my *Historical Essay on the Rise and Fall of the Spanish Armada*, A.D. 1588, prefixed as an Introduction to the list of the 2416 *Names of those Persons who subscribed towards the Defence of this Country* at that momentous period, I promised, should a second edition be called for, to include in it some further lists, and other historical matter of the greatest value to the historian and genealogist. Unfortunately for the public at large, and especially to those of my brethren on the Tercentenary Commemoration Committee who have taken so great an interest in it, and who have worked with so much zeal to promote its success, I have been compelled to postpone—and yet for a short period only, I hope—the publication of the second edition, and this, I regret to say, entirely on account of the new ruling and regulations of the Master of the Rolls at the Public Record Office, London.*

As my contribution, however, to the "Armada Literature" in this tercentenary year, I take great pleasure in publishing the shortest of these additional lists and papers; and yet, although the shortest, it is not, by any means, the least in importance. I have not annotated it as I should like to have done, but the few notes appended may be of sufficient interest to print for the purpose of future reference, and in proof of the great value of the list.

The original document will be found in the British Museum Collection of MSS., and bears notes throughout in Lord Treasurer Burleigh's handwriting.† He heads the list, "Names of Co panies in Lo don meete to lend mony," August, 1588, the wording of which is another proof to those supplied by me in my *Essay* (pages xxix.-xxxiv.), that the contributions were *loans*, and not gifts. At the foot of the last page of the document, Lord Treasurer Burleigh has written, "Companyes chardged to lend mony," and the summary he gives is most interesting, for it proves that the Companies did not lend all the money his lordship expected. It is most reasonable to suppose that the citizens considered the fitting-out of 30 vessels, with 2140 men, at a cost of £2,291 per month (*Essay*, page xvi.), a sufficient proof that the city of London, had not neglected their duty to their Queen and country at the most critical period in the history of the nation. (See note on the City ships at the end of this article.) Another document in the same collection (Lansdowne MS. 56, folio 10) is the original letter from the then Lord Mayor, dated Nov. 17th, 1588,* in answer to the Lord Treasurer's application "for the speedy paymt of such mony as the Companies stand taxed by waie of loane for her Maties service."

The list is now copied from the original document, with the names spelt as therein written. The sum total will be found to amount to £51,900; but Lord Burleigh's amount "charged" upon the Companies alone was £51,400. The list of "Straungers," or foreign merchants in the city who lent £4,900 is a very interesting genealogical list, for early refugee or exiles lists are rare.

"The Companyes chardged to lend mony" are as follows:—

Mercers	£4000	Grocers ...	£8000
Drapers	4000	Merchant Taylors	3500
Skinners	3500	Goldsmiths ...	2000
Fishmongers	2000	Haberdashers ...	7500
Salters	2500	Ironmongers ..	2500
Vintners	2500	Clothworkers ...	6000
	Pewterers £600		
	Stationers 300		
Leathersellers	£300	Girdlers ...	£1000
	Dyers £300		

* I shall be glad to hear from any person interested in this office and the Records, and will, with pleasure, send a printed statement which more than 300 newspapers have thought it a public duty to take notice of. Please address: T. C. Noble, Greenwood Road, London, E.

† The volume is Lansdowne MS. 56, and contains many documents in it of the greatest value, including that by Edmund Yorke (see my *Essay*, page xvi.), an original letter from the Mayor and Aldermen of Exeter, dated May 2nd, 1588, etc.

* Sir Martin Calthorp (of the Drapers' Company), who was a subscriber to the loan. He succeeded Sir George Bond (Haberdasher), the Armada Lord Mayor. Their signatures, with those of Alderman Sir Rowland Heyward (of Farringdon Without, "Clothworker"), Sir Thomas Ramsey, "Grocer," and Sir Richard Martyn, "Goldsmith" (who succeeded as Mayor, upon the death of Calthorp in May, 1589), will be found affixed to a letter to Lord Burleigh, dated 2nd July, 1588, in Lansdowne MS. 56, folio 4. Their names are in the following lists.

The first twelve are known as the Twelve *Great* Livery Companies; the others are called *Minors*.

"Names of Companyes in London meete to lend mony."

MERCERS.[1]

William Elkyn, Alderman	500
Richard Barnes	200
Bartholomew Barnes	100
Richard Barret	200
Baldwyn Derham	100
John Cheeke	100
Thomas Cranefyld	100
William Quarles	200
Thomas Bennet	100
Thomas Cordall	100
Henrie Campion	200
Lucas	100
John Robynson	100
Anthony Garret	100
Duffyld	200
John Weaver	100
Richard Warren Esquier	500
William Higgs	100
Lady Ales Lee widowe[2]	200
Thomas Bate	100
Martyn Tratt	100

GROCERS.[3]

Sr Thomas Ramsey	1000
John Hart, Alderman[4]	500
William Masham, Alderman... ...	500
Richard Hale	500
Thomas Gardner	300
John Hide	100
Robert Brooke	300
William Cole	100
John Newman	200
James Hues	200
Hugh Morgan	100
John Ryche	200
William Brookebank	100
Edward Holmeden...	200
William Horne	100
Paule Bannynge	100
Thomas Gore	500
Henrie Colthurst	100
Henrie Topffyld	200
Edward Elmer	200
George Stockmeade	200
Robert Revell	100
John Alden	100
John Palmer	100
John Rogers	100
Elizabeth Bowier, widowe	100
Gyles Howland	200
William Layer	100
Edward Caige	100
Hvmfrey Wyld	100
William Povie	100
Thomas Woodcocke	100
Edmond Pigott	100
Robert Marshe	100
Gregory Yonge	100
Henrie Anderson	100
Martin Archdale	100
Launcelot Bathurst...	100

DRAPERS.

Sr Thomas Pullison[5]	300
Martyn Calthorpe, Alderman[6] ...	500
Ales Barnam Widowe and Benedicke 'Barnam her sonne	500
William Meggs	100
William Garraway	100
Thomas Russell	100
John Hall	100
John Westwray	100
Lawrence Goffe	100
John Burd Brewer	200
Throwegood	100
Edward Leaninge	100
Richard Bowdler	100
Katheryne Garraway, widowe ...	100
Edmond Moore	100
John Wheeler	100
John Bodleigh	200
John Trott	200
Harry Buttler	100
Arthur Hewet	100
Harry Jaye	100
Robert Cowper	100

MARCHAUNTAILERS.[7]

Anthonie Ratliffe, Alderman ...	500
Gerrard Gore	500
William Albanie	300
Mary May Widowe and her sonne ...	200
Leonard Holliday	100
John Tapp	200
Rychard Procter	100
Olyver Rowe	100
Henrie Offley	100
Hugh Henley	100
Edmond Kempton	100
Henrie Palmer	100
Charles Hoskyns	100
William Offley	200
Gregorie Smith	200
John Swynarton	100
John Tedcastle	100
Thomas Pope	100
Richard Bynnion	100
Roger Abdie	100

00

William Lynford	100
John Churchman	100
William Craven	100
Robert Hawes	100
William Haynes	100
Thomas Pope	100

SKYNNERS.

Sr Wolstan Dixie	1000
Thomas Starkye, Alderman	200
Stephen Slaynie, Alderman	500
William Cockayne	200
Richard Saltonstall	300
John Harbie	100
Lawrence Atwill	100
John Heardson	200
Thomas Dobson	100
Thomas fforman	100
Thomas and Edward ffysher	100
Thomas Tomlynson	100

GOLDSMITHES.

Richard Martyn, Alderman	500
Thomas Laurence	200
James Banks	100
John Ballett	100
Thomas Pope	100
Hugh Keale	100
Christopher Wasse	100
Richard Handberie	100
Nycholas Herricke	100
Rychard Wyseman	100

FFYSHEMONGERS.[8]

John Allott, Alderman	500
Arthur Malbye	300
Thomas Ware	100
John Edmunds	100
Richard Smith	200
John Porter	200
Rychard Paine	100
Thomas Hunte	100
Roger Owfyld	100
William Thwaites	100

HABERDASHERS.[9]

Sr George Bond, L. Maior	500
Sr Thomas Blanke	500
Sr George Barne	500
Henry Bylingsley, Alderman	500
Thomas Smith, Customer	1000
William Whitmore	500
Rowland Eldrington	100
John Tailer	300
Richard Gourney	200
Thomas Bressy	200
Robert Offley	200
William Stone	200
Thomas Aldersey	200
Henrie Beecher	200
Thomas Bromley	100
John Garret	200
Henrie Dale	100
Robert Tailer	100
John Stone	100
William Bond	100
Edward Quarles	100
Simon Bourman	100
Sibill Hall, widowe	100
William Millward	100
James Dullemore	100
William ffrost	100
John Hewes	100
Robert Sadler	100
Edward Palmer	100
William Ryder	100
Thomas Butcher	100
Phillip Smith	100

SALTERS.

William Webb, Alderman[10]	500
Roger Clarke	200
John Ireland	100
John Wythers	100
John Dent	500
John Caige	200
John Crowche	200
Randall Cam	100
James Rylie	100

IERMONGERS.[11]

William Rowe, Alderman	500
Sebastian Harvie	300
Gyles Garton	300
Thomas Cambell	100
Robert Cambell	100
Wylliam Skydmore	100
Robert Easte	100
Mistris Gamage, widowe	100
Thomas Wade	100
Richard Wright	100
Robert Chamberlaine	100
Henrie Cletherowe	100
Richard Morris	200
Richard West	100

VYNTNERS.

Cutbert Buckle, Alderman[12]	500
Henrie Prannell, Alderman	500
Robert Wythyns	500
Mychaell Blage	200
George Crowther	100
Hughe Brawne	200
Thomas Walker	100

CLOTHWORKERS.

Sr Rowland Heyward	500
Sr Edward Osborne[13]	500

John Spencer, Alderman[14]	1000
Robert Howse, Alderman	500
William Hewet	500
Alexander Everie	500
Nycholas Mosley	300
Henrie Hewet	200
Thomas Bayard	100
Richard Staper	100
William Phillips	100
Lawrence Palmer	200
John Blunte	100
John Watts	100
Rychard Sleford	200
PEWTERERS.	
John Catcher, Alderman	500
Peter Blundell[15] wthin Mr. Whitmore's house	500
LEATHERSELLERS[16] AND GIRDLERS.	
Hugh Offley	300
Stephen Some	300
William Gardner	200
Thomas Daunser	100
Thomas Herbert	100
Mistris Branche, Widowe	100
John Nelson	100
William Onslowe, Scryvener ...	100
Thomas Banks, Barbor-Surgeon ...	100
Garret Dowse, Stacioner	100
Richard Tottle,[17] Stacioner	100
Richard Weare, Dier	100
Roger James, Brewer	500
Arnold and Mathew Rutten, Brewers ...	100
STRAUNGERS.	
Anthonie Emericke	100
John Pooks	100
James White	100
Domynicke Busher	100
John Hublone	100
Eustace Trevachio	100
Peter Margarie	100
Lucas Bawdett	100
Horatio Palavasina	300
Water Artson	100
Garet de Malynes	200
Phillip Cursynie	200
Gyles Hureblocke	100
Thomas Cotell	200
Guyllam De Best	200
Mychaell Corsellis	100
Roger Van Peine	200
Gyles de ffysher	100
Wassell Weblyn, brewer	100
Peter Buskell	200
Adrian de Porter	100
John Godscall	100
Peter Tryan	200
Hans Walters	100
Peter de Coster	100
Peter Samyne	100
Nycholas de Lanoy	100
Abraham Van Delden	100
Emanuell Demetris	100
Vincent De la Barr	100
Lewis Sayes	100
Mychaell Lemon	100
Hans Pike	100
Nycholas de Gozzi	300
Peter Vanderwall	100
Guydo Malleport	100
Balthaser Sanctes	100

NOTES.

1.—I have appended a few notes likely to prove useful for future reference, but to annotate as I should like to have done would occupy too much space on the present occasion. Every name in the list has its history and its pedigree. The following works in addition to those known to genealogists and historians will be found useful: Stow's *Survey*, edition 1633; Strype's Stow, edition 1754; Herbert's *Twelve Livery Companies*, 1837; Overall's (exhaustive) Index to the City Records, called *Remembrancia*, 1878; Orridge's *Some Account of the Citizens and their Rulers*, 1867; Machyn's *Diary* (Camden Society), 1848; General Index to Strype's Works, 1828; Cooper's *Lists of Protestants and Aliens* (Camden Society), 1862; Agnew's Index Volume to his *Protestant Exiles*, 1874, etc. Should any difficulty be experienced in consulting these books, I shall be pleased to answer any query upon receipt of a stamped envelope for reply.

2.—Lady Alice Lee (Leigh), widow of Sir Thomas Leigh, Lord Mayor at the accession of Queen Elizabeth (see Orridge, page 182). Here I would note that a Sir Robert Lee (Merchant Taylor) was Lord Mayor at the accession of James I., a curious coincidence.

3.—Grocer's Company. See Baron Heath's *Some Account* of the Company, 3rd edition, 1869.

4.—Sir John Hart, Alderman of Farringdon Ward, Without, Lord Mayor 1589-90, M.P. for the City. He was father-in-law to Lord Mayor Bolles, 1617. It is worthy of note that the Lord Mayor this year, 1888 (Mr. Alderman De Keyser), is alderman of the same ward that Hart presided over 300 years ago.

5.—Sir Thomas Pullison (Draper). The surname is well-known to Devonians. He was also Alderman of Farringdon Without, when first elected to the Court; was Lord Mayor 1584-5, and resigned the Aldermancy the very month this list is dated (August, 1588). He died 1616.

6.—Sir Martin Calthorpe, Lord Mayor 1588-9.

7.—Merchant Taylors. See the *Memorials* of this Company, by C. M. Clode, 1875.

8.—Fishmongers' Company. See the historical account prefixed to *Chrysanaleia, or the Golden Fishing* (the Lord

Mayor's pageant for 1616), edited by J. G. Nichols, folio, 1844 and 1859. My copy of this rare work has the plates sumptuously coloured by hand in facsimile of the originals at Fishmongers' Hall.

9.—Haberdashers' Company. The City Guild to which the Lord Mayor of the Armada year (Sir George Bond) belonged, and who (it will be seen) heads the list. He was from Somersetshire. Sir George Barne, in the same list, was Lord Mayor the previous year.

10.—Sir William Webb, a native of Berkshire, was uncle to Archbishop Laud. He was Lord Mayor 1591-2, and died 1599.

11.—Ironmongers' Company. See *Some Account of the Worshipful Company*, by John Nicholl, 2nd edition, 1866. It is a pleasure to me to note that in this Armada Tercentenary year I have been elected Yeomanry Warden of this guild, of which I had the honour of receiving the presentation of the freedom in 1869, for doing my duty as a private individual in defending the well-known Parliamentary attack on the Irish estates of the City Companies. As I have a large collection of original documents relating to my company, if any person desiring information on the genealogy of either of the persons in the list will write me a line, I will do my best to serve their wants and please them. Sir William Rowe, Lord Mayor 1592-3, the first name on ths list, was five times Master of the Company. He died 1593, a few weeks after quitting office as Lord Mayor. He was buried in the church next Guildhall, but members of the family were interred under sumptuous tombs in the church of the parish (Hackney), in which I am writing these notes.

12.—Sir Cuthbert Buckle, Lord Mayor 1593, Alderman of Farringdon Without, died July 1st, 1594, while in his Mayoralty.

13.—Sir Edward Osborne, Lord Mayor 1583-4, ancestor of the Duke of Leeds. He was the hero of the well-known London Bridge anecdote—having as an apprentice saved his master's (Lord Mayor Hewet) daughter from drowning, married her subsequently, and succeeded to his father-in-law's fortune.

14.—Sir John Spencer ("Rich Spencer" of Canonbury Tower, Islington), Lord Mayor 1594-5. Ancestor of the Marquis of Northampton.

15.—Peter Blundell, "a worthy benefactor" to Devonshire, and London. His will is dated 9th June, 1599, and is worth reading. See Besley's edition of Exeter and Devonshire Charities Reports (Appendix, Vol. V., 81-96).

16.—Leathersellers' Company. See the *History* of this company by W. H. Black, 1871. Of this elegant work I have also the original MS. notes and proof sheets.

17.—Richard Tottle, the celebrated printer of Fleet Street, and holder of the Royal Patent for law printing. Some curious original notes about him and his descendants will be found in my *Memorials of Temple Bar*, 1869, page 136. The law booksellers and publishers (Messrs. Butterworth & Co.), No. 7 Fleet Street, hold the leases of the premises under which they and their illustrious predecessors have carried on the law printing business for over 300 years.

With regard to the list of "Shippes sette foorth and paide upon the chardge of the Cittie of London" (*State Papers, Domestic*, Elizabeth, 215, No. 76), a note is here worth printing. Bruce, in 1798 (*Report*, page ccv.), prints this list, but, I am sorry to say, has allowed both names of ships and captains to be printed very incorrectly. For instance, the captain of the *Red Lyon* is called Sarius Wilde, whereas his Christian name was Jarvis; the vessel named *Relyfe*, he spells *Retyfe;* and the ship he calls *Ferrett* is in the original named *Jewell!* There are only 29 ships in Bruce's list, while in another list (*S. P., Dom.*, 237, 16 D) there are 30, the thirtieth being the *Pastporte*, 40 men, Captain Chr. Colethurste. Two of the 30 ships were named the *George Noble* and the *Mayflower*.

* * *

The Names of those who contributed to the Defence of this Country at the Time of the Spanish Invasion in 1588.

DEVON.

			£
Aprill.	John Newcorte ...	quarta die Aprilis	25
	Richard Gilbert ...	8 die Aprilis	25
	Robert Avery ...	eodem	25
	Thomas Wise, Armiger	eodem	50
	John Parker, Armiger...	eodem	25
	William Harrys ...	eodem	50
	Walter Heale	eodem	50
	Edmond Raynell ..	9 Aprilis	25
	John Welshe ...	eodem	25
	William Strowde ...	eodem die	25
	Leonard Yeo ...	eodem	25
	William Dennys, of Orleigh	eodem	25
	Thomas Hunt, of Chudley	eodem	25
	William Abbot ...	eodem	50
	Alexander Knapman ...	eodem	25
	Nicholas Sperke, of Dunsford	eodem	25
	Robert Davie ..	eodem	25
	Hugh Heale ...	eodem	25
	Henrie Copelston ...	eodem	50
	Thomas Bartlett ...	eodem	25
	Thomas Elford .	eodem	25
	Thomas Melhinche ...	eodem	25
	Roger Walker ..	eodem	25
	Humfrey Specott ...	eodem	50
	Nicholas Glanvile ...	eodem	50
	Arthur Copleston ...	eodem	25
	George Pyne ...	eodem	25
	William Ashe ..	eodem	50
	William Greenes ...	eodem	50
	Nicholas Predeaux ...	10 Aprilis	25
	John Phillippes ...	eodem	25

	John Moore ...	eodem	25
	Arthur Arscott ...	eodem	25
	Lawrence Radforde ...	eodem	50
	William Poole, Armiger	eodem	25
	Thomas Southcott, Armiger	eodem	50
	William Waldron, Armiger	eodem	50
	John Stuckley, Armiger	eodem	25
	John Davie, of Crediton	eodem	25
	Arthur Trobridge ..	eodom	25
	Thomas Quicke ..	eodem	25
	John Gifford ...	eodem	25
	Roger Costurd ...	eodem	25
	Phillip Courteney ...	eodem	25
	John Davie ...	11 Aprilis	25
	George Carie, Armiger	eodem	25
	Davie Moore ...	eodem	25
	John Fitz, Armiger ...	eodem	50
	Geffrey Babb ...	eodem	50
	Eustace Stowell ...	eodem	25
	William Hurst ...	eodem	50
	William Peter, Armiger	eodem	25
	John Sweete ...	eodem	25
	George Gale ...	eodem	25
	Odes Peter ...	eodem	50
	Lawrence Sheldon ...	eodem	25
	William Hawkins ...	eodem die	25
	Roger Beaple ...	eodem	25
	Henrie Rowles ...	13 Aprilis	50
	John Bounde, of Iplepen	eodem	25
	John Sweteland ...	eodem	25
	Richard Steere ...	17 die Aprilis	25
	Walter Buggens ..	eodem	50
	John Fortescue ...	18 Aprilis	25
	Nicholas Goodridge ...	19 Aprilis	50
	Henrie Luscombe ...	20 Aprilis	25
	John Coffin, Arm ...	22 Aprilis	25
	William Spealte ...	24 Aprilis	25
	John Putt ...	25 die Aprilis	25
	Geffrye Bulley ...	ultimo die Aprilis	25
	John Wise ...	eodem	25
	Christofer Savery ...	eodem	25
	Nicholas Hayman ...	eodem die	25
Maye.	John Furse ...	secundo die Maii	25
	Edward Golde ...	quinto die Maii	25
	Thomas Caunter, of Stannerton	eodem	25
	William Fortescue, of Wood	sexto die Maii	50
	Thomas Rudgwaie ...	eodem	50
	Thomas Doclon ...	21 die Maii	25
	William Brawley ...	21 die Maii	25
	George Smithe ...	eodem	50
	Henrie Ellacott ..	eodem	25
	Walter Heale ...	30 die Maii	25
	Richard Brooking ...	eodem	25
	Richard Bamfield, Armiger		25
	Peter Halstooke ...	30 Maii	25
	Henry Woode ...	eodem	25
July.	Christopher Gover ...	11 Julii	25
	Thomas Brutt ...		25
	—— Prestwood ...		25
	Christopher Blackafler...	19 Julii	25
	Richard Blackaller ..	eodem	25
	John Steere	26 July	50
August.	John Skynner ...	the 6 of August	25
	William Buckforde ...	the sume daie	25
	Edward Meredith ...	the same daie	25
	Thomas Stokes ...	the same daie	25
	John Blundell ...	the 18 of August	25
	Nicholas Spicer ...	the same day	25
October.	—— Sherman ...	the first of October	25
	John Copleston ...	the 10 of October	25
	Thomas West ...	the 11 of October	25
	Nicholas Cove ...	the 14 of October	25
	William Catteforde ...	the 18 of October	25
	Leonard Myller ...	the 28 of October	25
	Giles Balle ...	the same day	25
	John Stooke ...	the 23 of October	25
	William Even ...	the same day	25
	John Upton ...	the 6 of August	25

CORNWALL.

March.	John Kympthorne, Armiger	26 of Marche	25
	John Buggens ...	eodem	25
	Sampson Srilles ...	eodem	25
	Oliver Sawle ..	eodem	25
	Thomas Hext, of Launston	27 Marcii	25
	John Roberts ...	28 Marcii	100
	Richard Roberts ...	eodem	25
	William Marke ...	29 Marcii	25
Aprill.	Thomas Mayo, of Menhenet	8 Aprilis	25
	Walter Burlace, Gent.	eodem	25
	Robert Trencreke, Armiger	11 Aprilis	50
	Robert Smithe, Gent. ...	eodem	50
	Richard Chamonde, Armiger	eodem	50
	John Brode ...	eodem die	25
	John Mayo, alias Helier	eodem	52
	George Kekewith, Armiger	eodem	25
May.	Edward Skawen ...	sexto die Maii	25
	Frauncis Buller, Arm....	eodem	50
	Philip Maie ...	eodem	25
	John Coade, Gent. ...	eodem	25
	William Bodie ...	eodem	25
	Thomas Clief ...	eodem	50
	William Pascow ...	eodem	25
June.	Edward Noye ...	21 Junii	25
	*George Roolles, Armiger	eodem	25
	*John Arundell, of Swernacke, Armiger		50
	*John Prideaux, of Padstowe, Armiger		25

* Not charged.

[The above lists are copied from the originals to which Mr. Noble refers in his previous paper. We hope that on some future occasion we may be enabled to furnish some interesting notes on the names of those who contributed to the national defence in 1588, and that it may be found that the present representatives of these patriots are amongst the contributors to the Armada Memorial of 1888.—EDITOR.]

ARMADA COMMEMORATION MEDALS.

COMPILED BY THE EDITOR.

IT has been asserted by Addison in one of his famous treatises,—"it is certain that Medals give a very great light to history in confirming such passages as are true in old Authors, in settling such as are told after different manners, and in recording such as have been omitted. In this case a cabinet of Medals is a body of history. It was indeed the best way in the world to perpetuate the memory of great actions . . . and to put every great exploit into the mint. It was a kind of Printing, before the art was introduced."* Of course, he is here speaking of ancient medals, chiefly of Roman coins, which are for the most part commemorative of particular events in the history of the Emperor they are designed to represent. The statement, is, however, especially applicable to some series of English Medals, and particularly to those which are illustrative of the great event which we are this year called to commemorate. We shall not attempt in this brief paper to deal with the subject of historical medals in general, but rather to introduce the following list and descriptive notes of such medals as were struck during the reign of Elizabeth, to carry down to posterity the events of the eventful year 1588.

We may state at the outset that we are indebted to the authorities at the British Museum for all the information here given upon this interesting subject, and we cannot claim any originality in the preparation of this paper. In a work printed by order of the Trustees of the British Museum, entitled *Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the death of George II.*, we find a mass of exceedingly useful and interesting information, which we have utilized for our present purpose. This work was compiled by the late Edward Hawkins, F.R.S., and edited by Augustus W. Franks, F.R.S., and Herbert A. Grueber, all of them good authorities on the subject of which they treat. In this work we have a fair and faithful history of our country as illustrated by medals still extant, many of which are to be found in the British Museum, and others in various public and private collections. The catalogue, for such it really is, ranges from William the Conqueror to George II., and is wonderfully complete and exhaustive.

Without adding more by way of comment, we turn to the Introduction to the work in question and give the following extract, as bearing upon the particular period of English history with which we now have to deal:—

"The reign of Elizabeth, fertile in great events, was productive of many important medals. Her illness in 1572, her struggle with the Papal party, as well as her acceptance of the protection of the Netherlands, and the defeat and destruction of the Spanish Armada, all afforded subjects worthy of commemoration. Of the celebrated men who flourished in the Elizabethan era there are medals of William, Earl of Pembroke, Sir Richard Shelly, Sir Christopher Hatton, Leicester, and Essex. Of Mary, Queen of Scots, and of Elizabeth herself, we have the beautiful works made and signed by Primavera, an Italian artist who resided in the Netherlands and in France. Stephen of Holland, who was in this country in the year 1562, also executed some medallic portraits remarkable for their delicacy of execution and softness of expression, and for their evident excellence as representations of the originals (*See Biographical Notices of Engravers, &c.*, Vol. II., page 740). The medals of this artist are always cast and chased, and it is not improbable that he had studied at Nuremberg, one of the schools for medallists in Germany, and in which Albert Dürer had worked. Passing over the medals recording the less important events of this reign we come to those which commemorate the defeat of the Spanish Armada, of which some were made in Holland, others in England, though not bearing any signatures of the medallists. Foremost amongst these memorials issued in this country are the badges bearing the portrait of Elizabeth crowned and holding the sceptre and orb, and decked in massive ruff and jewelled drapery, having on the reverse either the ark resting securely and tranquilly on the waters, or else a bay tree standing upon an island and uninjured by the falling lightning, emblematic of the future of the Queen, who had escaped the many dangers which surrounded her, inasmuch as the Armada had been defeated, the Queen of Scots was dead, and France and the Vatican had been baffled. Many of the pieces issued in Holland on this event, and on the defeat of the Spaniards in the

* Dialogue I.—"On the Usefulness of Ancient Medals." Addison's Works, Vol. III., page 20. Edition 1753.

Low Countries, are not wanting in that severe satire so characteristic of Dutch sentiment of this and later times. On one piece is represented the Pope seated in council with Kings, prelates, and others, their eyes bandaged and the floor filled with spikes, and warned by the legend, '*Durum est contra stimulos calcitrare*:' on another the Church remains firmly founded on a rock, whilst the fleet which threatened its destruction is dispersed and wrecked; and on a third the Spaniards in their distress are made to eat out of a manger with the horse and the ass."

The work from which we quote contains a list of no less than 195 medals of the reign of Elizabeth, from 1558 to 1603. With the greater portion of these we have nothing to do; but only with such as relate directly or indirectly to the events preceding and connected with the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Even here we are bound to exercise some discrimination, because we have not the space necessary to give full descriptions of the whole series with their interesting illustrative notes. We have therefore selected those immediately bearing upon the events of the year 1588-9; and must content ourselves with simply enumerating the others.

As early as 1572 we find a medal, the device of which appears to point to the defence of the Kingdom against anticipated attacks from the Roman Catholic powers of Europe. We pass over all those which relate more especially to Mary, Queen of Scots (and they are numerous), and turn to one which, although not immediately connected with the Armada, has much local, as well as general interest. An electrotype of this rare medal has lately been presented to the Corporation of Plymouth in connection with the present tercentenary commemoration.

83.—*The Voyage of Sir Francis Drake*, 1580. A silver circular plate, stamped in imitation of engraving; on one side is the Eastern Hemisphere, and on the other the Western. The course taken by Drake in his voyage is marked by a dotted line, and the date of his departure is inscribed, *D. F. Dra. Exitus anno* 1577 *id. Dec.* (The departure of Francis Drake, in the year 1577, on the ides of December, *i.e.*, 13th Dec.), and of his return, *Reditus anno* 1580, 4 *Cal.* Oc. (Return in the year 1580, on the 4th of the calends of October, *i.e.*, 28th Sept.). Rare.

This is a most interesting and valuable record of the famous voyage of Sir Francis Drake round the world, a journey which took him two years and ten months to perform. Besides the course taken by Drake, this piece also marks the discovery of Frobisher Strait by Martin Frobisher in August, 1576, but has no reference to Cavendish's voyage in 1586. It may, therefore, be considered a contemporary record issued soon after Drake's return, and certainly before 1586. The style of the engraving on the plate bears a close resemblance to the work of Jodocus Hondius, an engraver of Amsterdam, who was famous for his geographical drawings and charts, and who worked chiefly at the end of the 16th century.

For more particulars of this piece, see *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 2nd Series, VI., 161.

In 1585-6-7 appeared a most interesting series of medals relating to the assistance rendered by this country to the United Provinces, some of which are of beautiful workmanship and exceedingly rare. We regret that we cannot find space to enumerate them here, especially as they illustrate the chain of events which led up to the final and crushing conflict with Spain. The Earl of Leicester, as the representative of Elizabeth in Belgium, figures on a number of medals about this time, and there is another interesting series representing the dissensions of the United Provinces in 1587-8.

The first medal which appears to come within the scope of our present purpose is the following:—

104.—*Elizabeth Mediates Peace*, 1587. Venus with Cupid, restraining Mars; near their heads astronomical signs of these personages. *Leg.*, MARTIS.COMPESCE.FVROREM. (Check the fury of Mars). *m. m.* Cross.

Rev.: Justice, facing, with sword and scales; beneath, shield of Hainault. *Leg.*, FLOS.PACIS.IVSTITIA. 1587. (Justice, the flower of Peace). Very rare.

Philip, to conceal his intended invasion of England, requested Elizabeth to mediate peace with the Provinces; Elizabeth, to gain time for defence, affected to believe in Philip's sincerity, and accepted the mediation. The people

of Hainault, a Roman Catholic district, struck this counter in the hope and belief that Venus, Elizabeth, would check the fury of Mars, Philip.

111.—*Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, 1588. Pope, kings, bishops and others seated in consultation, with bandaged eyes; the floor filled with spikes. Above, O.COECAS.HOMINVM. MENTES . O . PECTORA . COECA. (Oh! the blind minds, the blind hearts of men). *Leg.*, DVRVM. EST.CONTRA.STIMVLOS.CALCITRARE. (It is hard to kick against the pricks.—*Acts*, ix., 5).

Rev.: The Spanish fleet driven against rocks; above, VENI.VIDE.VIVE. 1588. (Come, see, live). *Leg.*, TV. DEVS . MAGNUS . ET . MAGNA. FACIS.TV.SOLVS.DEVS. (Thou, God, art great, and doest wondrous things; thou art God alone.—*Psalm* lxxxvi., 10). On both sides, *m.m.* Rose: stops, crosses saltire.

This medal is rather rare, but less so than some others of a similar style. Evelyn mentions one of gold, weighing three ounces. The obverse sarcastically satirises the vain efforts of the Pope, the Emperor, Philip II., the Duke of Guise, and other princes, who had confederated against Elizabeth. The reverse records the destruction of the Spanish Armada, and ascribes the event to the immediate interference of Heaven.

112.—*Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, 1588. The Spanish fleet dispersed and wrecked; above, in clouds, the name of Jehovah in Hebrew. *Leg.*, FLAVIT . ET. DISSIPATI . SVNT. 1588. (He blew and they were scattered). *m.m.* Cross.

Rev.: Church founded on a rock amid tempestuous waves; below, shield, arms of Prince Maurice crowned. *Leg.*, ALLIDOR.NON. LÆDOR. (I am assailed not injured). *m.m.* Castle: stops on both sides, crosses saltire.

This piece was struck at Middleburg, in Holland, the symbol of that place being a castle, and not in England, as Addison supposes, when he eulogises Elizabeth for the good spirit of the device; for though he has slightly erred in the description, this is the medal he refers to, *Spectator*, No. 293. The destruction of the Spanish Armada was occasioned, in great measure, by a violent storm; and the interference of Providence is duly acknowledged upon the obverse. As the armament had been prepared against Elizabeth, the chief head and champion of the Protestant cause, it was deemed an attack upon that Church. The arms of Prince Maurice being introduced, it is probable that the medal was struck by his orders.

113.—*Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, 1588. Two ships engaged; beneath, CLASSIS.HISP. (The Spanish fleet). *Leg.*, VENIT.IVIT.FVIT. 1588. (It came, it went, it was). *m.m.* Castle: stops, crosses.

Rev.: Shield of Zealand, crowned. *Leg.*, SOLI.DEO.GLORIA. (To God alone the glory). *m.m.* Castle: stops, crosses.

A counter, not rare. Camden (*Ann. Re. Ang. et Hib.*, Lugd., 1626, page 553) says many moneys were coined, in memory of this victory, with a fleet in full sail flying and this inscription, "*Venit, vidit, fugit.*" This is probably a mistaken description of this counter. He mentions another with the legend, DVX FŒMINA FACTA, of which no trace can be found. This counter was struck at Middleburg to commemorate the sudden destruction and entire disappearance of the Armada.

114.—*Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, 1588. The Armada dispersed and wrecked, three ships shown. *Leg.*, CLASSIS.HISPANICA.VENIT.

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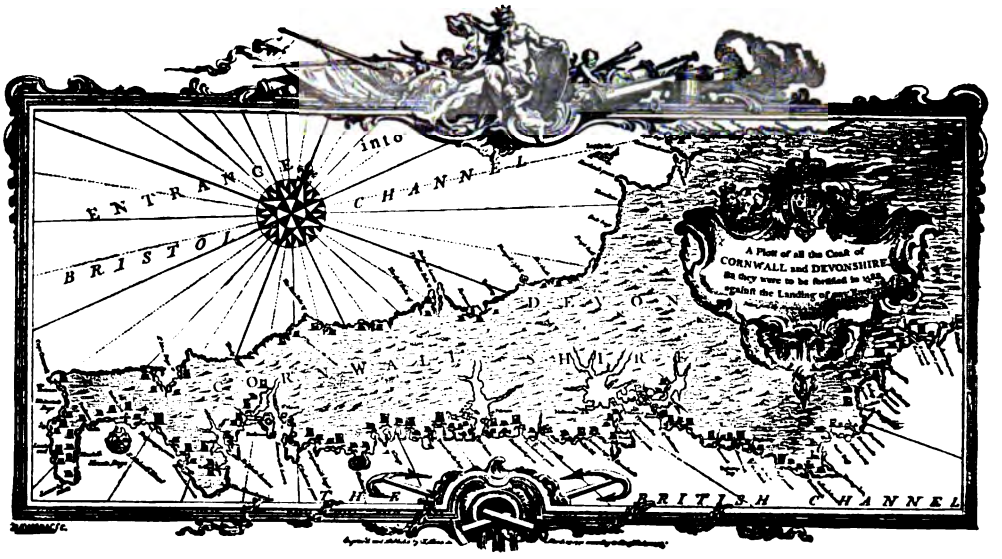
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS


ENTRANCE into
BRISTOL CHANNEL
A Plott of all the Coast of
CORNWALL and DEVONSHIRE
THE BRITISH CHANNEL

NORWAY
A CHART
shewing the several
Places of Action between the
ENGLISH and SPANISH Fleets
with the Places where several of
the SPANISH Ships were destroy-
ed in their return to SPAIN,
North about the
BRITISH ISLANDS.
Jutland
SCOT-
LAND
The
IRISH SEA
IRE-
LAND
ENG-
LAND
St GEORGE CHANNEL
BRISTOL CHANNEL
The BRITISH CHANNEL
Frisland
HOL
LAND
FLANDERS
FRANCE

IVIT.FVIT. (The Spanish fleet came, went, was). *m.m.* Quatrefoil.

Rev.: Shield of Zealand. *Leg.*, SOLI.DEO. GLORIA.

Cast and chased. This medal is not contemporary, and was probably copied from the preceding.

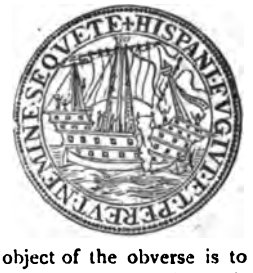
115.—*Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, 1588. Fleet sailing before the wind; sun dispersing clouds. *Leg.*, POST.NVBILA.PHOEBVS.A°. 1588. (After a storm sunshine, in the year 1588).

Rev.: Shield of Zealand, crowned, within the eight Shields of her principal towns. *Leg.*, CALCVLI.ORDINVM.ZELANDIÆ. (Counters of the States of Zealand). *m.m.* Castle.

Another counter struck at Middleburg, commemorating the tranquility which succeeded the storms threatened to Protestant Europe by the Spanish Armada.

116.—*Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, 1588. Four persons kneeling, *l.*, in prayer; above, rays proceeding from clouds. *Leg.*, HOMO. PROPONIT. DEVS. DISPONIT. (Man proposes, God disposes). *Ex.*, 1588. *m.m.* Rose.

Rev.: A Spanish ship, breaking asunder. *Leg.*, HISPANI . FVGIVT . ET . PEREVT . NEMINE. SEQVETE. (The Spaniards flee and perish, no one pursuing). *m.m.* Cross.



A counter, not rare. The object of the obverse is to represent the devotional gratitude of the people for their deliverance, which they ascribed to God. The reverse alludes to the circumstances of the destruction of the Armada. Having suffered much from the attacks of the English fleet, the Spanish admiral took to flight, steering northwards, and hoping to escape round the northern isles. Lord Howard followed, but was compelled to give up the pursuit from want of ammunition. A tremendous storm came on, and the Spanish fleet perished, no one pursuing.

117.—*Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, 1588. Bust of Philip II. of Spain, *r.*, in armour, and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece. *Leg.*, PHILIPPVS : II : D : G : HISPAN : REX : 1588.

Rev.: Globe released from bands held by two hands and attached to yoke. *Leg.*, SIC: ERAT : IN : FATIS. (Thus it was decreed by the Fates).

No specimen of this medal has been met with.

118.—*Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, 1588. Bust of Philip II. of Spain, *r.*; similar to the preceding. *Leg.*, PHILIPPVS. II. D. G. HISP. REX. Below, IAC.TRICI.F. (Jacobus Trezzo fecit.).

Rev.: Globe released from bands, etc.; same as the preceding. *Leg.*, SIC.ERAT.IN. FATIS. Rare.

Cast and chased. Philip hoped by the means of his immense fleet to effect not only the conquest of England but also the complete subjugation of the Low Countries. The expedition failed, and thus Philip experienced the disappointment of seeing two most important countries of Europe escape from his power, which in his own mind he already beheld as compelled to submit to the yoke of Spain. These medals are satirical, and although apparently bearing the signature of Jacopo Trezzo, were not the work of that artist, but were executed in Holland. Trezzo never signed his name otherwise than IAC. TREZZO, as found upon the medals of Philip and Mary.

119.—*Naval Reward*, 1588. Bust of Elizabeth, *l.*, hair compact, adorned with pearls, ruff very large, gown with lozenge-shaped puffings, and profusions of jewellery. *Leg.*, ELIZABETH.D.G.ANGLIE.F.ET.HI.REG.

Rev.: Ark on waves; above, the rays of the sun. *Leg.*, SEVAS : TRANQVILLA : PER : VNDAS. (Tranquil amid violent waves). *m.m.* Rose. Very rare.

Cast, with ring for suspension. In 1588 a portrait of Elizabeth was painted with the ruff open in front, a fashion which afterwards prevailed. It is probable that this medal was executed not much previous to that date. Other medals of similar device have the open ruff. It is not improbable that they were all intended for honorary rewards to naval officers. The variations in the arrangement of the costume and device show that several dies must have been executed, and they may not, therefore, have been intended to commemorate any partieular evènt.

120.—*Naval Reward*, 1588. Bust of Elizabeth, *l.*, etc.; same as the last, but in a circular medallion and without inscription. No reverse. Very rare.

Cast. This may be the proof of a die which was never completed, and for which no reverse was executed.

121.—*Naval Reward*, 1588. Bust of Elizabeth, full face, wearing high crown, necklace with pendants, ruff open in front, erect behind, gown and sleeves puffed in diamond-shaped pattern and jewelled; on shoulders high-pointed bows. She holds sceptre and orb. *Leg.*, DITIOR.IN.TOTO.NON.ALTER.CIRVLVS.ORBE. (No other circle in the world more rich).

Rev.: Ark on waves; above, the rays of the sun, etc.; similar to No. 119.

Wreath border on both sides. Extremely rare.

This medallion is cast and chased, in high relief, and of fine workmanship. It is, however, not contemporary, but probably a work of the last century. The type of the obverse was probably copied from No. 130.

122.—*Siege of Bergen-op-Zoom Raised*, 1588. Shield of Bergen-op-Zoom, within laurel wreath, united by roses.

Rev.: Inscription, D.O.M.OBSID.LIB.BERGEN. AN° 1588, 13 NO. (The great and good God has delivered Bergen from the Siege, 13th Nov. 1588). Extremely rare.

This medal, the device of which is round upon a square piece of metal, of different sizes, resembles a siege-piece, and was presented to the officers and troops who distinguished themselves in the defence of Bergen-op-Zoom. After the defeat of the Armada, the Prince of Parma wished to redeem the credit of the Spanish arms by the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, the garrison of which consisted chiefly of English troops. After incredible exertions he was compelled to abandon the siege. To commemorate this unexpected deliverance, a public thanksgiving was appointed, fireworks and illuminations displayed, a splendid banquet given, and these medals dispersed. Knighthood was conferred upon Sir Francis Vere, Sir Thomas Knollys, Sir Nicholas Parker, and Sir John Proby.

Then follow some personal medals of James VI. of Scotland, Sir Thomas Heneage, who was on the 24th of July, 1588, appointed Treasurer-at-War of the armies levied to withstand any foreign invasion of the realm of England, and in that capacity was present at the camp at Tilbury on the occasion of the visit of the Queen, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Leicester, etc.

127.—*Praise for Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, 1589. Shield of Zealand, crowned. *Leg.*, NON.NOBIS.DOMINE.NON.NOBIS. 1589. (Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us). *m.m.* Castle.

Rev.: A Spanish Ship pursued by two others, English, distinguished by their flags. *Leg.*, SED.NOMINI.TUO.DA.GLORIAM. (But unto thy name give the praise.—*Psalm* CXV., 1). *m.m.* Castle.

This counter, struck at Middleburg, though dated the year after the event, commemorates the destruction of the Spanish Armada, and the sentiments expressed are in accordance with those of the Government of the Provinces, which ordered public thanksgivings to be offered up in all the churches throughout the State, giving the praise of their deliverance to God alone.

128.—*Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, 1589. Elizabeth, seated in a car, holds a palm branch, and a prayer-book inscribed with the commencement of the Lord's Prayer in Dutch, ONSE.VADER.IN.DEN.HEMEL.UWEN.NAEM.WERD. GEHEY. *Leg.*, TANDEM.BONA.CAVSA.TRIVMPHAT. 1589. (At length the good cause triumphs).

Rev.: In a tree a nest of young birds defending themselves against the attack of a bird of prey; across the tree, BELLV.NECESS. (Necessary war). *Leg.*, SI.NON.VIRIBVS.AT. CAVSA.POTIORES. (If not in strength, yet in our cause more powerful). *m.m.* Rose.

This counter, struck in Holland the year after the defeat of the Spanish Armada, alludes probably to the Queen's solemn procession in a triumphal car to St. Paul's, to return public thanks.

129.—*Dangers Averted*, 1589. Bust of Elizabeth, almost full face, crowned, ruff open in front, erect behind, gown puffed in diamond-shaped pattern and jewelled. *Leg.*, DITIOR.IN. TOTO.NON.ALTER.CIRCVLVS.ORBE. (No other circle in the world more rich), *m.m.* Large rose: Stops, roses.

Rev.: A bay-tree uninjured by lightnings and winds, flourishing upon an island inscribed, NON.IPSA.PERICVLA.TANGVNT. (Not even dangers affect it). Two ships in the distance. E.R. upon the field. Border of leaves. Very rare.

Cast and chased, with rings for suspension. Executed shortly after the destruction of the Armada, and possibly as a naval reward, when the greatest dangers to Elizabeth had ceased. The Queen of Scots was dead, and the plots of which she had been the cause were at an end; James

had been conciliated; the Armada defeated; the Duke of Guise was dead; France and the Vatican were baffled. The legend of the obverse alludes to the Queen's crown, the power and real wealth of which was as fully established as that of any crown in Europe. The device of the reverse refers to the imputed virtues of the laurel or bay-tree, which was deemed incapable of injury from lightning, and also a preservation to the places where it grew, or to the persons who wore it.

Lupton says, "Neither falling seeknes, neither devel will infect or hurt one in that place whereas a Bay-tree is."

130.—*Dangers Averted*, 1589. Bust of Elizabeth, full face, wearing high crown, necklace with pendants, ruff open in front, erect behind, gown and sleeves puffed in diamond-shaped pattern and jewelled; on shoulders, high-pointed bows. She holds sceptre and orb. Field damasked with roses. *Leg.*, DITIOR . IN . TOTO . NON . ALTER . CIRCVLVS . ORBE. *m.m.* Fleur-de-lis, stops, mullets.

Rev.: A bay-tree uninjured by lightning, &c.; similar to the preceding: on the island are buildings, and in the sea, monsters; three ships in the distance; E.R. omitted. Floral border. Very rare.

Cast and chased, with ring for suspension. This medal is in high relief, and of very fine workmanship and beautifully chased. It was executed at the same time as the preceding, and both probably served as presents from the Queen to her favourites.

131.—*Dangers Averted*, 1589. Another, similar, but with border on obverse composed of diamonds and circles arranged alternately; and inscription incuse. No *m.m.* Very rare.

Cast and a little chased.

132.—*Dangers Averted*, 1589. Another, similar, but without legend on obverse; and of coarse and irregular work.

Cast and chased. There is in the National Collection a similar medal in silver, which appears to be a modern copy of the above. It is figured in the *Med. Hist*, VII., 9.

133.—*Dangers Averted*, 1589. Bust of Elizabeth, *l.*, hair compact, adorned with pearls, ruff very large, gown with lozenge-shaped puffings and profusions of jewellery. *Leg.*, ELIZABETH . D . G . ANGLIE . F . ET . HI . REG. Stops, lozenges.

Rev.: A bay-tree uninjured by lightning and winds, flourishing upon an island, etc.; same as reverse of No. 130, but in the field, E.R. Rare.

This medal is cast and chased, and has a ring for suspension, ornamented with rose on either side. It was probably executed during the last century. The obverse is copied from No. 119.

Many other medals of a later date refer to further complications with Spain, as well as the Alliance of England, France, and the United Provinces, and others commemorative of Spanish defeats. These bear date 1596-7, but with them and others issued up to 1602, we have nothing to do.

We have here given a running commentary upon the numerous specimens of these rare and curious memorials of that eventful time, and in several cases have been able to furnish our readers with accurate facsimiles of the medals from specimens in our own possession. As we have said before, many of these curiosities are preserved in the British Museum, and may there be inspected by those who are sufficiently interested. For our part, we consider that they do, in a remarkable manner, confirm the words of Addison with which we commenced this article, and "give a great light to history."

See No. 112.

CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING THE ARMADA OF SPAIN.

15th June, 1588, to 10th August, 1588. Between the Queen, Sir F. Walsingham, Lord Admiral Howard, Lord Henry Seymour, Sir Francis Drake, Sir John Hawkins, Sir William Wynter, &c. From the State Records, Eliz.

CONTRIBUTED BY A. OLDHAM, LONDON.

THE Story of the Spanish Armada has often been told both by historians and writers of popular treatises. We here present our readers with extracts from the State Records of the Reign of Elizabeth, in which will be found an almost unbroken narrative of the great struggle in the words of the chief actors in that struggle, as well as the events which immediately preceded and followed the actions. We prefer to give the letters and extracts as they are contributed to us, *verbatim et literatim*, and without annotations of any kind, in order that the readers of these papers may judge for themselves as to the nature of the services rendered by the chief admirals and captains, and also of their relative positions in the fleet.

It should, however, be remembered that very little time or opportunity was given to our brave defenders in 1588 for letter-writing, or for giving full details of the fighting from day to day. The brave seamen of Elizabeth's time were men of deeds, rather than of words, and they had been trained in a rough school, where courtly speech and a ready pen are not essential. Moreover, those were days when there were no newspapers with their special correspondents; no telegraph to flash the daily or hourly doings of our navy to the farthest corners of the earth. News then travelled slowly, and it must have been some days ere the narrative of the actual events which had occurred in the Channel could have reached the Queen and the camp at London and Tilbury. We are indebted to Mr. A. Oldham, of London, for the transcripts of these interesting State papers, as well as for other matters of considerable interest which will appear in the present and subsequent numbers. EDITOR *W. A.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 1.—*Sir Francis Drake to Lord Burleigh*, High Treasurer of England.

(Dated, Plymouth, 6th June, 1588.)

Right Honorable and my very good Lord.

The 30th May we set sail out of Plymouth, having the wind eastwardly which continued but a short time, Yet nevertheless all men were so willing of service, and none more than my Lord Admiral himself, That we endured a great storm (considering the time of the year) with the wind Southerly and at South West for 7 days, and longer we had, had not the wind come Westwardly; and that so much, as in keeping Sea we should have been put to Leeward of Plymouth either for Portland or Wight, Which places had not been so meet either for the meeting of the enemy or relieving ourselves of those wants, which daily will be in so great an Army of Ships.

At our being at sea, we had divers intelligences; but specially one of most importance, Which is a Hulk which came from St Lucar 6 weeks past, And in her way homewards, saw this day 16 days, a great Fleet of Ships which came from Lisbon having the Wind Northernly and so coming to the Westwards; which the Skipper and his Company judge to be the great Fleet that the King of Spain hath made ready; For that they saw so many that they could not number them. They say that they saw 150 or 200 sail, and yet could not discover the end of their Fleet although they lay to the Eastwards and the Fleet to the Westwards.

It is now to be looked for, that either we shall hear of them very shortly, or else they will go to the Groyne, and there assemble themselves and make their full Rendezvous.

I assure your good Lordship and protest it before God, that I find my Lord Admiral so well affected for all Honorable Services in this Action, as it doth assure all his followers of good Success and Hope of Victory.

Thus humbly taking my leave of your good Lordship I daily pray to God to bless her Majesty and to give us Grace to fear him So shall we not need to doubt the enemy although they be many.

From aboard Her Majestys good ship The Revenge riding in Plymouth sound.

This VIth of June 1588.

Your good Lordships very ready to be commanded

FRA. DRAKE.

No. 2.—*Lord Howard to Sir Francis Walsingham*, 15th June, 1588.

Sir,

Within 3 hours after I had written my letter which herewith I send you I received your letter of the 9th of this present, by a pursuivant, which letter I do not a little marvel at, for thereby you signify that Her Majesty perceiving by a letter I sent you heretofore that I was minded to go on the Coast of Spain to the Isle of Bayonne, her pleasure is that I should not go so far, but only off

and on, between the Coast of Spain and England, lest the Spanish Fleet should come into the height of 50 and then should bend their course directly to this Realm Sir, for the meaning we had to go on the coast of Spain it was deeply debated by those which the world doth judge to be men of the greatest experience which are these—Sir Francis Drake, Mr Hawkins, Mr Frobisher, and Mr Thomas Fenner and I hope her Majesty will not think that we went so rashly to work or without a principal and choice care and respect of the safety of this Realm, we would go on the coast of Spain, and therefore, our ground was first to look to that principally. And if we found they did but linger on their own coast or that they were put into the Isles of Bayonne or the Groyne then we thought in all mens judgments that be of experience here, it had been most fit to have fought some good way and the surest we could devise (by the good protection of God) to have defeated them. For this we considered that the Spanish Forces being for so long a time provisioned, as these are, might in very good Policy, detract time, to drive us to consume our victuals, which, for anything that we can see is not to be supplied again, to serve the turn by all the means that her Majesty and all that you can do, And if Her Majesty do think that she is able to detract time with the King of Spain she is greatly deceived which may breed her great peril, For this abusing of the Treaty of Peace doth plainly shew, how the King of spain will have all things perfect, as his plot is laid before he will proceed to execute. I am persuaded he will see the Duke of Guise bring the French King to his purpose before he will assail. If his intentions be so, I pray you, when our victuals be consumed, in looking for them, what shall become of us? Whether this may not breed most great danger and dishonour I leave it to Her Majestys wisdom, but if it should fall out so, I would I had never been born, and so I am sure many here would wish, no less, on their own behalf, and if we were to morrow next on the coast of Spain, I would not land in any place to send any, but they should well perceive that we came not to spoil, but to seek out the great force to fight with them and so should they have known by message, which should have been the surest way and most honorable to her Majesty; but now, as by your direction, to lie, off and on betwixt England and Spain, the South West Wind that shall bring them to Scotland or Ireland shall put us to the leewards The seas are broad but if we had been on their coasts, they durst not have put off, to have left us on their backs and when they shall come with the South-westerly wind which must serve them, if they make for Ireland or Scotland, though we be as high as Cape Clear, yet we shall not be able to go to them as long as the wind shall be Westerly. And if we lie so high, then may the Spanish Fleet bear with the coast of France to come for the Isle of Wight which for my part, I think, if they come to England they will attempt, then are we clean out of the way of any service against them. *But I must and will obey:* and I am glad there be such there, as are liable to judge what is fitter for us to do, than we here; but by my instructions which I had, I did think it otherwise; but I will put them up in a Bag; and I shall most humbly pray Her Majesty to think, that that which we meant to do, was *not* rashly determined, and that which shall be done, shall be most carefully used by us, and we will follow and obey Her Majestys commandments. But if we had been now, between Spain and England, we had been but in hard case the storm being so strong and continuing so long as it has done but upon the coast of Spain we had had a land wind and places of shelter. We meant not to have spoiled any town or village only we must of necessity water, and when we lie between both coasts, we must come to this coast for water for so we are enjoined, and if the wind do not serve us to come to our own coast, then in what case shall we be now that we must not go on the coast of Spain? We lay 7 days in the Sleeve which was as long as we could continue there without danger as the wind was, and if some had been with us they would have seen what a place of danger it is, to lie off and on, in; Sir, you know it has been the opinion, both of her Majesty and others, that it was the surest course to lie on the coast of Spain. I confess my error, at that time which was otherwise, but I did and will yield ever unto those of greater experience, yet you know it was thought by her Majesty, that we might go to Lisbon to defeat them, which was the strongest place. Therefore I thought that if we had heard that they had been at the Isles of Bayonne or in the Groyne which was 10 times more easy to defeat them in, I think it would have been good service. But Sir I will persuade no more but do as I am directed. And God send the wind do not force us thither, otherwise upon my duty, we will go thither now we know Her Majestys pleasure And so I bid you most heartily farewell.

From on Board Her Majestys good Ship the "Arke" in Plymouth Sound the 15th of June 1588.

Your assured loving friend

To C. HOWARD.

The Right Honorable my very loving friend
Sir Francis Walsingham, Knight, principal
Secretary to Her Majesty.

No. 3.—*Lord High Admiral Howard to Walsingham.*

Dated 6th July, 1588.

Sir,

Being here in the midst of the channel of the Sleeve on Friday being the 5th of this month I received your letter of the 28th June and another of the same date which was written after you had made up your packet. The cause of the long time that these letters were in coming unto me was because the pursuivant embarking himself upon Monday at Plymouth was fain to beat up and down the sea with a contrary wind until Friday, before he could find me.

By your first letter I find, who greatly you stand assured that neither the French King nor the Havens, and Port towns that stand for the King will give any help or

assistance unto the Spanish army As for Newhaven it is not a place to serve their turn. By your other letter you perceive by a letter you have from my brother Stafford that there is money sent down to Brest and Conquet for the release and assistance of the Spanish Fleet if they arrive there. I wish with all my heart, that they were there with the best . . . . . gave them yet should not be long after, but that I would give them another welcome, For if it be they mean to touch there, then assuredly they have a meaning to join forces with the Duke of Parma. I have no doubt but that my Lord Henry Seymour being so strong as he is will have a care that he shall not start any whether to meet them. And it shall be very well, that you have some trusty spy there to give certain intelligence, when the Duke's force may be ready there, then my Lord Henry Seymour may lie in the mouth of their haven to interrupt their coming forth.

I am sorry to perceive by your letter, that Her Majesty does no more care to have forces about her considering the great peril that may come by neglecting that which should be done in time. I have written again to Her Majesty earnestly about it and I hope that God will put into her mind to do that which may most tend to her safety. I am sure you have seen the letter which I sent unto Her Majesty of the discovery of certain of the Spanish Fleet not far off Scilly, which made me to make as much haste out to the sea as I could; for upon Sunday our victuallers came to us, and having the wind at North East, I would not stay the taking in of them all, but taking in some part of them I appointed the rest to follow me and so bore to Scilly, thinking to have cut off the Spanish ships that were separated from the rest of their Fleet, but the wind continued not 16 hours there but turned South South West that we were obliged to lay, off and on, in the Sleeve and could get no further. Then did I send Sir Francis Drake with half a score ships and 3 or 4 pinnaces into the trades to discover it. In his way, near Ushant he met with a man of mine whom I had sent out in a Bark 10 days before to lie, off and on, there for discovery, who had met with an Irish bark and detained her, which had been captured by 18 great ships of the Spanish Fleet 16 leagues S.S.W of Scilly. They had taken out of said Bark 5 of their principal men and left in her but 3 men and a boy. One of the greatest Spanish ships towed her, at her stern by a cable, which in the night time (the wind then blowing rather stiff) brake and so she escaped in the storm. This did assure us greatly that the Spanish Fleet was broken in the storms which had been previously, and by all likeliehood we conjectured, if the wind had continued northerly that they would have returned back again for the Groyne, but that the wind hath served these 6 or 7 days favourably we must look for them every hour if they mean to come hither. Sir I sent a fine Spanish carvell 8 days ago to the Groyne to learn intelligences, such a one as would not have been mistrusted, but when she was 50 leagues on her way, this southerly wind forced her back again to us, therefore I pray you if you hear, or understand of, any news or advertisements by land, that I may hear of them from you with expedition.

I have divided myself into three parts and yet we lie within sight of another so as if any of us do discover the Spanish Fleet we give notice thereof presently, the one to the other, and thereupon repair and assemble together. I myself do lie in the middle of the Channel with the largest force Sir Francis Drake has 20 ships and 4 or 5 pinnaces which lie towards Ushant and Mr Hawkins with as many more lies out towards Scilly. This are we fain to do, else with this wind, they might pass by and we never the wiser. Whatsover has been made of the Sleeve, it is another manner of thing than it was taken for, we find it by experience and daily observation to be 100 miles over a large room for men to look to; And whereas it is thought that we should have regard unto and discover the forces of the Spanish Fleet, if they should bend for Scotland they would on their way there, keep so far away westward of Cape Clear, as they would be further from us, at any time, than it is between England and Spain, so that the best news that we must hope for must be from you, by the knowledge that you shall have overland out of Scotland if they be discovered there, And then our best and nearest course will be to them through the Narrow Seas, where I have no doubt but we shall defeat them of their Fleet whatsover they do with it . . . . but for my own part I cannot persuade myself that their intent is Scotland at all where there are so many doubts, we must proceed by the likeliest ways and leave unto God to direct for the best And so I bid you most heartily farewell.

From on board Her Majestys good Ship "Arke" the 6th of July 1588.

Your assured loving friend
C. HOWARD.

To the Right Honorable, &c.
Sir Francis Walsingham, Kt.
Principal Secty. to Her Majesty.

No. 4.—*Lord Howard to Walsingham*, 13th July, 1588.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 3rd of this present this day being the 13th of the same within 2 hours after I had dispatched Sir E. Hoby. The messenger had been on the sea to seek me ever since Friday. I am very sorry to perceive by your letter, that Her Majesty should complain that we have not got ere this to understand some certain [news] of the Spanish Fleet. Sir, we are hereto small purpose for this great service, if that hath not been thought of, both before my coming by Sir Francis Drake, and since my coming, there has been no day, there have not been pinnaces, Spanish Carvels, flyboats and of all sorts, sent out to discover them. The wind has been so Southerly and such foul weather as that they could not reach the coast of Spain near enough to take any of their fishing boats, and to send some of our fishing boats to discover them, they would do as much good as to send a "Billingsgate Oyster Boat" for they can neither sail or

stand the weather and if any had been at sea, when the pinnaces were about, they would have been sent home again, and if the weather had been such, as that some fishingmen might have gone, yet as soon as ever they had been seen, they would have been taken up with their boats, which be the wonder of the world. Sir, I did send a carvel of Sir Francis Drakes 14 days ago, which was of any other vessel less to be distrusted, but as soon as he could come to their coast, he met with a contrary wind that turned him back and broke his mast and yard and it was as much as he could do to get home again I sent within 3 or 4 days afterwards a flyboat which is an excellent sailer. A man of Sir Walter Raleighs went in her, one Hawes, a very proper man, he met with one of their Ships as appears by his letter that I send you. My own pinnace has been well beaten, and has had 18 great shot in her, and her sails, and by all likelihood a French man that served in the Fleet for she was double manned and came from Spain and a good tall ship. We have at this time 4 pinnaces on the Coast of Spain but Sir, you may see what good has come of it . . . . . have of sending me out with so little provisions, for had we [not] been driven in, for want of victuals, we had met just with some of them not far off Scilly, for we came in with the storm at South, the 22nd and they fell with Scilly the next day after and 18 sail of them. But Sir, by all likeliehood they returned with very great harm. Sir I am now sending out 2 pinnaces more and I trust that Her Majesty will think that everything shall be done, that may be possible.

I send you an advertisement that came to me even now. I look every hour for more [news] Sir F. Drake and all here do think it to be unwise to send any fishing boats, for as many as shall be sent, we can never hope to see them again I know not what weather you have had, but there was never any such a summer seen here on the sea. God of his mercy preserve us from sickness, for we fear *that*, more than any hurt that the Spaniards will do. Well, Sir, I would that her Majesty did know of the care and pains that are taken here by all men for her service. We must now man ourselves again, for we have cast many overboard and a number in great extremity which we . . . send with all expedition a press for more men.

And so I bid you a most hearty farewell

From Plymouth, on board the "Arke"

Your loving assured friend

C. HOWARD.

[Addition by Sir F. Drake]

It has pleased my Lord Admiral to command me to write my knowledge touching our spies I assure your Honour there could not have been more care taken, than his Lordship hath from time to time given order for and it is now certainly known, that they are all returned back with distress and as for fishing boats, they are neither meet, nor can endure the seas.

Your Honours faithful to be commanded

FRA. DRAKE.

No. 5.—*Lord Admiral Howard to Sir Francis Walsingham*, 17th July, 1588.

Sir,

I must write as I have occasion by advertisements I had yesterday brought to me 2 flyboats of aucusen which came from Avern and in their coming, they did put into the town of Bayonne, this was within these 12 days, long since the return of the fleete from our coast There were none of the Fleet there—there was one galley which had lain there all this year to keep watch and discovery on that part, he reported that the whole fleet was in the Groyne saving the few sail that are in some other places he also said, that they are making ready to put out again and that the King sends to them daily to put out. And in my opinion it is very likely they are not divided into sundry places, as it was reported, for if they had, some would have been at Bayonne. Sir, I make all the haste I can possible, out, and I and all my Company that came from London will not wait for anything Sir Francis Drake and some of those ships will be ready and the rest within 3 or 4 days after, and seeing the advertisements be somewhat surer I mean to keep the 3 great ships with me yet awhile to see what will come of it. Some 4 or 5 Ships we have discharged. Sickness in some is very great, so that we are obliged to discharge some of the ships, to have their men to furnish others. If it had not been to water, and that all the ships sent out by the coast towns wanted victuals I would not have seen this town, for it is hot, being here. Extreme business which belongs to such an army, compels me to be here more than I wish, but there shall be neither sickness nor death which shall make us yield until this service be ended. I never saw nobler minds than be here, but I cannot stir out, but I have an infinite number hanging on my shoulders for money. We do all we can to relieve them There was a fault which I will not write of but how I will tell you when I come up and if I had not in time looked into it we should have much more misery, among some, than we have. Sir, I have heard that there is in London some hard speeches against Mr Hawkins because the "Hope" came in to mend a leak which she had. Sir I think there were never so many of the Princes ships so long abroad and in such seas with such weather as these have had with so few leaks, and the greatest fault of the "Hope" came with ill grounding before our coming hither, and yet it is nothing to be spoken of it was such a leak, that I would have gone with it to Venice, but may they not be greatly ashamed, that sundry times have so disabled Her Majestys Ships which are the only ships in the world . . . . . If you did know the leaks and weakness of other ships that be in this Fleet in respect of them, it would be said the Queens Majestys were, and are strong, for when the weather hath been bad and rough the most part of all of the navy have besought me that I and the rest of Her Majestys Ships would bear less sail for they could not endure it when we made no reckoning of it at all. And so I bid you most heartily farewell.

From Plymouth the 17 day of July 1588

Your very loving and assured friend

C. HOWARD.

To the Right Honourable, &c.,
Sir Francis Walsingham Kt.,
Principal Secty to her Majesty.

No. 6.—*Sir Francis Drake to Lord Henry Seymour*, 21st July, 1588.

Right Honorable and my verie good Lord

I am commanded by my good Lord the Lord Admiral to send you the carvel in haste with these letters, giving your Lordship to understand that the Armye of Spain arrived upon our coast the 20th of the present; and the 21st we had them in chase, and in coming up to them there had passed some common shot between some of our flete and some of them, and as far as we can perceive they are determined to sell their lyves with blowes. Whereupon his Lordship hath commanded me to write unto your Lordship and Sir William Wynter, that those shippes serving under your charge should be putt into the best and strongest manner you can and readie to assist his Lordship for the better encountering of them in those parts where you nowe are. In the mean tyme, what his Lordship and the rest following hym may do shall be surelie performed. His Lordship hath commanded me to write heartie commendations to your Lordship and Sir William Wynter. I do salute your Lordship, Sir Wm Wynter, Sir Hy Palmer and the rest of those honorable gentlemen serving under you, with the lyke, beseeching God of his mercy to give Her Majestie our gracious Soveraigne always victory against her enemies. Written abord Her Majesties good ship "The Revenge" off of Start the 21st [July] late in the evening 1588.

Your Lordships poor friend readie to be commanded
FRANCIS DRAKE.

Postscript; This letter my honorable good Lord is sent in haste. The Flete of Spaniards are somewhat above a hundred sails, many great ships. But trulie I think not halfe of them *men of warre*. Haste!

Your Lordships assured FRA. DRAKE.

No. 7.—*Lord Admiral Howard to Sir F. Walsingham*, 21st July, 1588.

Sir,

I will not trouble you with any long letter We are at this present otherwise occupied than with writing. Upon Friday at Plymouth I received intelligence that there were a great number of Ships descried off the Lizard whereupon although the wind was very scant we first warped out of harbour that night and upon Saturday, turned out rain hard by, the wind being at South West, and about 3 of the clock in the afternoon descried the Spanish Fleet, and we did what we could to work for the wind, which by this morning, we had recovered descrying their Fleet to consist of 160 Sail, whereof there are 4 Galliasses and many Ships of great Burthen At Nine of the Clock we gave them fight, we made some of them to bear down to stop their leaks, notwithstanding we durst not adventure to put in amongst them their Fleet being so strong. But there shall nothing be either neglected or unhazarded that may work their overthrow. Sir, the Captains in Her Majestys Ships have behaved themselves most bravely and like men hitherto and I doubt not will continue to their great commendation. And so recommending our good success to your godly prayers I bid you heartily farewell.

From aboard the "Ark" the coast of Plymouth the 21st of July 1588

Your very loving friend, C. HOWARD.

Sir, The Southerly wind brought us back from the Coast of Spain, then our God blessed us with turning us back. Sir, for the love of God and our country let us have, with some speed, some great Ships sent us, of all bigness, for this service will continue long, and some powder in it.

No. 8.—*Sir Francis Drake to Sir F. Walsingham*, 31st July, 1588.

Most Honourable

I am commanded to send these presents ashore by my Lord Admiral which had ere this been long done, but that I thought their being here might have done something which is not thought meet now.

Let me beseech your Honour that they may be presented unto her Majesty either by your Honour or my Honourable good Lord, my Lord Chancellor or both of ye. Their Don Pedro is a man of great estimation with the King of Spain and thought next in his army to the Duke of Sidonia. That they should be given from me unto any other, it would be some grief to my friends. if Her Majesty will have them—God defend but I should think it happy.

We have the army of Spain before us and mind with the grace of God to wrestle a fall with them. There was never any thing pleased me better, than the seeing the Enemy flying with a South wind to the Northwards God grant they have a good eye to the Duke of Parma for with the grace of God, if we live I doubt it not, but ere it be long so to handle the matter with the Duke of Sidonia *as he shall wish himself at Saint Marie among his orange trees.*

God give us grace to depend upon him so shall we not doubt victory for our cause is good.

Humbly taking my leave this last of July 1588

Your honours faithfully to
be commanded ever
FRA. DRAKE.

P.S. I crave pardon of your Honour for my haste for that I had to watch this last night upon the enemy.

Yours ever FRA. DRAKE.

No. 9.—*Sir John Hawkins to Sir Francis Walsingham*, 31st July, 1588.

My bounden duty humbly remembered unto your good Lordship. I have not busied myself to write often to your Lordship in this great cause for that my Lord Admiral doth continually advertise the manner of all things that doth pass, so do others that understand the state of all things as well as myself.

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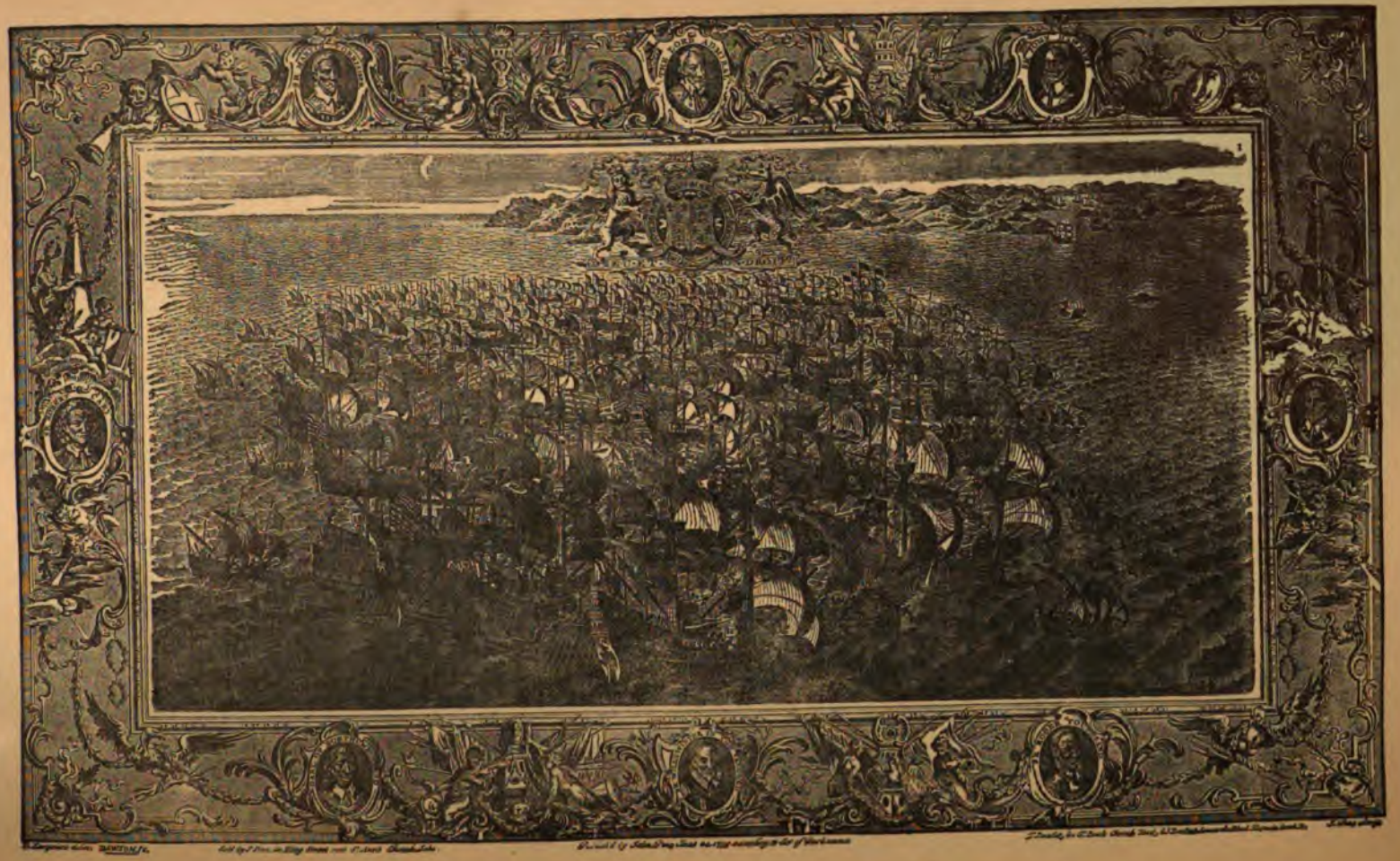

THE SPANISH ARMADA: As First Sighted Off The Lizard. *(Plate I.)*

We met with this Fleet somewhat to the West ward of Plymouth upon Sunday in the morning being the 21st of July when we had some small fight with the enemy in the afternoon. By the coming aboard one of the other of the Spaniards a great ship of Biscay spent his foremast and bowsprit which was left by the Fleet in the sea and so taken up by Sir Francis Drake the next morning. The same Sunday there was by a fire chancing by a barrel of powder a great Biscayan spoiled and abandoned which my Lord took up and sent away.

The Tuesday following athwart of Portland we had a sharp and long fight with them wherein we spent a great part of our powder and shot, so as it was not thought good to deal with them any more till that was relieved.

The Thursday following by the occasion of the scattering of one of the great ships from the Fleet which we have hoped to have cut off, there grew a hot fray wherein some store of powder was spent, and after all, little done till we came near to Calais, where the Fleet of Spain anchored and our Fleet by them: and because they should not be in peace there, to refresh their water or to have conference with those of the Duke of Parma's party, my Lord Admiral with firing of ships determined to remove them as he did and put them to the seas in which broil the chief galliass spoiled her rudder and so rowed ashore near the town of Calais where she was possessed of by our men but so aground as she could not be brought away.

That morning being Monday the 29th of July we followed the Spaniards all that day, had with them a long and great fight wherein there was great valour shewn generally by our company. In this battle there was spent very much of our powder and shot And so the wind began to grow westerly, a fresh gale, and the Spaniards put their sails somewhat to the Northward where we follow and keep company with them A great ship of the galeons of Portugal her rudder damaged and so the Fleet left her in the sea. I doubt not, but all these things are written more at large to your Lordship (than I can do) but this is the substance and material matter that has passed.

Our Ships (God be thanked) have received little hurt and are of great force to accompany them and of such advantage that with some continuance at the seas and sufficiently provided with shot and powder we shall be able, with Gods favor to weary them out of the sea and confound them. Yet I gather certainly there are amongst them 50 forcible and invincible Ships which consist of those that follow viz 9 Gallions of Portugal of 800 Tons a piece; saving of them are but 400 Ton a piece 20 great Venetians and Argoses of the Seas within the straight of 800 apiece One ship of the Duke of Florence of 800 Ton 20 great Biscayans of 500 or 600 Tons 4 Galliasses whereof one is in France.

There are 30 Hulks and 30 other small ships whereof little account is to be made.

At their departing from Lisbon being the 19th of May by our account they were provisioned for 6 months. they stayed in the Groyne 28 days and there refreshed the Water. At their coming from Lisbon they were taken with a flaw and 14 Hulks or thereabouts came near Ushant and so returned with contrary winds to the Groyne and there met: and else there was none other Company upon our Coast before the whole Fleet arrived; and in their coming near a little flaw took them 50 leagues from the coast of Spain where one great Ship was separated from them and 4 Gallies which hitherto have not recovered their company.

At their departing from Lisbon the soldiers were 20,000 the mariners and others 8000 so as in all there were 28,000 men.

Their Commission was to confer with the Prince of Parma (as I learn) and then to proceed to the service that should be there concluded and so the Duke to return into Spain with these ships and mariners, the soldiers land, their furniture being left behind.

Now this Fleet is here, being very forcible and must be waited upon, with all our force (which is little enough) there should be an infinite quantity of powder and shot provided and continually sent on board, without the which great hazard may grow to our country, for this is the greatest and strongest combination, to my understanding that ever was gathered in Christendom; therefore I wish it of all hand to be mightily and diligently looked into and cared for

The men have been long unpaid and need relief. I pray your Lordship that the money that should have gone to Plymouth may now be sent to Dover. August is now coming in and this coast will spend ground tackle cordage, canvas, and provisions, all of which should be sent to Dover in good plenty. With these things and Gods blessing our Kingdom may be served which being neglected great hazard may come. I write to your Lordship briefly and plainly. Your wisdom and experience is great, but this is a matter far passing all that hath been seen in our time or long before, And so praying to God for a happy deliverance from the malicious and dangerous practice of our enemies I humblie take my leave.

From the Sea on board The "Victory" the last of July 1588.

The Spaniards take their course for Scotland. My Lord doth follow them. I doubt not with Gods favour, but we shall impeach the landing. There must be order for victual and money, powder and shot to be sent after us

Your Lordships humbly to command

JOHN HAWKINS.

This is a copy of the letter I sent to my Lord Treasurer whereby I shall not need to write to your honour, to help us with furniture and with Gods labour we shall confound their devices

Your Honours ever bounden

JOHN HAWKINS.

I pray your Honour bear with this for it is done in haste and bad weather. J. H.

No. 10.—*Letter from the Lieutenant of Dover Castle (Nicholas Bany) to Sir Francis Walsingham.*

31st July, 1588. (Extract.)

"Upon Sunday last Sir Henry Palmer came to Dover from the Lord Admiral for some of the boats that were appointed to be laden with bavins and pitch and had presently away with him that night 19 boats of the ports, laden with bavins and every boat a barrel of pitch of their own besides the 72 Barrels sent down by your Honour that which were sent in one of those boats. Sir Henry Palmer embarked himself in one of those boats and departed from Dover on Sunday night last about 12 of the Clock. Before Sir Harry Palmer's coming to my Lord Admiral there was an attempt made by other vessels for the firing of the Spanish Fleet by which means the Fleet was removed from the roads before Calais and so are passed towards the North Seas and all her Majestys Navy in search of them and I hope in the Almighty God, he will give good success to our Navy. The Portsmen deserve commendation for willing readiness, for within one day after they received letters from me, with your Honours letter, they send 30 boats into this Harbour. Most of them are fishermen of Rye and Hastings."

No. 11.—*Lord Henry Seymour to Queen Elizabeth,* 1st August, 1588.

Most Gracious Lady.

I received your most favourable letters the 27th of July at the Downs at which very instant I had both letter and message from my Lord Admiral to repair unto him with all my forces which I did instantly, and met with his Lordship off Calais Cliffs about 8 in the evening where both the armies anchored against the other and we somewhat to the Westward.

The next day in the morning and in Council with his Lordship it was resolved some exploit should be attempted the night following by fire which was performed and what distress come thereof we certainly know not saving that the same put them out from their anchorage, by means whereof one of their Galliasses came athwart one of their own Ships hawsers whereby she broke her rudder and compelled by want of steerage to go into Calais Roads where certain of your Hoys and pinnaces under my charge followed, and after long fight was by some of them boarded slaying sundry Spaniards. the rest of them saved themselves by boat and swam into Calais where they were received the Governor whereof shot at our men enforcing them to forsake her, leaving 30 pieces of Ordnance in her, as we supposed.

The 29th of the said month, being resolved the day before, my Lord Admiral should give the first charge, Sir Francis Drake the next and myself the third, it fell out, that the Galliass distressed, altered my Lords former determination, as I suppose, by prosecuting the destruction of her which was done within one hour after.

In the meantime Sir Francis Drake gave the first charge upon the Spanish Admiral being accompanied with the "Triumph" "Victory" and others.

Myself with the "Vanguard" the "Antelope" and others charged upon, sail being somewhat broken and distressed, 3 of their Great Ships among which my Ship shot one of them through 6 times being within less than musket shot. After the long fight which continued almost 6 hours and ended between 4 and 5 in the afternoon until Tuesday at 7 in the evening we continued by them, and your Majestys Fleet followed the Spaniards along the Channel until we came athwart the Brill where I was commanded by my Lord Admiral with your Majestys Fleet under my charge to return back for the defence of your Majestys coasts, if anything be attempted by the Duke of Parma and therein have obeyed his Lordship much against my Will expecting your Majesty's further pleasure.

This hoping God will confound all your enemies and that shortly, do most humbly leave to trouble your most excellent Majesty.

From aboard the "Rainbow" the first of August 1588.

Your Majestys most bounden and faithful *fisherman* [*sic*]

H. SEYMOUR.

Your Majestys faithful servants Sir William Wynter and Sir J. Palmer have faithfully performed their duties and the more, in respect of your Majestys honorable remembring them.

No. 12.—*Sir William Wynter to Sir Francis Walsingham,* 1st of August, 1588.

May it please your Honour upon Saturday the 27th of July our Admiral, the Lord Henry Seymour being with his fleet in the morning as high up as between Dungeness and Folkstone attending the coming of the armies, we there spake with divers ships which came from the west who said, they saw none of the armies which put us in hope (our victuals being within 3 days of expiring) that we might bear into the Downs to see if the victuals had come and to take in the same and to be in a state of readiness to do service. But we had scarcely been there ½ an hour the wind being at SSW. but we received a line from the Lord Admiral by a pinnace declaring unto us what we should do, and forthwith we made sail and got out not having any time to relieve ourselves with provisions and bore over to the French coast, whither we did see the Fleet to draw, and by that time we could return over, which was about 7 o Clock in the afternoon, the Spanish Army was anchored to the Eastward of Calais very round and near together not far from the shore; our army not being more than a mile and a half behind them did also cast anchor athwart of Calais Cliffs and immediately so soon as my Lord Admirals ship had come to an anchor, his Lordship sent his pinnace to my Ship for me, and a messenger in the same commanded me to come aboard his

Lordship which I did, and his Lordship and I were reasoning of this matter (the plan for the fire-ships) in his Lordships cabin there did drive with the tide aboard his Lordship, Her Majestys ship the "Bear" and 3 others who were all tangled together, so as there was some damage done by breaking of yards and spoil of tackle. Upon Sunday the 28th day my Lord put out his flag of Council early in the day, the armies both riding at anchor still, and after the assembly of the Council it was concluded that the plan for the firing of the Ships should be put into execution the night following and Sir H. Palmer was assigned to go over to Dover at once in a pinnace to bring away such vessels as were fit to be fired and materials apt to take fire. But because it was seen after he had gone, that he could not return that night it was thought prudent that we should help ourselves with such shipping as we had there to serve the turn, so that about 12 o clock that night 6 ships were brought and prepared with a sacre shot, and going in a row having the wind and tide with them and their ordnance being charged were fired and the men who were the workers so soon as the fire was made did abandon the ships and entered into 5 boats that were appointed for the saving of them. This matter did put such terror among the Spanish Army, that they were obliged to let slip their cables and anchors and did work as it did appear great mischief among them by reason of the suddenness of it. We might perceive that there were 2 great fires more than once and far greater and heavier than any of our vessels that were fired could make.

The 29th day at daybreak my Lord Admiral did bear with them and all his fleet and . . . . . soon did bear round after the Spanish Fleet the wind being at the SSW. and the Spanish Fleet bearing away NNE. making into the deeps of the Channel, And about 9 in the morning we sailed near to them, they being then opposite Gravelines, they went into a portion of a half moon, their Admiral and Vice Admiral in the centre and the greatest number of them, and there went on each side in the wings their galliasses, armadas of Portugal, and other good ships in the whole 16 in a wing which seemed to be formed of their principal ships. My fortune was to make choice to charge their starboard wing, without shooting of any ordinary, until we come within 26 of them and some of our ships did follow me. The fight continued from 9 o'Clock in the morning until 6 of the Clock at Night in the which time the Spanish Army bare away NNE. Great was the damage and harm done to them. Out of my ship there were shot 500 shot of demi cannon culverin and demi culverin and when I was furthest off in discharging any of the pieces I was not out of their shot and most times within speaking distance, and surely every man did well and as I have said, no doubt the slaughter and hurt they received was great as time will discover it. And when every man was weary with labour and our cartridges spent and munitions used (I think in some ships altogether), we ceased and followed the enemy . . . but after the Council was ended my Lord Admiral sent to me to tell me that my Lord Seymour had orders to repair back again to the Thames mouth, and that we should bear away in the twilight as the enemy might not see our departure.

The 31st day we had the wind SSW. and we reached as high as Badsey Cliff, there we were obliged to anchor in the sea, with very much wind upon the ebb, about 3 o clock in the afternoon and so continued all that day and the night following. The 1st of August as we were weighing Anchor to turn to windward, the Lord Henry Seymour sent the pinnace called the "Delight" and ordered us to go round to Harwich to take in our provisions. And about 1 o'Clock we anchored at Harwich . . . . . and now I will tell you what I do think where the armies may be and what my opinion is and of the course that they the Spaniards mean to take. . . .

And in my conscience I speake it to your Honour I think the Duke would give his Dukedom to be in Spain again but the worst is to be thought of.

It is very necessary that victuals were provided, munitions, powder, shot, much lead, and canvas to make cartridges which are greatly spent, for I dare assure your Honour if you had seen that which I have seen of the simple service that hath been done by the Merchant and coast ships, you would have said that we had been little holpen by them otherwise than that they did make a show. May it please your honour in this case there would be no sticking for charges for if they be well handled at this time I trust your Honour and I shall never be troubled whilst we live with them nor the Queens Majesty during all the years of her life.

Written aboard the "Vanguard" in Harwich Roads this first of August 1588 at 7 of the clock at night.

Your Honours most
Assured to His Prince
W. WYNTER.

To the Right Hon.
Sir F. Walsingham, Knight,
Principal Secretary to Her Majesty.

No. 13.—*Lord Admiral Howard to Sir F. Walsingham,* August 7th, 1588.

Sir,

In our last fight with the enemy before Gravelines the 29 July we sunk three of their ships and made some to go near with the shore so leaky, that they were not able to live at sea. After that fight, notwithstanding that our powder and shot was well near all spent, we set on a brag countenance and gave them chase, as though we had wanted nothing until we had cleared our own coast and some part of Scotland of them, and then, as well to refresh our Ships with victuals whereof most stood in wonderful need as also in respect of our want of powder and shot, we made for the Firth and sent certain pinnaces to dog the Fleet until they should be past the Islands of Scotland which I verily believe, they are lost at their sterns or this. We are persuaded that either they are past about Ireland, and so do what they can to recover their own coast, unless they are gone to some part of Denmark.

I have herewith sent to you a brief Abstract of such accidents as have happened, which hereafter at better leisure I will explain by more particular relation. In the meantime I bid you heartily farewell,

From aboard the Arke the 7th of August 1588.

Your very loving friend

C. HOWARD.

Good Mr Secretary let not her Majesty be too hasty in dissolving her forces by sea and land and I pray you send me with speed what news you have of Dunkirk for I long to do some exploit on their shipping. If the Dukes force be retired into the land I doubt not but to do good. I must thank you for your favourable using of my brother Hoby, he tells me how forward you were to order all things for our wants. I would some were of your mind. If we had had that which had been so England and Her Majesty had had the greatest honour that ever any nation ever had, but God be thanked, it is well.

No. 14.—*Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Chancellor*, 8th August, 1588.

By the coppy of the Lord Admyrall's letters brought this daye to the Campe by the Earle of Cumberland, your Lordship may perceive what is become of the Spanish Fleete. I am sorry the Lord Admyrall was forced to leave the prosecution of the enemie throughe the wants he sustayned. Our halfe doings doth breed dishonour and leaveth the disease uncured. The Earle of Derby and the rest of the Commissioners arrived this morning at Dover. The Lord Admyrall cometh this night to the Downs. And so I humbly take my leave.

At the Campe the 8th of August 1588.

Your Lordship's to command

FRA. WALSYNGHAM.

No. 15.—*Sir Francis Walsyngham to Lord Burghley.*

My very good Lord, immediately uppon my arrival at the campe I met with the Earle of Comberland sent hither unto her Majestie from the Lord Admyrall.

By his Lordships letter (whereof I send your Lordship a copy) you may perceive where he left the Spanysh Fleete. It is hard now to resolve what advyse to give her Majestie for disarming, either by sea or land untyll it shall be knowen what is become of the sayd fleete. The Earl of Comberland telleth me that the Lord Admyrall would be this night at the Downes. And so I humbly take my leave.

At the Camp in the Lord Generalls tent the 8th of August 1588.

Your Lordships to command

FRA. WALSYNGHAM.

No. 16.—*Sir Francis Drake to the Queen*, 8th August, 1588.

The absence of my Lord Admiral, Most gracious Sovereign hath emboldened me to put the pen to the paper. Upon Friday last upon good consideration we left the Army of Spain so far to the Northward that they could recover neither England nor Scotland, and within 3 days after we were entertained with a great storm considering the time of the year the which storm, in many of our judgments hath not a little annoyed the enemys army. If the wind hinder it not I think they are forced to Denmark and that for divers causes certain it is that many of their people are sick and not a few killed, their Ships, sailes, ropes and waste, require great reparation for that they have all felt of your Majestys forces.

If your Majesty thought it meet, it were a good business, you sent presently to Denmark to understand the truth and to deal with their King according to your Majestys great wisdom. I have not written this whereby your Majesty should diminish any of your forces. Your Highness' enemies are many, yet God hath and will hear your Majestys prayer, putting your hand to the plough for the defence of His Truth as your Majesty hath begun. God for his Christs sake bless your Sacred Majesty now and for ever.

Written aboard your Majestys very good Ship the "Revenge" this 8th of August 1588.

Your Majestys far the lowest vassal

FRA. DRAKE.

No. 17.—*Sir F. Drake to Sir F. Walsingham*, 10th August, 1588. (Extract.)

Most Honorable.

The army of Spain I think certainly to be put either into Norway or Denmark there are divers causes which moveth me so to think. The first, we understood by divers prisoners which we have taken that generally through their whole fleet, there was no one ship free of sick people. Secondly, their ships masts, Sails, and ropes were very much decayed and spoiled by our own great shot. Thirdly at Calais by fire we forced them to cut many of their Cables whereby they lost many of their anchors which of necessity they must seek to supply. . . . The Prince of Parma as I take him to be as a Bear robbed of her whelps and no doubt being so great a soldier as he is, that he will soon, if he may, undertake some great matter for his rest will stand now thereupon. It is for certain that the Duke of Sidonia stands somewhat jealous of him and the Spaniards begin to hate him, their honour being touched so near, many of their lives lost I assure your honour not so little as 5000 men less, than when first we saw them near Plymouth, divers of their ships sunk and taken, and they have nothing to say for themselves in excuse, but that they came to the place appointed which was at Calais and there awaited the Duke of Parmas coming above 24 hours, yea and until they were fired thence. . . . Written with much haste for that we are ready to set sail, to prevent the Duke of Parma this southerly wind, if it please God, for truely my poor opinion is that we should have a great eye unto him.

From Her Majestys very good ship the Revenge the 10th day of August 1588.

Your honours faithfully to be commanded always

FRA. DRAKE.

THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH FLEETS OF 1588.

COMPILED BY MAJOR L. EDYE.

IN submitting to your readers, and, I might remark, perhaps, the public in general, an approximately correct record of the numerical and *personnel* strength of the two great fleets which for some days disputed the supremacy of the seas three hundred years ago, I have been guided by a strict adherence to official documents only, totally ignoring in every possible manner being either influenced by naval or popular writers, the anxious solicitations of many desirous of treading on the threshold of hearsay, or the traditions of generations of loquacious, but nevertheless time-honoured mariners.

Dealing in the first instance with the Spanish records, it may be seen that they are rich in their fulness and voluminous in their detail and arrangement—arising, unquestionably, from the admirable organisation which existed even before the dawn of the 17th century, in all matters affecting the majesty of the Spanish flag at sea.

The various squadrons, their commanders, the *personnel* (including by name the whole of the staff, military and civil officers, to be employed in the invasion of our "tight little isle"), are all clearly set forth—in fact, as regards the officers, there is not a single case of even the Christian name of one of these sons of Philip's mighty empire that is not fully recorded in all its orthographical accuracy, for the information of future generations of Spaniards.

Whilst, however, extolling the perfection of the Spanish records, there is one detail in the history of this mighty Armada which sailors in particular will not fail to at once notice, as having been practically ignored, and it is unquestionably a strange coincidence that whereas England has an almost complete list of the officers who commanded her ships against "the floating Babel," Spain should only be able to name the commanders of sixty out of one hundred and twenty-eight of her ships.

As a subject also for notice, it will be observed that the mathematical accuracy of the totals of the various columns, as also of the cross totals, are in some columns somewhat incorrect. These have been adjusted throughout in such a manner that at a glance the actual numerical strength of the Spanish Fleet in all its several details, on leaving the river Tagus, is clearly set forth.

By a further careful analysis of this list, as also of the official records, with details of the fleet when leaving Corunna on the 2nd-12th July, it may be seen that they had been up to that date depleted in numbers by no less than 3562 men, inclusive of 450 men at that time in hospital on shore; if such be the case—and there is no reason whatever to question the fact, seeing how every detail in connection with the expedition is duly recorded—then these numbers, supplemented as they must be by those which the Spanish are alleged by English historians to have lost between Lisbon and Ushant, must have reduced them (bearing in mind the paucity of seamen borne) to such a condition as to make them in our more modern days rather a subject of pity than of fear, when compared with our own fleet.

Pursuing our studies still further, we find that the following ships, which left the Tagus on the 19th-29th of May, failed for some particular reason to leave Corunna on the 2nd-12th July, *viz.*, the San Florencia, San Juan Bautista (Castilian), Santa Ana (Viscayan), Miguel Suso, Casa de Paz Grande, Paloma Blanco, David, San Francisco (Tender), and Espiritu Santo. Of these, the Santa Ana, Miguel Suso, David, and San Francisco (Tender), subsequently rejoined the fleet, and are duly recorded as lost during the expedition,* whilst the Paloma Blanca and Casa de Paz Grande appear to have remained at Laredo and Mugia respectively, waiting for favourable weather to rejoin

* *Colec Sans de Barutel Simancas*, art. 4, No. 955.

the flag.* Thus every ship by these documents, from the date of the sailing from the Tagus to that of leaving Corunna, is duly accounted for, with the exception of the Galleon San Florencia and the San Juan Bautista (Castilian). Of these, the San Juan Bautista, with two small craft, had been previously sent in search of the English fleet,† whilst the San Florencia is reported in official documents† as having subsequently also sailed for England. On the other hand, before leaving Corunna, the fleet had been reinforced by the following ships, *viz.*, the San Juan Fernan Dome, Otro Maria, and the Nuestra Senora de la Fresneda.

In the list of Spanish ships furnished hereunder will also be found nine barquentines carrying water and seven barges, manned by a total of 167 seamen. These are not shown as part of the Armada which sailed from Corunna, although it would appear that they left in conjunction with the fleet—probably to return as disposed of in meeting the requirements of the fleet.

It will thus be seen that on the authority of the Spanish archives themselves, the strength of the Armada on the date of their leaving Corunna had not (except as regards men) been in any way reduced, and if we may be guided by the despatches of the Admiral-in-Chief himself, there can be no doubt that they were more efficient, better found, and better prepared for the expedition than they were on leaving the Tagus.

If the condition of the fleet was improved, such was unquestionably the case with the men, for we find that before the final sailing upwards of four hundred soldiers were at one time disembarked owing to their being found worthless (*Colec Navarette*, t. xxx.), from which it may be gathered that others had no doubt on previous occasions, as necessity arose, been similarly treated.

These interesting facts do not in any way bear out the statements made from time to time by English writers, who seem, for some ostensible reason, and apparently without any authority, to have considered it their duty to describe the Armada as having been demoralised, shattered, and disorganised from the very first by the gale which they had to encounter after leaving Lisbon.

No: it cannot be otherwise (with the Spanish records at hand) than a matter of history, as well as a matter of fact, that when the Spanish Armada left Corunna it was the most perfectly equipped fleet that had ever been assembled within the records of man. Whether in proportion to the size of the ships they were insufficiently manned by sailors, or whether they were overcrowded by soldiers, adventurers, and their attendants, and thus rendered unmanageable, is not a question that can be discussed in our present limited space, although it may be fairly argued, like the tale of Gwynne the Welshman, and the alleged fabulous losses of the Spaniards, with a good deal more truism than is generally supposed, that the defeat of the Armada was due in a large measure to causes which do not in any way detract from the valour and dash which has been so often displayed by the sons of Castile and Arragon.

Coming to a consideration of the English Fleet, we find it is not quite so detailed or accurate in its records as the Spanish, arising, no doubt, from the fact that Lord Howard does not, by any existing document, appear to have compiled or submitted to the authorities, as in the case of the Spanish commander-in-chief, any list of the ships placed under his command; indeed, it would be somewhat difficult to realise how such a roll could have been prepared, excepting as regards the Royal Ships, bearing in mind the peculiar constitution of the English fleet on this occasion.

Various lists have from time to time been published, all more or less differing from one another, setting forth, with apparently official authority, the number, names, etc., of the

* Letter of the Duke of Medina-Sidonia, 11th July, 1588, and *Colec Sans de Barutel Simancas*, art. 4, No. 919.

† *Colec Sans de Barutel Simancas*, art. 6, No. 107.

‡ *Ibid.*, art. 4, Nos. 897, 913, 916.

ships which formed "England's wooden walls" in the great sea-fight of 1588. These lists have been handed down from generation to generation, from writer to writer, without any apparent effort having been made by any of them, as far as can be traced, to either verify existing information or supplement the same by the names of those still unrecorded ships and officers who formed, fought, and won "Britain's Salamis."

It is with great regret that even this list, containing so many additions, should be still wanting in the names of many of those gallant sea-captains who braved so much for their Queen and country; such, however, must be the case, until such time as the musty records of past ages, with their vast wealth of unrecorded information, are unfolded for the benefit of mankind and to the honour of those who have done so much to consolidate the majesty of the empire.

The list furnished, supplemented and corrected by information obtained through official sources, will be observed to consist of upwards of two hundred vessels of all sizes, ranging from the eleven hundred tons of Martin Frobisher's proud command to the little *Peppin* of twenty tons, with her eight brave and fearless seamen.

In addition to these, there are many claimants for the proud distinction of having shared in the perils of the great Anglo-Spanish fight. Of these, a few would seem unquestionably to have some claim to participate in the honours of the great event; at the same time, as their claim, except in one instance, is unsupported by any official record, they have been omitted from the general list, until such time as their deeds can be authenticated, with a view to dissipating any doubt there may be on the subject.

Knowing, however, the deep interest taken by the general public in the production of the general list, as also anticipating that others may probably be better able to trace the requisite authority in question, a list is subjoined, as follows, of those whose claims would seem to justify favourable consideration:—

Name of Ship	*Tons*	*Men*	*Commander*
Christopher of *Fowey*	15	...	Thomas Rashley
(Privy Council Letter, 14th July 14th, 1588.)			
Expedition of *Weymouth*	70	50	
(MS. in King's Library, 14 B, XIII.)			
Defiance			
The Lord High Admiral's pinnace.			
Elizabeth of *Dartmouth*	70	60	
Gabriel of *Dartmouth*	150	80	
Prudence of *Bideford*	...	...	Sir John Carew
Phœnix of *Dartmouth*	70	50	

Whilst the following officers are claimed by their descendants as having commanded ships during the memorable fight, *viz.*, Captains Bellamy, Gerard, Harvey, Lye, Morys or Morish, Preston, and Prowse.

As in the case of the ships, so similarly the same difficulty presents itself in connection with the names of these officers, there being no official record existing of their having taken any part whatever in the fight, except in the case of Captain Prowse, whose name is frequently met with, but never coupled with any particular command.

Whilst, however, searching for the desired information, the following interesting list of officers appointed to serve in the ships "at Plimmouthe under Sr frac Drak" has been traced, and is submitted for information.

CAPTAINS: Platt, Eressby, Roche, Marchant, Hawkins, Mannington, White, Sidnam, Hawse, Poole, Rivers, Baker, Spindils, Yonge, Pepper, Acton, Whedon, Wilson, Polwhele, Harris, Fleeke (of *London*), Legos, Lancaster (of *London*).

LIEUTENANTS: Skidmore, Rottenbury, Williams, Vernothrey, Martin, Frost, Juggs, Nicholls.

ENSIGNEES: Strowde, Tether, Stricklowe, Thompson, Nicholson.

SERGEANTS: Mune, Awstin, Jones, Deckham, Fenner, Judson, Gowen.

It will not fail to be observed that the armament of the English fleet is only treated with in connection with ten of the London ships, a circumstance arising out of the fact that our records are almost silent on the matter. This is very much to be regretted, but until further information is placed at our disposal it would be manifestly absurd to

venture on any supposition liable at any moment to be refuted.

Various authors, as usual, have quoted various numbers. Of these that one referred to by Mr. W. H. K. Wright, F.R.H.S., is perhaps as correct as any, *viz.*, eight hundred and thirty-seven guns, and at that number, until we are better informed, we must fix our rough total.

In conclusion, I beg to express the deep sense of my obligation to the Mayors of Aldborough, Barnstaple, Bridgwater, Chester, Chichester, Deal, Dover, Feversham, Grimsby, Harwich, Ipswich, Isle of Wight (Newport), King's Lynn, Lowestoft, Lyme, Poole, Portsmouth, Rye, Sandwich, Scarborough, and Weymouth; also to the officials of the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries, and several other gentlemen, who have so courteously assisted me in what has unquestionably been a most interesting study.

Spanish Ships.

Nominal List and Summary of the galleons, tenders, zabras, galleasses, galleys, and other ships forming the Ever-glorious Armada ordered to assemble in the river Tagus (Lisbon) by King Philip the 2nd of Spain, and of which Don Alonzo Perez de Guzman, the Good (Duke of Medina-Sidonia), was Captain-general, showing their burthen, armament, captains, number of soldiers, sailors, priests, and medical staff, as also the amount of provision furnished.

[* Amended total. † Error in cross total.]

Those ships marked * are returned as lost or missing in Spanish official records (*Colec Sans de Barutel Simancas*, art. 4, No. 955).

Armada of Portuguese Galleons, etc.

No.			Tons	Guns	Soldiers	Sailors	Total
1	Galleon	San Martin ... *Flagship in Chief*	1000	48	300	177	477
2	,,	San Juan ... *Vice-Flagship in Chief*	1050	50	321	179	500
3	,,	San Marcos ...	790	33	292	117	409
4*	,,	San Felipe ...	800	40	415	117	532
5	,,	San Luis ... Captain Juan de Alvarado	830	38	376	116	492
6	,,	San Matheo ...	750	34	277	120	397
7	Galleon	Santiago ...	520	24	300	93	393
8	,,	Florencia ... Captain Nicholas de Bartolo	961	52	400	86	486
9	,,	San Xpobal ...	352	20	300	78	378
10	,,	San Bernardo	352	21	250	81	331
11	The Zabra	Augusta ...	166	13	55	57	112
12	,,	Julia ..	166	14	44	72	116
	(12)	Official No. ...	7737	347 387*	3330	1290 1293*	4623

The Viscayian Armada.

Juan Martinez de Recalde, *Captain-General.*
Vice-Admiral.

13*	Santa Ana ... ... *Flagship.* Captain Juan Perez de Mucio	768	30	256	73	329
14*	El Gran Grin ... ... *Vice-Flagship.* Captain Andres Felipe	1160	28	256	73	329
15	Santiago ... ... Juan Lopez de Zubelzu (*Master*)	666	25	214	102	316
16*	La Concepcion de Zubelzu	486	16	90	70	160
17*	La Concepcion de Juanes del Cano ...	418	18	164	61	225
18*	La Magdalena ... Domingo de Garate (*Master*)	530	18	193	67	260
19	San Juan ... ... Captain Domingo de Hernando	350	21	114	80	194
20*	La Maria Juan ... Captain Pedro de Ugarte	665	24	172	100	272
21	Santa Maria de Montemayor Jeronimo Gutierrez (*Master*)	707	18	206	45	251
22	La Manuela ... ... Aufrion Roquin (*Master*)	520	12	125	54	179
23*	Maria de Aquirre (Tender)	70	6	20	23	43
24	La Isabella ,,	71	10	20	22	42
25*	Miguel Suso ,,	36	6	20	26	46
26	San Esteban ,, Martin Aschagara (*Master*)	96	6	20	26	46
	(14)	Official No. ...	6567 6543*	238	1937 1870*	863 822*	2800 2692*

The Castilian Armada.

Diego Flores de Valdes, *General.*
Gregorio de las Alas, *Admiral.*

27	Galleon	San Xpobal .. *Flagship*	700	36	205	120	225† 325
28*	,,	San Juan Bautista *Vice-Flagship.* Captain Pablo de Arambar. Domingo Perez (*Master*)	750	24	207	136	243† 343
29	,,	San Pedro ... Captain Francisco de Cuellar	530	24	141	131	272
30	,,	San Juan el Menor Captain Gregorio Melendez	530	24	163	113	276
31	,,	Santiago el Mayor	530	24	210	132	343† 342
32	,,	San Felipe y Santiago	530	24	151	116	267
33	,,	la Asuncion ...	530	24	199	114	313
34	,,	Nuestra Señora del Barrio	530	24	155	108	263
35	,,	San Medel y Celedon	530	24	160	101	261

No.		Tons	Guns	Soldiers	Sailors	Total
36	Galleon Santa Ana ...	250	24	91	80	171
37	,, Nuestra Señora de Begona	750	24	174	123	297
38*	La Trinidad	872	24	180	122	302
39	Santa Catalina ... Lorenzo Lopez (*Master*)	882	24	190	159	349
40*	San Juan Bautista ... Fernando de Mero (*Master*)	650	24	192	93	285
41*	Nuestra Señora del Socorro (Tender)	75	24	20	25	45
42*	San Antonio de Padua (Tender)	75	12	20	46	66
	(16) Official No. ...	8714	384	2458	1719	4177

Armada of Andalusian Ships.

Don Pedro de Valdes, *Capitan-General.*

43*	Nuestra Señora del Rosario *Flagship.* Commonly known as "The Capitana." Juan de Viana (*Master*)	1150	46	304	118	422
44	San Francisco ... ... *Vice-Flagship,* Martin Delicard (*Master*)	915	21	222	56	278
45	Galleon San Juan ...	810	31	245	89	334
46	San Juan de Gargarin Francisco Gonzales (*Master*)	569	16	165	56	221
47	La Concepcion ... Antonio Hidalgo (*Master*)	862	20	185	71	256
48*	Duquesa Santa Ana (Storeship) Juan Saurez (*Master*)	900	23	280	77	357
49	Santa Catalina ..	730	23	231	77	308
50	La Trinidad ... ... Juan de Paz (*Master*)	650	13	192	74	266
51	Santa Maria del Juncal Esteban Gentil (*Master*)	730	20	228	80	308
52	San Bartolomé ... Francisco Sanchez (*Master*)	976	27	240	72	312
53*	El Espiritu Santo (Tender)	70	...	33	10	43
	(11) Official No. ...	8762 8362*	240	2325	780	3105

Armada of the Province of Guipuzco.

Miguel de Oquendo, *General.*

54*	Santa Ana ... ... *Flagship.* Martin de Igueldo (*Master*)	1200	47	303	82	385
55*	Nuestra Señora de la Rosa *Vice-Flagship.* Captain Martin de Villafranca.	945	26	233	64	297
56*	San Salvador	958	25	321	75	396
57*	San Estéban	736	26	196	68	264
58	Santa Marta	548	20	173	63	236
59	Santa Bárbara ... ... Captain Cristobal de Avila	525	12	154	45	199
60	San Bonaventura ...	379	21	168	53	221
61	La Maria San Juan ...	291	12	110	30	140
62	Santa Cruz ... ... Diego de Cabrora (*Master*)	680	16	156	32	188
63*	Doncella (Storeship) ... Antonio Mendez (*Master*)	500	16	156	32	188
64*	La Asuncion (Tender)	60	9	20	23	43
65	San Bernabé ,,	69	9	20	23	43
	(12) Official No. ...	6991 6891*	247 239*	1992 2010*	616 590*	2608 2600*

Armada of Levantine Ships.

Martin de Bertendona, *Commander.*

No.		Tons	Guns	Soldiers	Sailors	Total
66	Regazona ... .. *Flagship.* Manuel Orlando (*Master*)	1249	30	344	80	424
67*	Lavia ... ... *Vice-Flagship*	728	25	203	71	274
68*	Rata Coronada ... Captain Francisco Vidal	820	35	335	84	419
69*	San Juan de Sicilia ... Captain Lucas de Juan	800	26	279	63	342
70*	La Trinidad Valencera Captain Oracio	1100	42	281	79	360
71*	La Anunciada	703	24	196	79	275
72*	San Nicholas Prodaneli Captain Marino Prodaneli	834	26	374	81	355† 455
73*	Juliana	860	32	325	70	395
74*	Santa Maria de Vison... Captain Juan de Bartolo	666	18	236	71	307
75	La Trinidad de Scala Captain Francisco de Isla	900	22	307	79	386
	(10) Official No. ...	7705 660*	280	2780 2880*	767 757*	3527 3632*

Armada of Storeships.

Juan Lopez de Medina, *Commander.*

76*	Gran Grifon .. ... *Flagship.* Captain Juan Lopez de Medina	650	38	243	43	286
77	San Salvador ... ... *Vice-Flagship.* Captain Juan de Villaviciosa	650	24	218	43	261
78*	Perro Marino .. ... Captain Gabriel Perez	200	7	70	24	49† 94
79*	Falcon Blanco Mayor Captain Sebastian de la Pena	500	16	161	36	161† 197
80*	Castilio Negro ... Captain Pedro Ferrat	750	27	279	34	273† 313
81*	Barca de Amburg ... Captain Juan de San Martin	600	23	239	25	264
82	Casa de Paz Grande ... Captain Pedro Santiere	650	26	198	27	225
83*	San Pedro Mayor ... Juan Enriquez (*Master*)	581	29	213	28	241
84	El Sanson ... ... Captain Antonio Termino	500	18	200	31	231
85*	San Pedro Menor ... Captain Juan Gregorio de la Pena	500	18	157	23	180
86	Barca de Anzique ...	450	26	200	25	225
87*	Falcon Blanco Mediano Captain Pedro de Arechaga	300	16	76	27	103
88	San Andres .. ... Captain Juan de Villanueva	400	14	150	28	178
89	Casa de Paz Chica ...	350	15	162	24	186
90*	Ciervo Volante ... Captain Juan de Peramato	400	18	200	22	222
91	Paloma Blanca .. Captain Pedro Montana	250	12	56	20	76
92*	La Ventura	160	4	58	14	72
93*	Santa Bárbara ... ... Captain Cristobal de Avila	370	10	70	22	92
94*	Santiago ... ... Captain Juan Hernandez de Luna	600	19	56	30	86
95*	David	450	7	50	24	74
96	El Gato ... ... Captain Francisco de Esquivas	400	9	40	22	62

No.		Tons	Guns	Soldiers	Sailors	Total
97	Esayas	260	4	30	16	46
98	San Gabriel	280	4	35	20	55
	Captain Juan de Esquivel					
	(23) Official No. ...	10271	384	3121	608	3729
		10251*		3161*		3769*

Tenders and Zabras.

Don Antonio Hurtado de Mendoza, *Commander.*

Superseded at Corunna by Don Agustin de Ojeda.

99*	Nuestra Señora del Pilar de Zaragoza ... *Flagship*	300	11	109	51	160
100*	La Caridad (English)	180	12	70	36	106
101	San Andres (Scotch) ...	...	12	40	29	69
102*	El Crucifixo	150	8	40	29	69
103	Nuestra Señora del Puerto	55	8	30	33	63
104*	La Concepcion de Carasa	70	5	30	42	72
105*	Nuestra Señora de Begona	64	...	20	26	46
106	La Concepcion de Capetillo	60	10	20	26	46
107*	San Jeronimo ...	50	4	20	37	57
108	Nuestra Señora de Gracia	57	5	20	34	54
	Juan de la Mora					
109*	La Concepcion de Francisco de Latero ...	75	6	20	29	59† 49
110*	Nuestra Señora de Guadaloupe ..	70	...	20	42	62
111*	San Francisco	70	...	20	37	57
112	Espiritu Santo ...	75	..	20	47	47† 67
113	Trinidad	...	2	...	23	23
114*	Nuestra Señora de Castro	..	2	...	26	26
115	San Andres	...	2	...	15	15
116*	La Concepcion de Valmaseda	..	2	...	27	27
117*	La Concepcion de Somanila	.	...	...	31	31
118*	Santa Catalina	...	...	...	23	23
119*	San Juan de Carasa ...	..	...	...	23	23
120*	Asuncion	...	...	..	23	23
	(22) Official No. ...	1131	91	479	174	1093
		1276*	89*		689*	1168*

Neapolitan Galleasses,

Don Hugo de Monçado, *Commander.*

121*	Galleass San Lorenzo ... *Flagship* ...	50	264	124	386† 388
122	,, Napolitana	50	264	112	376
	Captain Perucho Moran				
123*	,, Girona	50	169	120	289
124	,, Zuninga	50	178	112	290
	Captain D. Pedro de Centellas				
	(4, with 1200 rowers)	200	873	468	1341
			875*		1343*

Portuguese Galleys,

Don Diego Medrano, *Commander.*

125	Galley Capitana	5	...	106	106
126	,, Princesa	5	...	90	90
127*	Galley Diana	5	...	94	94
	Captain Pantoja				
128	,, Bazana...	5	...	72	72
	(4, with 888 rowers)	20		362	362

Reinforcements which arrived at Corunna.

San Juan Fernan Dome	183	57	240
Otro Maria (Tender)	20	25	45
Nuestra Señora de la Fresneda (Tender)			20
	203	102	305

Barquentines carrying Water.

	Sailors	Total
Nuestra Señora de la Asuncion	14	14
Pedro Yanez (*Master*)		
San Jorge	11	11
Concepcion	24	24
San Antonio	17	17
Otro San Antonio	16	16
San Juan	8	8
Jesus de Ayuda	11	11
San Lorenzo	5	5
Concepcion	19	19
Captain Francisco Gonzales.		
Seven Barges	42	42
	167	167

Official General Summary of the Armada, excluding Barquentines and Barges.

	Ships	Tons	Guns	Sold'rs	Sailors	Total
Armada of Portuguese Galleons ...	12	7737	347 387	3330	1293	4623
Vizcayian Armada ...	14	6567 6543	238	1937 1870	863 822	2800 2692
Castilian ,, ...	16	8714	384	2458	1719	4171 4177
Andalusian ,, ...	11	8762 8362	240	2327 2325	780	3105
Guipuzcoan ,, ...	14 12	6991 6891	247 239	1992 2010	616 590	2608 2600
Levantine ,, ...	10	7705 8660	280	2780 2880	767 757	3523 3637
Armada of Storeships	23	10271 10251	384	3121 3161	608	3729 3769
Tenders and Zabras	22	1121 1276	91 89	479	574 689	1093 1168
Neapolitan Galleasses	4	...	200	773 875	468	1341 1343
Portuguese Galleys	4	...	20	...	362	362
	130 128	57868	2431	19295	8050	27365
Rowers						2088
Official Total of *personnel*						29453
Amended Total of *personnel*, tonnage, and armament ..		58434	2461	19388	8088	27476
Rowers						2088
						29564

CLASSIFICATION OF SHIPS FORMING THE ARMADA, EXCLUDING CARABELAS AND BARQUENTINES.

	Galleons and large ships (should be 63)	65
	Storeships	25
	Tenders	19
	Zabras, etc.	13
	Galleasses	4
	Galleys	4
	Having a tonnage of 57,868	130 (128)
ARMAMENT:	Bronze guns of various sizes, including a large number of cannon, culverins, demi-culverins, and swivel guns	1497
	Cast-iron guns of various sizes ...	934
	Field guns	12
	Arquebuses	7000
	Muskets	1000
	Pikes	10,000
	Partisans and halberds ..	1000
	Small pikes	6000
SHOT ...	Ships' guns	123,790
	Field guns	3500
POWDER ...	... ...	5175 quintales
LEAD ...	... ...	1238 ,,
GUT AND CORD for Arquebuses	...	1151 ,,
ANIMALS ...	Mules, with carts of various sizes	40

In addition, and in case of a landing being effected, there is also provided such tools as spades, pick-axes, bill-hooks, pikes, poles, baskets, and the necessary knapsacks for 700 workmen, and for which number of men there are provided three of each sort of the above-named tools.

PERSONNEL:	Spanish Soldiers (162 companies	16,793
	Portuguese ,, ...	2000
	Sailors	8050
	Volunteers	116
	Servants to ditto	465
	Volunteers (subsidised) ...	228
	Servants to ditto	167
,,	*Hospital Staff.*	
	Don Martin de Alarcon, Administrator and Vicar-General of the Holy Inquisition	1
	Deputy Administrator-General	1
	Physicians	5
	Chief Surgeon	1
	Surgeons	4
	Surgeons' Mates	5
	Dispensers	4
	Commissary	1
	Steward	1
	Sub Officials and Nurses ...	62
		— 85

Personnel:	*Priests, &c.*		
	Of the Order of San Francisco ...	8	
	,, Burgos ...	20	
	,, St. Augustin ... (Spanish)	9	
	,, ,, ... (Portuguese)	14	
	,, San Francisco del Pano (Portuguese)	16	
	,, ,, 3rd Order (Portuguese)	8	
	Barefooted Friars (Spanish) ...	29	
	,, ,, (Portuguese) ...	10	
	,, Carmelites	12	
	Portuguese ,, ...	9	
	Andalusian Dominicans ...	22	
	Spanish Teatinos	15	
	Portuguese ,, ...	8	
		--	180
,,	Gentlemen of the Household of His Excellency the Duke of Medina-Sidonia		22
	Servants to ditto		50
	,, Commissary-General and other officers		50
	Judges		19
	Rowers		2088
			30,656

PROVISIONS.	Biscuit	110,000	quintales
	Wine	11,117	,,
	Salt Pork	6000	,,
	Cheese	3000	,,
	Fish	6000	,,
	Rice	4000	,,
	Beans and Chick Peas	6000	fanegas
	Oil	10,000	arrobas
	Vinegar	21,000	,,
	Water	11,000	,,

[Quintal = 100 lbs. Arroba = 32 pints]
[Fanega = 1 cwt.

Being provisions calculated to victual the Armada for six months.

ENGLISH SHIPS.

Nominal List and Summary of Ships, both "greate and small," forming the "Englishe ffleete" under Charles Howard, Baron of Effingham (Lord High Admiral of England), showing their burthen, commanders, sailors and soldiers combined, as also, in some cases, "the townes" by which they were furnished.

Her Matie whole Armye at the Seas against the Spanish fforces in 1588.

No. of Ship	*Name of Ship*	*Tons*	*Commander*	*No. of Men*
1	The Arke*	800	The Lord Admiral Lord Howard of Effingham	425
2	Bonaventure†	600	Earl of Cumberland	250

No. of Ship	Name of Ship	Tons	Commander	No. of Men
3	Raynebowe	500	Lord Henry Seymor	250
4	Lyone‡ ...	500	Lord Tho. Howarde	250
5	White Beare	1000	Lord Edmund Sheffeld	500
6	Vaintguarde	500	Sir Will. Wynter ... John Wynter, Lieutenant	250
7	Revenge ...	500	Sir fra. Drake .. *Vice-Admiral*	250
8	Elizabeth-Jonas	900	Sir Robert Southwell	500
9	Victorye ... Captain R. Barker	800	John Hawkins .. *Rear-Admiral*	400
10	Antellope ...	400	Sir Henry Palmer ...	160
11	Tryumphe ...	1100	Martin frobisher ...	500
12	Dreadnaughte	400	Sir Geo. Beston ..	200
13	Marye Rose	600	Edward Fenton ..	250
14	Nonperely§ ...	500	Tho. fenner ...	250
15	Hope ...	600	Robert Crosse ...	250
16	Gally Bonavolia	250	W. Boroughe ...	250
17	Swyftesure ...	400	Edward fenner ...	180
18	Swallowe ...	360	Richard Hawkins ...	160
19	Foresight ...	300	Chr. Baker	160
20	Ayde ...	250	W. ffenner	120
21	Bull	200	Jeremy Turner ...	100
22	Teigar ...	200	John Bostocke ...	100
23	Tramontana	150	Luke Warde... ...	70
24	Scoute ...	120	Henry Ashley ...	70
25	Achates ...	100	Grigorie Riggs ...	60
26	Charles ...	70	John Roberts ...	45
27	Moone ...	60	Essex Clifforde ...	40
28	Advyse ...	50	John Harris	40
29	Martyne ...	50	Walter Gower ...	35
30	Spye ...	50	Ambros Warde ...	40
31	Sonne ...	40	Richard Buckley, *Master*	30
32	Signett ...	30	John Shirine, *Master*	20
33	Brigandine ...	90	Thomas Skott ...	35
34	George Hoye	120	Richard Hodges, *Master*	24
		12590		6264

* *Arke Ralegh*, or *Arke Royal;* renamed *Ann Royal* in 1608; referred to as the *Ann* in 1624.
† *Elizabeth Bonaventure.* ‡ *Golden Lion.* § *Nonpareil.*

Merchauntes Shippes appoynted to serve Westwardes under the charge of Sir ffraunces Drake.

35	Galleon Leycester	400	George Fenner ...	160
36	Merchaunte Royall	400	Roberte Flicke ...	160
37	Edward Bonaventure	300	James Lancaster ...	120
38	Golden Noble ...	250	Adam Seigar ...	110
39	Gryffinne ..	200	William Hawkins	100
40	Mynyon	200	William Wynter ...	80
41	B. Talbotte (Fireship)	200	Henry White ..	90
42	Tho. Drake ...	200	Henry Spindelowe	80
43	Sparke	200	William Sparke ...	90
44	Hopewell ...	200	John Merchaunte...	100
45	Galleon Dudley of *Barnstaple* ...	250	James Erisey ...	96
46	Virgin, God Save her of *Barnstaple*	200	John Greenfield ...	70
47	Hope Hawkins of *Plymouth* ...	200	John Rivers ...	80
48	B. Bonde ...	150	William Poole ...	70
49	B. Bonner ...	150	Charles Cæsar ...	70
50	B. Hawkyns ...	150	—— Pridiox ...	70
51	Elizabeth Drake of *Lyme* ...	60	Thomas Ceelye ...	30
52	B. Buggans ...	80	John Langfoirt ...	50
53	Elizabeth ffounds	80	Roger Graunte ...	50
54	B. Sallinger ...	160	John Seyntheger ...	80
55	Hartsease ...	...	Hanibal Sharpham	24
56	Goulden Hinde ...	50	Thomas Fleminge	30
57	Makeshifte ...	60	Peers Leman ...	40
58	Dyamond of *Dart*	60	Robert Hollande ...	40
59	Speedwell ...	60	Hugh Hardinge, *Master*	14
60	Bare Younge of *Lyme*	140	John Yonge ...	70
61	Chaunce	60	James founes ...	40
62	Delight	50	William Coxe ...	40
63	Nightingale ...	40	John Griffinge ..	30
64	Small Carvell ...	30		20
65	Flyboat Younge...	50	Nicholas Webbe ...	50
66	Unytye	80	Humfrey Sydenham	40
67	Rowe Bucke of *Dartmouth* ...	300	Jacob Whiddon ...	120
68	B. Mannington ...	160	Ambrose Mannington	80
		5170		2394

Shippes sette foorth and Paide uppon the Charge of the Cittie of London in Aº 1588.

69	Hercules	300	George Barne ...	120
70	Tobie	250	Roberte Barrett ...	100
71	Mayflower ...	200	Edward Bancks ...	90
72	Mynyon	200	John Dale... ...	90
73	Royall Defence ...	160	John Chester ...	80
74	Assention ...	200	John Bacon ...	100
75	Guyfte of God ..	180	Thomas Luntlowe	80
76	Prymerose ...	200	Roberte Bringbone	90
77	Margarett and John John Nash (*Master*),	200	John fisher ... Richard Tomson (*Lieutenant*)	90
78	Golden Lion ...	140	Robert Wilcox ...	70
79	Diana	80	Edward Cocke ...	40
80	B. Burre ...	160	John Sarracole ...	70
81	Teigar	200	William Cæsar ...	90
82	Brave	160	William furthoe ...	70
83	Redd Lion ...	200	Jarvis Wilde ...	90
84	Centuryon ...	250	Samuell foxcrafte...	100
85	Moonshine ...	60	John Broughte ...	30
86	Tho. Bonneventur	140	William Aldridge	70
87	Relyfe	60	John Kinge ...	30
88	George Noble ... 14 calivers and 10 musketts	150	Henry Bellingham Richard Harper (*Master*)	80
89	Anthonye ... 12 calivers and 8 musketts	110	George Harper ... Richard Dove (*Master*)	60
90	Tobie ... ... 14 calivers and 10 musketts	140	Christopher Pigotte Richard Cuttle (*Master*)	70
91	Salemander of *Lee* 14 calivers and 8 musketts	120	—— Damford ... William Goodland (*Master*)	60
92	Rose Lyon of *Lee* 12 calivers and 8 musketts	110	Bar. Acton .. Robert Duke (*Master*)	50

No. of Ship	Name of Ship	Tons	Commander	No. of Men
93	Antellop ... ... 14 calivers and 10 musketts	120	—— Denison ... Abraham Bonnr (*Master*)	60
94	Jewell of *Lee* ... 14 calivers and 8 musketts	120	—— Rowell ... Henry Rawlyn (*Master*)	60
95	Paunch ... ... 12 calivers and 8 musketts	160	William Buttler, *Master*	70
96	Providence of *Lee* 14 calivers and 10 musketts	130	Richard Chester ...	60
97	Dolphin of *Lee* ... 14 calivers and 8 musketts	160	William Hare, *Master*	70
98	Passporte ...	86	Christopher Colthurst	40
		4746		2180

In addition to the armaments above set forth, the ships named carried "sakers, mynions, falcons, fowlers, and also had to have pikes, bills, and swords sufficient with convenient fierworks."

Merchants Shippes servinge under the Charge of the Lord Admyrall and paid by her Matie

These eight ships served about vij weeks in her Mate paie.

99	The Susan Parnell	220	Nicholas George ...	80
100	Vylolett	220	Martin Hauks ..	60
101	Solloman ...	170	Edmund Musgrow	80
102	Anne ffraunces ..	180	Charles Lister ...	70
103	George Boneventr	200	Eleaz Hickam ...	80
104	Jane Boneventr ...	100	Tho Hallwood ...	50
105	Vynyaerd ...	160	Beñiam Cooke ...	60
106	Salomõe	140	John Vassall ...	50
		1390		530

These Shippes and Barques following served the whole tyme only for her Mate Pay.

107	White Lyon ...	140	Charles Howard ...	50
108	Dysdayne ...	80	Jonas Bradbury ...	45
109	Larke	50	Thomas Chichester	20
110	Edward of *Malden*	180	Will. Pearce ...	30
111	Marygolde ...	30	Will. Newton ...	12
112	Black Dogge ...	20	John Davis ...	10
113	Katherine ...	20	...	10
114	ffauncy	50	John Paule, *Master*	20
115	Peppin	20		8
116	Nightingale ...	160	John Doate ...	16
		750		221

The Fifteen Shippes that transported Victuals Westward.

117	Mary Rose ...	180	Francis Burnell ...	70
118	Elizabeth Bonaventr		...	60
119	Pellican	112	John Clarke ...	50
120	Hope	107	John Skinner ...	40
121	Unytie	110	John Moore ...	40
122	Elizabeth of *Lee* ...	115	William Bower ...	60
123	John of *London* ...	100	Richard Rose ...	70
124	Bersabe	80	Edward Bryan ..	60
125	Mary Gold ...	80	Robert Bowers ...	50
126	White Hinde ...	130	Richard Browne ...	40
127	Guyft of God ...	120	Robert Harrison ...	40
128	Jonas	115	Edward Bell ...	50
129	Salloman of *Alborough*	160	George Streat ...	60
130	Richard Duffield	120	William Adams ...	70
131	Pearle	114	Lawrence Mower	50
		1643		810

Coasters under the charge of the Lord Admirall and paid by her Mate

132	The Barque Webbe	80	...	50
133	John Trelawnye ...	150	Tho. Meke ...	70
134	Hart of *Dart* ...	60	James Houghton	30
135	The Barque Pottes	180	Anthony Pottes ...	80
136	Little John ...	40	Laurence Cleyton	20
137	Bartho of *Apsam* ...	130	Nicholas Wrighte	70
138	Rose of *Apsam* ...	110	Thomas Sandye ...	50
139	Guyfte of *Apsam* ...	25	...	20
140	Jacob of *Lyme* ..	90	...	50
141	Revenge of *Lyme*	60	Richard Bedford	30
142	Bark of *Bridgwater*	70	John Smyth ...	30
143	Crescent of *Dart* ..	140	John Wylson ...	75
144	Galleon of *Waym* ...	100	Richard Miller ...	50
145	John Chichester ...	70	John Younge ...	50
146	Katherine of *Waym*	60	...	30
147	Hearte Ann ...	60	John Wynnall ...	30
148	Mynyon of *Bristowe*	230	John Satchefeilde	110
149	Unycorne of *Bristowe*	130	John Langton ...	66
150	Handmaid of *Bristowe*	85	Chr. Pytte ...	56
151	Ayde of *Bristowe*	60	William Megar ...	26
		1930		993

Coasters appoynted to serve under the Lord Henrye Seymor whereof some were paid by her Matie, but the greatest parte by the Porte Townes accordinge as order was taken.

152	Daniell	160	Robert Johnson ...	70
153	Gallion Hutchins	150	Thos. Tucker ...	60
154	Barque Lambe ...	150	Leonard Harvell ...	60
155	ffancie	60	Richard fearne ...	30
156	Griffinne	75	Richard Dobson ...	35
157	Little Hare ...	50	Mathew Railstone	25
158	Handmaide ...	75	John Gattenburge	35
159	Mary Golde of *Hull*	150	ffrancis Johnson ...	70
160	Mathewe	35	Richard Mitchell ..	16
161	Susan	40	John Musgrave ...	20
162	William of *Ipswich*	140	Barnabie Lowe ...	50
163	Catherine of *Ipswich*	125	Thos. Grymble ...	50
164	Primrose of *Harwich*	120	John Cardinall ...	40
165	Anne Bonaventr	60	John Connye ...	50
166	William of *Rye* ...	80	William Coxson ..	60
167	Grace of God of *Dover*	50	William fordred ...	30
168	Elizabeth of *Dovr*	120	John Lidgen ...	70
169	Ruben of *Sandwch*	110	William Crippes ...	68
170	Hassarde of *ffevrsham*	38	Nich Turner ...	34

No. of Ship	*Name of Ship*	*Tons*	*Commander*	*No. of Men*
171	Grace of God of *Yarm*	150	William Musgrave	70
	Six minions and 20 muskets, with falcons, pikes, and swords			
172	May fflower of *King's Lynn*	150	Alexander Musgrave	70
173	William of *Colchester*	100	Thos. Lamberte ...	50
174	John Younge ...	60	Reynold Veyzey ...	30
		2248		1093

Voluntarye Shippes that came into the ffleete after the cominge of the Spanish fforces uppon our Coaste and were paid by her Matie for the time they served.

175	Sampson	300	John Wingfield ...	108
176	ffrancis of *ffoye* ...	140	John Rashley ...	60
177	Heather Hen of *Waym*	60	...	30
178	Golden Ryall of ,,	120	...	60
179	Bark Sutton of ,,	70	Hugh Peerson ...	40
180	Carouse	50	...	25
181	Samaritan of *Dart*	250	...	100
182	Willyam of *Plym*	120	...	60
183	Gallegoe of *Plym*	30	...	20
184	B. Halse	60	Greenfild Halse ...	40
185	Unycorne of *Dart*	76	Raphe Hawes ...	30
186	Grace of *Apsam*	100	Walter Edney ...	50
187	Thos. Bonaventr of *Lyme*	60	John Pentire ...	30
188	Rat of *Weight* ...	80	Gilberte Lea ...	60
189	Margette	60	William Hubbard	46
190	Elizabeth ...	40	...	30
191	Raphaell ...	40	...	40
192	Flye boate		...	40
193	Greyhound of *Alb*or ...		Michael Pullison ..	40
194	John of *Barnstaple* ...		...	65
195	Elsebeth of *Laystre*	90	Thomas Meldrume	30
196	Jonas of *Albor* ...	...	...	25
197	ffortune of *Albor*	...	...	25
		1746		1054

General Summary of the English Ships.

		Tons	*Men*
34	Of her Maties Shippes greatte and small	12590	6264
34	Merchaunte Shippes with Sir ffrauncis Drake westward	5170	2394
30	Shippes paide upon the charge of Ye cittie of London	4746	2180
8	Merchants Shippes serving under the Lord Admiral	1390	530
10	Shippes and Barques serving the whole time for her Majtie paie	755	221
15	Victualling Ships	1643	810
20	Costers Greate and Small under the Lord Admirall paid by ye Queen ...	1930	993
23	Coasters under ye Lord Henry Seymor paid by ye Queen	2248	1093
23	Voluntarye ships great and small ...	1746	1054
197		32218	15539

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Peeke's Description of Plymouth in 1625.—The following description of Plymouth in 1625 by Richard Peeke, of Tavistock, when questioned by the Spaniards, who took him prisoner, may interest and amuse some Plymouth readers. Unfortunately, one is not certain whether it was quite accurate, or whether he was deceiving the Spanish grandees.

"'Of what strength,' quoth another Duke, 'is the fort at Plymouth?' I answered 'Very strong.' 'What ordnance in it?' 'Fifty,' said I. 'That is not so,' said he, 'there are but 17.' 'How many soldiers are there in the fort?' I answered 'Two hundred.' 'That is not so,' quoth a Conde, 'there are but twenty.'

"The Marquis Alquenez asked me, 'Of what strength the little island [*i.e.*, Drake's Island] was before Plymouth?'

"I told him 'I know not.'

"'Then,' quoth he, 'we do.'

"'Is Plymouth a walled town?'

"'Yes, my Lords.'

"'And a good wall.'

"'Yes,' said I, 'a very good wall.'

"'True,' says a Duke, 'to leap over with a staff.'

"'And hath the Town,' said the Duke of Medina,' 'strong gates?'

"'Yes.'

"'But,' quoth he, 'there was neither wood nor iron to those gates, but two days before your fleet came away.'"

There are some points worth noticing in this quaint colloquy: (1) The importance of Plymouth in the sight of the Spanish military authorities. They seemed to have enquired about no other English fortress. Did the Armada memories induce them to regard Plymouth as the key of England, and suggest that in case of a second invasion (which the Spaniards long contemplated, to wipe off their defeat) the true policy was to secure Plymouth and Devon first, and then fight their way up to London, and so not risk a second voyage up the Channel? (2) The Spanish "intelligence department" appears to have been well served. It seems, also, to have been fairly worked under Philip II. Peeke suggests that some Irish priests were the Spanish spies. (3) Even in Peeke's account, Plymouth appears to have been by no means a "fortress of the first class," and a very small affair compared with the great fortress of Queen Victoria's time.

The conclusion is quaint: "'Then, quoth one of the [Spanish] Earls, 'When thou meetest me in Plymouth wilt thou bid me welcome?' I modestly told him, 'I could wish they would not too hastily come to Plymouth; for they would find it another manner of place than as now they slighted it.'" After two and a half centuries, they have not come yet to Plymouth, nor have any other foreign invaders. W. S. L. S.

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ARMADA MEMORIALS.

BY THE EDITOR.

NOW that public interest has been aroused in connection with the proposed celebration of the three-hundredth anniversary of the defeat of the "Invincible" Armada, information respecting memorials and relics at present preserved, or that were at one time known to exist, will be acceptable. Of relics we shall speak but lightly, as we hope on another occasion to deal more fully with them; but we wish more particularly to call attention to various forms of commemoration, once general, and all of which have not died out, even in the present day.

Naturally we begin with Plymouth, for in this town is centred, more than in any other, the interest of the doings of the English fleet in that eventful year, of which this is the tercentenary. It may not be generally known that until a comparatively recent date it was customary for the bells of St. Andrew's to ring a merry peal every year on the Saturday night preceding the 25th of July; and on the Sunday following the Corporation used to walk to church in civic state. This was in commemoration of the defeat of the Armada. Mr. R. N. Worth, in his *History of Plymouth*, says that "for more than two hundred years the anniversary was thus celebrated in Plymouth. It has been reserved for the 19th century to put an end to this interesting practice." It is to be hoped that the present year will witness a revival of such a time-honoured custom. It may be added that the parish records contain several entries of payments made to the "ringers for ringing in remembrance of God's gracious deliverance of this land from Spanish invasion."

In London, to this day, an annual sermon is preached at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, in commemoration of the same event, in conformity with the will of a Mr. Chapman; and in tne same church similar services are held on the anniversaries of the Gunpowder Plot and the Accession of Queen Elizabeth.

One of the most interesting memorials of Armada times is in the church of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, in the city of London. It is a monument to the memory of Martin Bond, the son of the celebrated Alderman Bond, so well known for his Eastern trading ships, and one of the Royal Commissioners. The inscription tells us that Martin Bond "was captaine in ye yeere 1588 at ye campe at Tilbury, and after remained chief captaine of ye trained bands of this citty untill his death," in 1643, aged 85. He was a member of the Haberdashers' Company, who recently restored the monument, which curiously enough represents the captain seated in a tent at the camp; two sentinels are in front, and at the side is a page holding a horse, while in the rear are other tents.*

In Alcester, Leicester, and Nottingham, thanksgiving sermons are also preached annually in connection with the same notable events; and there is little doubt that were a search made in the archives of other old cities and towns, many references would be discovered of this mode of perpetuating the memory of this great national deliverance.

In some churches paintings were introduced to keep the circumstances in remembrance, notably in Gaywood Church, Norfolk; All Saints', Hastings; and Beddington.

The county of Norfolk had very little to do with the Armada and its defeat, although great preparations appear to have been made in the county in arming and drilling the land forces. But a Lynn man who brought the good news to Norwich of the meeting of the Spaniards on the seas by the Queen's fleet was paid 5*s.*, and the ringers of St. Peter Mancroft had 3*s.* for "ringing on the tryumfing day had of the Spanyards," by the mayor's command, and 2*s.* 4*d.* for ringing on the "victory day that the Lord gave us over the Spanyards, as appointed by the Queen." (See Rye's *History of Norfolk.*)

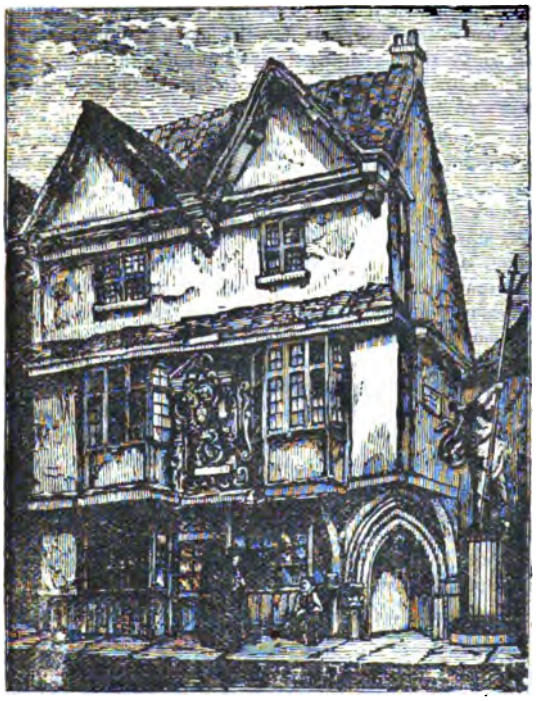
The city of Bristol has, perhaps, the most perfect and interesting memorial of 1588 now in existence. Bristol has very close and interesting associations with this time, for she furnished three ships and a pinnace, named respectively the *Great Unicorn*, the *Minion*, the *Handmaid*, and the *Aid*, which formed part of the Lord Admiral's fleet. This city also sent a large contribution of canvas for the tents at the camp at Tilbury. An Armada memorial still stands in Bristol town, "plain for all folks to see." Visitors entering the city from the railway station will notice in Victoria Street, at its intersection with Temple Street, a figure of Old Father Neptune, which, after skulking about in odd corners for many years, emerged a short time since, with his dolphin and trident, all radiant in colour, and took up a new and —let us hope—a final post in his native parish. This fine old statue was the gift of a patriotic plumber of Temple, who cast and erected it in thankfulness for the defeat of the Spanish Armada, when

> "Right sharp and quick the bells rang out, all night from Bristol town,
> And ere the day three hundred horse had met on Clifton Down."

This figure of Neptune—which has been the subject of several enactments—formerly stood very near the approaches to Bristol Bridge, which, being about to be widened, and the site occupied by the statue required, a clause was introduced into the act for Neptune to be removed to another place, in Temple Street, which, on the passing of the Act referred to, was subsequently done —the new situation being very near to where Dr. White's alms-house now stands. When the trustees of that charity were about to rebuild the front of that house, the statue was found to be in the way, and they endeavoured to obtain its removal; but this was objected to by the authorities, unless the trustees found a site for it. They did find one, a piece of glebe land belonging to the vicar of Temple parish being available. The statue was removed

* *Vide* Noble's *Historical Account, &c.*

thither, the trustees of Dr. White's charity paying £3 per annum for the use of the glebe land. In this dark corner, at the end of a narrow lane that skirts the churchyard of Temple, the statue remained, amidst the filthy surroundings, until 1872, when, by the exertions of the vicar of the parish, it was again removed to its present site at the junction of Temple Street with Victoria Street, being restored to its pristine use, as an ornament to a fountain devoted to the public, the water of which is, however, supplied by the Bristol Water Works Company. Tradition avers (and we see no reason to doubt it) that this statue, which is of lead, was given to the parish by a plumber, who was a parishioner, and also desired thus to commemorate the destruction of the Spanish Armada.†



Another interesting note on Bristol may be made here. On 24th November, 1588, the whole population of Bristol turned out and filled the churches to thank God for his great deliverance in answer to a nation's prayer. The mayor, John Barnes, with Robert Kitchen, at the head of the Incorporated Companies, attended the cathedral and received the Holy Communion. Men's hearts were opened by their escape from peril, and the wealthy everywhere feasted the poor.

If we may judge from an article in the *Hampshire Independent* of December 24th last, Southampton cut but a sorry figure in this great national crisis. An application was made by the Lords of the Council to the mayor and other officers of the town, requiring for Her Majesty's service, "too serviceable and good shippes," but the mayor and aldermen declared their inability "to beare the charge requyred at their handes for the preparing and setting out of two shippes and a pynnaise." The town was, in fact, at this time in a very ruinous and decayed condition. Nor do we find that the Southamptonians took any part in the public rejoicing, the only reference known being that "on November 19th, the Walloons (French refugees) in Southampton kept a solemn day of thanksgiving for the disappointment of their old enemies, the Duke of Parma and the rest, and the deliverance of their adopted country by the dispersion and defeat of the Armada."

The thanksgiving day at Chester was celebrated on 19th November by a sermon at the Cathedral, "all shoppes, taverns, and typlynge houses being shutt up all that day leste through anye worldlye occasyion those who were not fully grounded in good heale myght withdrawe themselves from that most godly actyon," and at Shrewsbury "all people that daye kept it holy unto the Lord that had given her majestye sutche Victorie."

An interesting memento of this time exists at Torre Abbey, the great barn at that place being called by the name "Spanish Barn" to this day. It will be remembered that Drake, early in the struggle, captured the *Capitana*, on board of which was Don Pedro de Valdez. This ship was taken into Torbay, and some of her crew were landed and lodged here until they could be escorted to Plymouth or Exeter to await the payment of their ransom. Some curious traditions linger around this place. Some interesting particulars of the capture of this great galleon, the *Capitana*, and of the landing and lodging of the Spanish prisoners at Torre Abbey, are given in White's *History of Torquay*.

The public thanksgiving services held throughout the country in connection with the Armada defeat were the result of a suggestion from the Queen and her Council. In the Council Register, H.M. Council Office, the following interesting note occurs: "At a Council held at Greenwich the 3rd of November, 1588, at which all the great officers of State were present, a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, lettinge his lordship to understande that her Majestie's expresse pleasure and comandment was, that order should be given by his Lordship in all the dioceses under his Lordship's province, to the severall bishoppes, curates, and mynisters, to appoint some speciall daye, wherein all the realme might concur in givinge publique and generall thanckes unto God with all devocion and inward affection of hearte and humblenesse, for his gratyous favor extended towardes us in our deliverance and defence, in the wonderfull overthrow and destruction showed by his mightie hand on our malytious enemyes the Spanyardes, whoe had thought to invade and make a conquest of the realme. The lyke letter wrytten unto the deane and chapter of the bishoprick of Yorke to take the

† *Bristol: Past and Present.* Nicholls & Taylor. 1881.

same order within the Dyocese of that B., as was in all points specyfied in the former letter."

The Queen also directed a public and solemn thanksgiving to be made at the metropolitan church of St. Paul, to which all the trophies taken from the enemy were carried in procession and deposited in the church. This took place on the 24th of November. The trophies referred to were doubtless the banners which had been taken from the Armada, and sent by the Lord Admiral to Walsingham on the 25th of August; they were displayed at Paul's Cross on the 8th of September folllowing, and on the next day on London Bridge. It is more than probable that those interesting relics perished in the great fire of London, when St. Paul's Cathedral was destroyed —the same fate which early in the present century befel the Armada memorial, the tapestries in the old House of Lords. Of these celebrated tapestries we hope to treat more fully in another article; but it is interesting to note in passing, that a fragment of them was brought to Plymouth, and for some time preserved in the Museum at the Athenæum, but becoming moth-eaten and very much decayed, it was turned out some years ago and sold for old rags. Thus did the curators of our local museum value an Armada relic. But of this more anon.

Another most interesting piece of local information has recently come to our knowledge. The Hospital of Orphan's Aid, commonly called the "Green School," was founded by Thomas and Nicholas Sherwell, early in the 17th century, for the education of poor boys. It was formerly located in Catherine Street, near the Hospital of Poor's Portion (the Workhouse) and the Grammar School. It is at present, and has been for many years, carried on in a private dwelling-house in Regent Street.

We have lately been favoured by the master with a copy of the "Rules and constitutions to be observed by the Tutor and Governor of 'Orphans' Aid.'" The 7th clause of this interesting document runs thus: "As we would have especial care taken that the Sabbath day be duly observed generally in all religious exercises, so more particularly for perpetual remembrance of God's mercy to this land and His whole Church, more especially manifested to this place in that great deliverance, A.D. 1588, we desire that yearly on the Sabbath day next before the 25th July there be read by them the prophecy of Joel, which was preached on and particularly applied to that invasion and deliverance in the church about that time, and in part accomplished in our sight, and further, that there be sung at the same time either the 46th or 124th Psalm, or some other to like purpose."

In accordance with the will and instructions of the pious founders of this ancient charity, and who were, without doubt, personal witnesses of the great event, this interesting and time-honoured custom is still kept up, the service being held annually on the day prescribed by the "Rules and Constitutions."

There is a tradition in the school that the boys were in the church on the occasion of Drake's return from one of his notable voyages, when, it is said, all the congregation forsook the preacher and hurried to the Hoe to welcome the returning navigator. But this is clearly a mistake, as the school itself was not founded for some years after Drake's adventurous career was over.

May we ask any of your readers who are aware of similar customs being kept up, either in the western counties or elsewhere, to communicate the same, as we are desirous of placing upon record all matters of interest appertaining to this momentous crisis in our national history.

We will close this article with a reference to one incident which is but little known. When the news of the defeat of the Armada reached Rome, the wits spared not the actors in it. An unofficial proclamation was issued in these words: "The Pope, from the plenitude of his power, will grant indulgences for 1000 years if anyone will inform him with certainty what is become of the Spanish fleet; where it is gone; whether it be taken up to heaven; sunk down into Tartarus, suspended somewhere in the air, or floating upon some sea."

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Petition by Sir Francis Drake and the Mayor of Plymouth For a Fort to be built at Plymouth Harbour.

COMMUNICATED BY ROBERT BURNARD.

THERE are in the British Museum some sixty manscripts relating to Drake. Many of them bear his autograph, and some are of great local interest.

The following petition is from the Lansdowne MSS., lxv., 12, 1590. It illustrates the defenceless condition of Plymouth two years after the defeat of the Armada, the public spirit and generosity of Drake and others, and the utter neglect of the town by the government of the day. As far as I can learn, it has never been printed; so that to most of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* it will be fresh, and at this juncture of much interest.

> Sr ffrancys Drake, and the Mayor of Plimouth in the behalfe of the rest of the Masters and townsemen, doe most humblie become peticioners unto yor good ll: That whereas the said towne lyeth open to the ennemy, not defended by anie forte or rampier, but that he maie by the landinge of a

small force in the night, become master of their Ordinaunce, and so possesse him selfe of the towne; It would please yor honnors to moue her Matie, to contribute towards the erectinge of a forte, what her princelie mind would yeld unto.

This gracious liberalitie of her Matie should saue a future and greater expence, In that the Masters and townsemen, would not onelie become bownde to ease her hs: of all Charge hereafter (So that 1000th some 1200th or 1000th might be presentlie graunted) But also to builde a forte for the defence of the said towne and annoyance of the ennemy, which they would undertake to make of that sufficient strength, that the forces they allwaies haue in a readines within the said towne, should be able to with stande the ennemy if they were 50000 stronge for 10 or 12 daies at the least, without one penny charge to her Matie, In which tyme the Contrie might come to their releefe.

Towards this Charge Sr ffr: the better to drawe them on to so good an action, tendinge to a generall benefit, hath offered to Contribute for his parte 100th at the leaste.

The place where this forte is to be builte is ye How called the *Howe*, which commandeth the towne and Harborowe: The manner after what sorte in their opinions, they doe humblie thinck fittest to haue it donne, they haue set downe in a plot which shall be imediatelie sent up with one to attend yor good ll: honorable pleasures.

There is nowe some 13 peeces of Ordinance placed on the How parte of which they haue borrowed of sondrie persons, to serue this present action, if neede so require: And uppon the Castle towers which is of no strength they haue placed fowre.

St. Nic. I. They haue besids in St Nicholas Islande about 23 peeces of Ordynance, the greater parte whereof are likewise borrowed.

If the borrowed peeces were restored, the places would be lefte verie bare.

brass ordinance So that they doe likewise become humble suitors, that her Matie would be pleased to bestowe 8 or 10 brasse peeces out of her stoare, the rest they them selues would furnish.

This forte beinge once erected, the towne and whole contrie should be more resolute and safe, which would be a great incouragement to the Realme, and the ennemy knowinge the Artillerie to be out of danger would with lesse boldnes enterprise that waie: Nowe the Harborowe lyinge without anie defence to make longe resistance, the towne uppon this late reporte was strucken with such feare, that some of them had convaied their goods out of the towne, and others no doubt would haue followed, if they had not ben stopped by the cominge of Sr ffr: Drake, who the more to assure them brought his wife, and familie thither: So that if the ennemy had made his approch in his absence he had assuredlie taken the towne without anie resistaunce, and caried awaie their Ordinance.

St. Nich. I. They haue of late at their owne charge fortified St Nicholas Islande with a wall where the entraunce was lowest and easiest to be made of 20 foote in height and 150 in length, which hath made that place of the Island, equall in Strength with the rest.

Within the Island they haue arms (as calivers, muskets, and piks) for the arminge of 350 men.

Besids they haue brought thither 50 barrels of pitch, 40 barrels of tarre, 10000 waight of hearth pitch, as manie of brimstone, to be in a readines, to be prepared for fire wörks uppon anie occacion.

Uppon May daie laste (as their custome is every yeare) they made shewe uppon the How of at the leaste 1300 men well appointed, which were there all the morninge mustered.

ffrom that daie and hereafter Sr ffr: Drake hath taken order that there shall be watch and warde euery night kept in the towne no lesse than if it were a towne of garrison. Of which watch every Master in his torne as Capten is to haue the charge, and to watch with them him selfe untill midnight, and then to be releeued by his deputie, who shall likewise be a man of good substance and truste. This watch did Sr ffr: himselfe beginne on friday laste.

* * *

Note on a Rare Woodcut in the British Museum, representing an English Battle-ship of the 16th century.—This woodcut, 30 inches by 20¼, is probably unique. A standard, two inches square, spread in the waist of the ship, bears the coat of arms of Lord Howard of Effingham.

The print probably represents the *Ark Royal*, the flagship of the English fleet. Although from an artistic point of view the picture has many defects, it is elaborate in detail, and enables us to form a good notion of what a 16th century war-ship was really like. There are three tiers of guns. The broadside visible shows eight guns in the upper tier, eight in the middle, and seven in the lower. Two guns placed on the level of the lower tier, and two on the level of the middle, peep out from the stern. This means a total armament of over fifty guns.

The forecastle and midship is crowded with soldiers armed with the arquebuse and pike, with drums beating and trumpets sounding. A man, apparently signalling, is standing on the extreme bowsprit end, and several sailors are aloft. The ship is under weigh, the motive power

being obligingly supplied by a cherubic-looking head, blowing a heavy blast on to the square sails from behind a lump of clouds in the left hand top corner. In the opposite corner is a fanciful representation of the sun. There are four masts, each of which carries flags. The foremast flag has a plain cross; the mainmast carries the leopards and the fleur-de-lys; the mizzen, a flag with the rose; and the fourth, or jigger mast, a flag similar to that carried on the foremast. Two burgees fly from the foremast: the upper with the figure of a lion, the lower with an anchor. Another, plainly striped, floats from the mainmast, whilst a fourth, bearing a cross, is attached to the end of the spar carrying the water-sail under the bowsprit. The three principal masts have each two fighting tops armed with light cannon, whilst the jigger mast has one. The tops are precisely similar to those in use in our modern battle-ships. The figure-head represents some animal of the ferocious type.

This interesting woodcut has been exactly reproduced for the writer by the Autotype Company, the necessary facilities being courteously and readily given by Mr. S. Colvin, the Chief of the Print Department in the British Museum.

ROBERT BURNARD.

[A very good print of this old engraving appears in the *Leisure Hour* for June, 1888, in connection with an article by W. J. Hardy, entitled "The Story of the Armada told from the State Papers."—EDITOR.]

* * *

A BALLAD OF THE ARMADA. *As Sung by an Old Man-o'-War's Man.*

BY EDWARD CAPERN.

A song, a song, an old Tar's song,
Come messmates join with me
In singing of the greatest fight
Was ever fought at sea.
Was ever fought at sea, my boys,
Was ever fought at sea,
In singing of the greatest fight
Was ever fought at sea.

Old Philip being King of Spain,
Had quarrelled with our Bess,
Because she would not marry him,
And hence the jolly mess.
And hence the jolly mess, my boys,
And hence the jolly mess,
Because she would not marry him,
And hence the jolly mess.

And then our deeds of derring-do
Upon the Spanish Main,
And maygames round about Peru
Had sorely roughed his grain.
Had sorely roughed his grain, my boys,
Had sorely roughed his grain,
And maygames round about Peru
Had sorely roughed his grain.

So Phil says to himself, says he,
I'll stop those wilful pranks,
I'll build a big Armada, that
Shall make them walk their planks,
Shall make them walk their planks, my boys,
Shall make them walk their planks,
I'll build a big Armada, that
Shall make them walk their planks.

Then to Medina thus he spake,
His Admiral was he;
"Get you a mighty fleet and sweep
Those English from the sea.
Those English from the sea, my boys,
Those English from the sea.
Get you a mighty fleet and sweep
Those English from the sea.

"And see your plan of sailing's like
The hauling in a net,—
For Bess and all her heretics
Shall feel our thumbscrews fret.
Shall feel our thumbscrews fret, my boys,
Shall feel our thumbscrews fret,
For Bess and all her heretics
Shall feel our thumbscrews fret."

At this each Englishman his life
Did pledge to save the Queen's.
Now hear how th' great power of Spain
Was blown to smithereens.
Was blown to smithereens, my boys,
Was blown to smithereens.
Now hear how th' great power of Spain
Was blown to smithereens.

'Twas on the Nineteenth of July
In Fifteen Eighty Eight,
That Fleming, off the Lizard, first
The Spanish Fleet did sight.
The Spanish Fleet did sight, my boys,
The Spanish Fleet did sight,
That Fleming, off the Lizard, first
The Spanish Fleet did sight.

And when he saw their big "galoons"
A ten mile crescent, sweep,
In proud array, the briny way,
To chase us from the deep.
To chase us from the deep, my boys,
To chase us from the deep,
In proud array, the briny way,
To chase us from the deep.

"Bout ship," he thundered, "crowd all sail,
And don't stand there aghast;—
To Plymouth with the freshening gale,
And see the stays are fast.
And see the stays are fast, my boys,
And see the stays are fast,
To Plymouth with the freshening gale,
And see the stays are fast."

And swifter than an eagle's flight
He sped right merrily,
And soon was safe within the Sound
From the tempestuous sea.
From the tempestuous sea, my boys,
From the tempestuous sea,
And soon was safe within the Sound,
From the tempestuous sea.

"What cheer, old sea-dog," shouted he
Who on the look-out stood.
"The sleuth-hounds," roared out Fleming, "see,
Are hunting for your blood.
Are hunting for your blood, my boys,
Are hunting for your blood,
The sleuth-hounds in the offing, see,
Are hunting for your blood."

Then springing like a cat ashore,
And meeting, on the Hoe,
Wat Raleigh in his bravery,
A very gallant show.
A very gallant show, my boys,
A very gallant show,
Wat Raleigh in his bravery,
A very gallant show.

Says Jack, "Where's my Lord Effingham,
Sir Francis, too, where's he?
At bowls? You must be maze or mad,
With all due courtesy.
With all due courtesy, my boys,
With all due courtesy,
At bowls? You must be maze or mad,
With all due courtesy.

"Our ships must be the players now,
Our cannon-shot the bowls.
I'm off. Avaunt! frown on and rant;
I care not for your scowls."
I care not for your scowls, my boys,
I care not for your scowls.
I'm off. Avaunt! frown on and rant;
I care not for your scowls.

Now Drake had learnt the art to dodge
Their lumbering "galoons,"
And ask himself on board to lodge
And look at their doubloons.
And look at their doubloons, my boys,
And look at their doubloons,
And ask himself on board to lodge
And look at their doubloons.

So, with a loud laugh, out he spake,
"Thou cock of courage true,
We've time, my lad, to win the game
And thrash the Spaniards too.
And thrash the Spaniards too, my boys,
And thrash the Spaniards too,
We've time, my lad, to win the game
And thrash the Spaniards too.

"Go tell the Grandees, Fleming, that
Our wasps are on the wing,
And off the Start full many a heart
Will find that they can sting.
Will find that they can sting, my boys,
Will find that they can sting,
And off the Start full many a heart
Will find that they can sting.

"And if Don Guzman's fond of sport
He'll see our old dogs in
Their little bits o' cockle-boats,
A-fighting on the spin.
A-fighting on the spin, my boys,
A-fighting on the spin.
Their little bits o' cockle boats
A-fighting on the spin.

"Now let us have a merry peal
To cheer us on our way,
And tell the ringing-men the bill,
We'll make King Philip pay."
We'll make King Philip pay, my boys,
We'll make King Philip pay,
And tell the ringing-men the bill,
We'll make King Philip pay."

And sure enough he kept his word;
Ere making Salcombe Bay,
Whilst passing Prawle the braggarts found
Him no fool at the play.
Him no fool at the play, my boys,
Him no fool at the play,
Whilst passing Prawle the braggarts found
Him no fool at the play.

For with a bull-dog's grip he held
Their huge sea-porcupines,
And captured, sank, or harried them
From there to Gravelines.
From there to Gravelines, my boys,
From there to Gravelines,
And captured, sank, or harried them
From there to Gravelines.

Now three cheers for Lord Effingham,
For his old sea-dogs three,
And three times three for Good Queen Bess
And English Liberty.
And English Liberty, my boys,
And English Liberty,
And three times three for Good Queen Bess
And English Liberty.

Brookdale, Braunton,
April 18th, 1888.

THE HISTORICAL GAME OF BOWLS.

BY THE EDITOR.

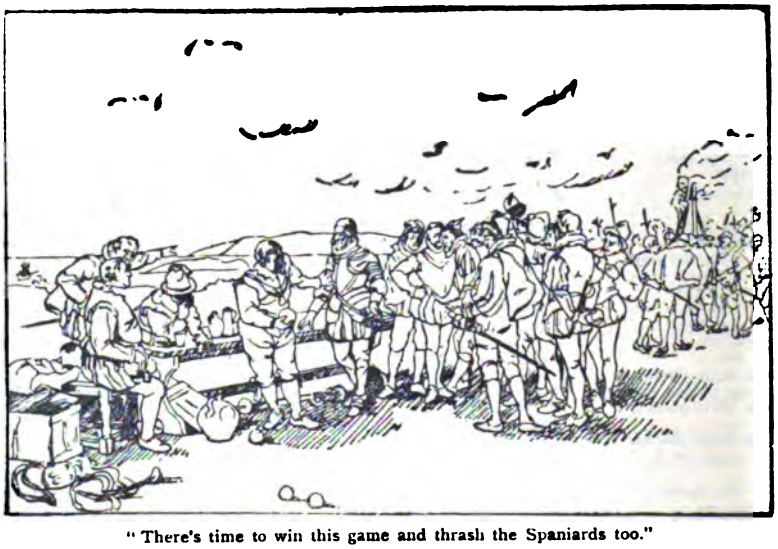
I HAVE headed this article "The Historical Game of Bowls," because, from recent investigations, I am led to believe that the story is not mere fiction, but is based upon solid fact. Even were evidence wanting to support the statement, I, for one, should still be unwilling to doubt its authenticity, or to relegate it to the region of myth, as too many of my contemporaries are ready to do. A recent writer in the *Daily Telegraph* classed it as a "tale for the Marines"; or, in other words, an improbable story. Many so-called traditions, when properly investigated, have been found to have originated in some well-authenticated incident, and as nearly all these traditions have come down to us from father to son through many generations, we may take it for granted that they have somewhere or other a substratum of fact (could we dig deep enough), no matter what airy and unsubstantial castles have been raised upon them by later builders.

As is well known, many strange stories and traditions are extant with regard to Drake, the reason for which is not far to seek. Drake was credited by his natural enemies the Spaniards with superhuman powers, and it is therefore not at all unlikely that a number of absurd stories were set on foot for the express purpose of detracting from his fair fame, and these gradually became current. With these I have nothing to do: they have appeared from time to time in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*, and will doubtless one of these days be collected for the edification of the curious. But the incident to which I now refer is not one of these, but the account of a by no means improbable story, which might have happened, and, to my thinking, did happen, just in the way which is described by many writers. Not that there is anything remarkable in the incident itself to make it worthy of special comment, save that it shows the sturdy character and light-hearted manners of the "English Hero," as Drake has been aptly called, and those that were associated with him in that great and glorious struggle for England's supremacy on the seas which took place three hundred years ago.

The popular story is well known, but I may as well give one version of it, to refresh the minds of my readers —I quote from Creasy's *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World*:—

"On the afternoon of the 19th July, 1588, a group of English captains was collected at the Bowling Green, on the Hoe, at Plymouth, whose equals have never before or since been brought together, even at that favourite mustering place of the heroes of the British Navy. There was Sir Francis Drake, the first English circumnavigator of the globe . . . . Sir Martin Frobisher, one of the earliest explorers of the Arctic seas . . . . Lord Howard, of Effingham, who had recently (though the Queen had sent him orders to do so) had the noble daring to refuse to dismantle part of the fleet, keeping the ships afloat at his own charge, rather than that England should run the peril of losing their protection. Another of our Elizabethan sea kings, Sir Walter Ralegh, must have been there, for consultation with the Lord Admiral, besides many other brave men and skilful mariners, enjoying, with true sailor-like merriment, their temporary relaxation from duty.

THE FAMOUS GAME OF BOWLS ON PLYMOUTH HOE, July 15th, 1588.
Painted by Seymour Lucas, A.R.A.



"There's time to win this game and thrash the Spaniards too."

"A match at bowls was being played, in which Drake and other high officers of the fleet were engaged, when a small armed vessel was seen running before the wind into Plymouth harbour. Her commander landed in haste, and eagerly sought the place where the English Lord Admiral and his captains were standing. His name was Fleming, master of a Scotch privateer; he told the English officers that he had that morning seen the Armada off the Cornish coast. At this exciting information the captains began to hurry down to the water, and there was a shouting for the ships' boats: but Drake coolly checked his comrades, and insisted that there was plenty of time both to win the game and beat the Spaniards. The best and bravest match that ever was scored was resumed accordingly. Drake and his friends aimed their last bowls with the same

steady calculating coolness with which they were about to point their guns. The winning cast was made; and then they went on board and prepared for action, with their hearts as light and their nerves as firm as they had been on the Hoe Bowling Green."

My readers will be familiar with the now celebrated picture by Seymour Lucas entitled "The Armada in Sight," in which this stirring incident is well depicted. But the question is, with whom did this story originate, as it is not to be found in some of the most circumstantial of the accounts of the Spanish Armada, nor is it mentioned in the official papers of the time. In the latter we should not expect to find it, as the writers of the letters which appear in another portion of the present number were too much engaged to enter into minute details of the doings on shore previous to the arrival of their foes, and many of the letters were written on ship-board in the very midst of the engagement. Again, it will be found that the narratives handed down to us of the fighting chiefly deal with the doings of the two fleets in the Channel, and pass over very lightly the previous preparations in port.

Many people have imagined that the story originated with Charles Kingsley, who has woven it, with great tact, into his inimitable story, *Westward Ho!* a fiction which is in many respects based upon solid facts. But it is not an invention of this patriotic Devonian, for it is easily proved that he merely elaborated a story which had been current long before his time.

I shall not attempt to place upon record all the writers of repute who have recorded this story in their published works, for that is unnecessary; I will merely give, as I have done elsewhere, the result of my own investigations in this matter. Having traced the statement back to 1736, where it appears in the *Life of Sir Walter Ralegh*, as told by Oldys, prefixed to the *History of the World*, by the ill-fated courtier, I was tempted to follow up a clue contained in a foot-note, and, I am happy to say, with satisfactory results. In the British Museum I found a work entitled *Phœnix Britannicus*, which appeared to carry the story back another hundred years. This work is "a miscellaneous collection of scarce and curious Tracts, Historical, Political, Biographical, Satirical, Characteristical, &c., in Prose and Verse, only to be found in the Cabinets of the Curious, interspersed with Choice Pieces from Original MSS., collected by J. Morgan, Gent." Published in 1732. On pages 345-6 is the following extract, which occurs in a tract or pamphlet reprinted from the original printed in 1624:—

"'Did we not,' says the Duke of Braganza, in a suppositious speech ascribed to that nobleman, 'in '88 carry our business for England so cunningly and secretly, as well in that well-dissembled Treaty with the English, near Ostend . . . as in bringing our Navy to their Shoars, *while their Commanders and Captains were at Bowls upon the Hoe of Plymouth;* and had my Lord Alonzo Guzman, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, had but the Resolution (but, in Truth, his Commission was otherwise) he might have surprised them as they lay at anchor and the like.'"

This appeared to be good evidence, for if the statement made as to the date of this pamphlet is reliable the story was currently known and believed less than forty years after the events were supposed to have taken place, and while many persons were living who would remember the incidents, and might have refuted them if incorrect. Then again, this statement answers another point, as to the precise locality of the Plymouth Bowling Green. Some authorities aver that the Bowling Green was on the site of the Royal Hotel, and not on the Hoe; others, that the Bowling Green was situated in Tavistock Road, and that the house until recently occupied by Hele & Lanyon's School (now removed), was called Bowling Green House. I see no reason to dispute this, for without doubt every considerable inn in those days had its bowling green, as country inns have now their "skittle alley," and it is possible that there was an inn somewhere near where the Royal Hotel now stands, as there was in all probability an inn and a favourite resort of young gallants on the main road leading from the town northwards.

Kingsley, in the work already mentioned, locates his bowling green near the sea—"But if, again, he had been a student of men rather than of machinery, he would have found few nobler companies on whom to exercise his discernment, than he might have seen in the little terrace bowling green behind the Pelican Inn, on the afternoon of the nineteenth of July. Chatting in groups, or lounging over the low wall which commanded a view of the Sound and the shipping far below, were gathered almost every notable man of the Plymouth fleet, the whole *posse comitatus* of 'England's forgotten worthies.'"

One good story told of Sir Francis Drake and his magical powers may be repeated here. It is reported that when he (Sir Francis), with other captains and commanders, was playing at bowls upon the Hoe, news was brought of the approach of the Spaniards. He with great coolness stopped the game, and calling for an axe and a block of wood, he chopped the wood into splinters and threw the fragments into the sea, whereupon every piece became a tall vessel with which he put to sea and beat the Spaniards.

The Hoe then extended to Lambhay, over the whole area now covered by the Citadel, and it is not at all unlikely that there was an inn in that locality answering to Kingsley's "Pelican," a name adopted, doubtless, because of its connection with one of Drake's ships.

I have nothing more to add, except to express the hope that a little more credence may be given to this and other old-time traditions, and that should any of my readers possess more information on this interesting topic they will at once give the public the benefit of such knowledge.

ONE OF THE PLYMOUTH HEROES OF THE ARMADA.

BY MISS M. W. S. HAWKINS.

SIR RICHARD HAWKINS (born at Plymouth about 1560) was the only child of Admiral Sir John Hawkins, by his first wife, Katharine Gonson. He was brought up early to a sea life, under the able training of his father, whose position and circumstances must have given Sir Richard great advantages. His mother died at the age of 32, and from a boy he was his father's constant companion, spending his young days at Plymouth and Deptford, amongst ships and dockyards. He made his first voyage with his uncle, Captain William Hawkins, of Plymouth, in 1582. It was during this voyage that the captain of the *Bonner* reported his ship to be unseaworthy, and she would have been abandoned had not Sir Richard, who disbelieved the story, offered to take her home with as many men as would volunteer to go with him—to which arrangement his uncle, Captain William Hawkins, consented—but this so shamed the captain that he refused to give up his post, and the ship returned home to make several other voyages. From that time Sir Richard Hawkins was constantly employed at sea. In 1585 he sailed with Sir Francis Drake to the Indies, as captain of the *Duck;* and was admitted to the freedom of Plymouth in 1589, as "Ricus Hawkins genrosus." He commanded the *Swallow* in 1588, against the Invincible Armada, and is mentioned as greatly distinguishing himself during that fight, in which the *Swallow* suffered more than any of the Queen's ships. For an "arrow of fire shott into her beake-head, which we saw not," says Sir Richard, in his "Observations in his voyage into the South Sea," "because of the sayle, till it had burnt a hole in the nose as bigge as a man's head; the arrow falling out, and driving alongst by the shippes side, made us doubt of it, which after we discovered."

On the 12th June, 1593, Sir Richard Hawkins sailed from Plymouth in the *Dainty*, so christened by Queen Elizabeth, of between 300 and 400 tons. This ship had been built especially for the voyage; she was splendidly fitted out, and "carried for arms [Hawkins], on the stern a negress with gilt ornaments." The *Dainty* was accompanied by the *Fancy*, a pinnace of 60 tons, and a small bark, the *Hawke*, on this famous voyage to the South Sea. Sir Richard intended to pass through the Straits of Magellan, and to return by way of Japan and the East Indies.

". . . . . ail put in order [he writes], I looft near the shore, to give my farewell to all the inhabitants of the towne [Plymouth], whereof the most part were gathered to-gether upon the Howe, to show their gratefull correspondency, to the love and zeal which I, my father, and predecessors, have ever borne to that place, as to our natural and mother town . . . . with noise of trumpets, music, and lastly with the artillery of my shippes, I made the best signification I could of a kind farewell. This they answered with the waytes of the towne, and the ordinance on the shore, and with shouting of voices; which with the fair evening and silence of the night, were heard a great distance off."

Crossing the Atlantic to America, Sir Richard discovered and named Hawkins Maidenland, a county of Tennessee, area 750 square miles; so called in honour of Elizabeth, the "Maiden Queen," and also in remembrance of Sir Richard Hawkins, the voyage being made at his own cost and adventure.

Having passed through the Straits of Magellan in June of the following year, he was in the bay of S. Mateo, with the *Dainty* only, manned by 75 men (from various causes, the other ships had been lost), and about to leave, when the Spanish fleet of eight ships, with crew of 1300, in command of De Castro, came upon him. In spite of overwhelming numbers, "this worthy son of a worthy sire" fought a most gallant action for three days and nights; during which the ships came alongside each other, "and were so close that the gallant Hawkins himself seized the royal standard of Spain, by means of a bowline knot which he threw over it, but failed in the attempt, as De Avila, Manrique, Reinalte, Velazquez, and others, came to the rescue. Sir Richard paid for his audacity by two wounds, one in the neck and the other in the arm, from gun shots."

At last, after being wounded six times, with most of his men killed and wounded, he was quite overpowered; and with his ship sinking, he surrendered on the 22nd June, 1594, after three days hard fighting in his single ship against the eight Spanish ships. The conditions agreed on oath were that Hawkins, with his men, should be received *a buena querra*, and be allowed to return to England. In confirmation of which, the Spanish admiral took off and sent his glove as a pledge to give life and liberty. The Spaniards then boarded and took the ship, crying, "*Buena querra, buena querra! oy por mi, maniana por ti.*"

In defiance of the terms of surrender, Sir Richard and his men were kept as prisoners, and taken to Payta, thence to Lima, where Hawkins was kindly treated by the Viceroy of Peru, and much beloved for his valour by all brave men in those parts. But the Inquisition now claimed Hawkins and his men; so the Viceroy wrote to Philip II., King of Spain, to know what was to be done. In reply, the King wrote: "You understand that he [Hawkins] is a person of quality. In this matter I desire that justice may be done conformably to the quality of the persons." Doubtless owing to this letter, Sir Richard escaped the Inquisition; and after three years' detention at Lima he was sent to Spain. The ship in which he sailed was chased by a fleet under the Earl of Essex, and several Spaniards were killed by a shot from the English ship; but the galleon escaped, and Sir Richard was thrown into prison at Seville.

From his dungeon he wrote a most pathetic and touching letter to Queen Elizabeth, asking for help in the name of his father's services; adding that for fifteen years

he had served Her Majesty without pay or recompense, knowing that she had infinite charges, while he had a good estate; that he was in danger of perpetual imprisonment, unless her powerful hand was reached out; and appealed, in conclusion, in the name of his wife and child.

Sir Richard Hawkins was dishonourably kept a prisoner until 1603, when he was set at liberty—his ransom being £12,000, a great sum in those days—and he returned to Englaand, having been nearly nine years a captive. Count Miranda was at last the means of his release, who declared that if a prisoner was detained whose liberty had been promised, faith in Spanish honour would be destroyed.

In Plymouth Sir Richard was a great favourite, and on his return in 1603 he was elected Burgess, or M.P., for Plymouth, and Mayor the same year.

In 1604 a man called Mathews was Mayor of Plymouth, and an amusing incident took place, for "this Mathews was servent to Sir Richard, as was his wife to the Lady Hawkins, who disdaining to sit below one that had been her maid, endeavoured to keep the upper hand, which the other attempting, the lady struck her a box on the ear." It made great disturbance; at length it was composed, and Sir Richard gave the town a house somewhere in Market Street for satisfaction. (Jewitt's *History of Plymouth*, page 139.)

On his return he was knighted by King James I., for his valour, and made Vice-Admiral of Devon and a Privy Councillor.

He purchased from the Amerideths the house and manor of Poole and Slapton, where he settled—no doubt, because it was conveniently situated for the discharge of his duties, in the exercise of which he was constantly at his house in Plymouth. Sir Richard Hawkins was the sixth captain who sailed round the world, and obtained the name of the "Complete Seaman." He wrote an interesting account of his voyage into the South Sea which was being published at the time of his death in 1622, 24th July, by John Haggard; afterwards reprinted in Purchas, and again, from the original, by the Hakluyt Society. Sir Richard intended writing an account of his long imprisonment, and of Peru, Tierra Firme, Terceira, and Spain, had he lived, but unfortunately he was seized with a fit, of which he died suddenly, while attending the Privy Council, in 1622.

Lady Judith survived her husband, and was buried in Slapton Church; on her tomb is this inscription: "Here lyeth the body of the Lady Judith Hawkyns wife unto Sr Richard Hav..... 1629," The rest is obliterated, as it is a floor-stone on the right of the altar rails, by the Poole pew. Village tradition still tells how Lady Judith Hawkins walked from the old house of Poole to church, a distance of nearly a mile, on a red velvet carpet which a man unrolled before her.

There is only one picture of Sir Richard Hawkins which is known to be in existence. It was formerly in the possession of the Lords North until 1802, when it was sold, and it now belongs to R. S. Hawkins, Esq. It is painted on panel, kit-cat size. A man in armour, with small head, brown hair and beard, the hand resting on a helmet. Behind the figure are reeds, a rock, and waves, with the motto, "*Undis arundo vires reparat cædesque fovetur funditus at rupes in scopulosa ruit.*"

Notes.

The Armada: Account of the "Francis" of Foy.—John Rasheley's (or Rashleigh's) vessel, the *Francis* (140 tons and 70 men), commanded by himself, and his pinnace, the *Christopher*, 15 tons (usually commanded by Thomas), were part of the fleet of Lord Howard.

The work done by these two vessels was such that on the 14th July, 1588, the Privy Council sent a letter to Sir Francis Godolphin and Richard Carew, Deputy Lieutenant for Cornwall, to repay to John Rasheley £500, which had been employed by him in setting forth one ship and one pinnace against the Spanish Armada. The £500 was to be raised by taxes laid on the adjoining towns and adjoining hundreds (State Papers). John Rashleigh was exempt from the payment of £25 raised in March and April, because of his setting out these vessels, and also because he, at his own cost and charges, kept up the battery which he had built in Fowey Harbour, and had kept and paid and drilled twelve of his tenants to keep it in order (Menabilly Letters).

When, in 1597, a second Spanish scare took place, John Rashleigh was exempted from all duty, military and naval, on condition that he still kept this battery up. This battery had two brass guns on it. These guns were lent to Charles I., and valued at that time at £100, but, of course, neither money nor guns were returned.

His vessel, the *Francis*, did well against the Armada, because when the 1597 scare took place there was over £10,000 in bad Spanish and in angels, etc., sent by John Rashleigh for safety to Northam, his brother-in-law Leigh's house.

The *Francis* was a celebrated vessel. She went with Frobisher to Meta Incognita (State Papers, 1566-1580), and came back loaded with wealth. The pinnace *Christopher*, 15 tons, went with Drake round the world in 1577. This was also a very successful expedition, the *Pelican* alone bringing back £300,000. The *Christopher* was lent to some friendly natives, and, for a wonder, returned; so they called a cape next after Cape St. Mary's "Cape Joy" (*Life of Drake Revived*, 1762). The *Francis* next went with Frobisher to find the North-west Passage in 1578, but owing to bad weather this expedition was a failure (State Papers, Add., xx., 7). In 1580 the *Francis* of Fowey was in trouble at Cork Avyone, in Spain, but was freed by the intervention of Robert Saunders (State Papers, 1580-1625). It was probably one of the vessels that went out to destroy the Spanish fleet, and so help Portugal. The *Francis* of Foy, commanded by Moone,

was one of the relief expedition for the West Indian possessions under Francis Drake. Moone was unfortunately killed. The *Christopher* may possibly also have been present with this fleet. The *Francis* in 1585 went out with Sir R. Grenville, as a relief to Virginia. It was left there with the colony, but returned home next year to appeal for help (Hakluyt). They were both with the English fleet against the Armada.

John Rashleigh was now made a merchant adventurer, and went often to Guiana and New Guinea. The *Francis* of Fowey was one of the fleet Drake had to reinstate the King of Portugal in 1589. It helped to plunder Corunna. Just before the burning of Penzance and Mousehole in 1595 the *Francis* was with Drake and Hawkins, who had just started for the West Indies to destroy Spanish shipping. This expedition was unlucky. In it the *Francis* was taken by Eustace, the arch-pirate. The capture of this vessel, Worth says (*Hist. of Plymouth*), hastened Drake's death. It was freed from Eustace by Captain Whetburne in 1611 (Westward Ho! for Avalon), and returned to Rashleigh at Dartmouth, "for which he got no thanks," says Whetburne. After this it went several expeditions, and a model of it was made, which Richard Carew the historian says he often saw in the Rashleigh manor house at Fowey. When this house became a public-house it was called the Ship Hotel in consequence. E. RASHLEIGH.

* * *

Sir Walter Ralegh's Estimation of Spain.—The greatness of Spain at the period of the Armada is rarely realised by English people now. We understand the Spain of to-day, but not of Elizabeth's time. Ralegh writes: "Since the fall of the Roman Empire . . . . there hath been no state fearful in the East but that of the Turk; nor in the West any Prince that hath spread his wings far over his nest but the Spaniard. . . . These two nations I say are at this time the most eminent, and to be regarded: the one seeking to root out the Christian religion altogether, the other the true and sincere profession thereof; the one to join all Europe to Asia, the other the rest of Europe to Spain." Sir Walter Ralegh was a keen observer, and what he said was true; only we have reason to be thankful that both ambitious schemes failed, and that no great power now fears either Turkey or Spain.

W. S. L. S.

* * *

Captains of the "Artillery Garden" (i.e., now H.A.C.).—"During the long reign of Elizabeth, the City having been greatly troubled and charged with continual musters and training of Soldiers, many gallant, active, and forward citizens who had had experience both at home and abroad voluntarily enrolled themselves in the Company in 1585, and trained up others for the Wars so that within the space of 2 years there were about 300 merchants and others of like quality very sufficient and skilful to train and teach common soldiers the management of their pieces, pikes, and halberds: to march, counter-march and ring—and who for their own perfecting in military affairs and discipline, met every Thursday in the Year, practising all usual points of War, and every man by turns bare office from the Corporal to the Captain."—Raikes' *History H.A.C.*

"*Some of them afterwards in the dangerous year 1588, had charge of men in the great Camp at Tilbury and were called Captains of the Artillery Garden.*"—Stow's *Chronicle of England.*

1585-1588.—Extract from Highmore, page 49:—

"Very important services were rendered to Queen Elizabeth by the Company at this critical period, when the storm which had gathered in Spain and threatened the entire destruction of the Government and constitution of England called forth all the active energies of the people. *Divers citizens of London who were members of the 'Artillery Garden' were chosen from it and to their great honour were appointed by Order of the Queen in Council to the Rank of Officers in several parts of the Kingdom and it was by their care and indefatigable application that the Trained Bands in most parts of the Country were put into a proper state of defence.*"

* * *

Beer and the Armada.—There is, I believe, an old tradition that a ship of the Armada was wrecked at Beer, and that some of the Spaniards who escaped settled there, and have left descendants among the families of the place. This story has been thought to receive countenance from the physical characteristics of some of the people of Beer, who are of a different type from the Devonians of the neighbourhood, swarthy, with black curly hair. This is quite true, and there are also in the registers of Branscombe, which reach back to the earlier half of the 16th century, some remarkable foreign names, such as Meco (so spelt, I think), and the well-known Spanish name Margal, which was of late years distinguished in the person of the Spanish minister of state, Señor Py y Margal. There is land in Branscombe still known as Margal's.

In the autumn or winter of 1871, a very old anchor was found at the bottom of the water in Beer Cove, by its fouling some nets of a fisherman (I believe). It was hauled up, and lay for some time near the great capstan which had been so kindly set up by Mr. Penry Williams, the artist. The fashion of this anchor was so antique and unlike the anchors of this day, that an opinion was formed that it might have belonged to the traditional Spanish ship. It had an exceedingly long shank, and was altogether of a more slender form than our anchors of this period, and it had two smooth-pointed hooks, not broadened into the modern flukes. I fear I neglected to sketch it, or I have at any rate mislaid the drawing, if I made one. It was my hope that the anchor might be preserved as a local relic, but it was sold, I fear, as old iron.

Very likely more accurate information may be gleaned in the neighbourhood, but as I removed from Branscombe in the spring of 1872 I lost sight of the interesting antiquities of that part of the county. These rough memoranda may, however, draw forth something more worthy of record.

Weston-super-Mare. HENRY GEORGE TOMKINS.
(Late Vicar of Branscombe.)

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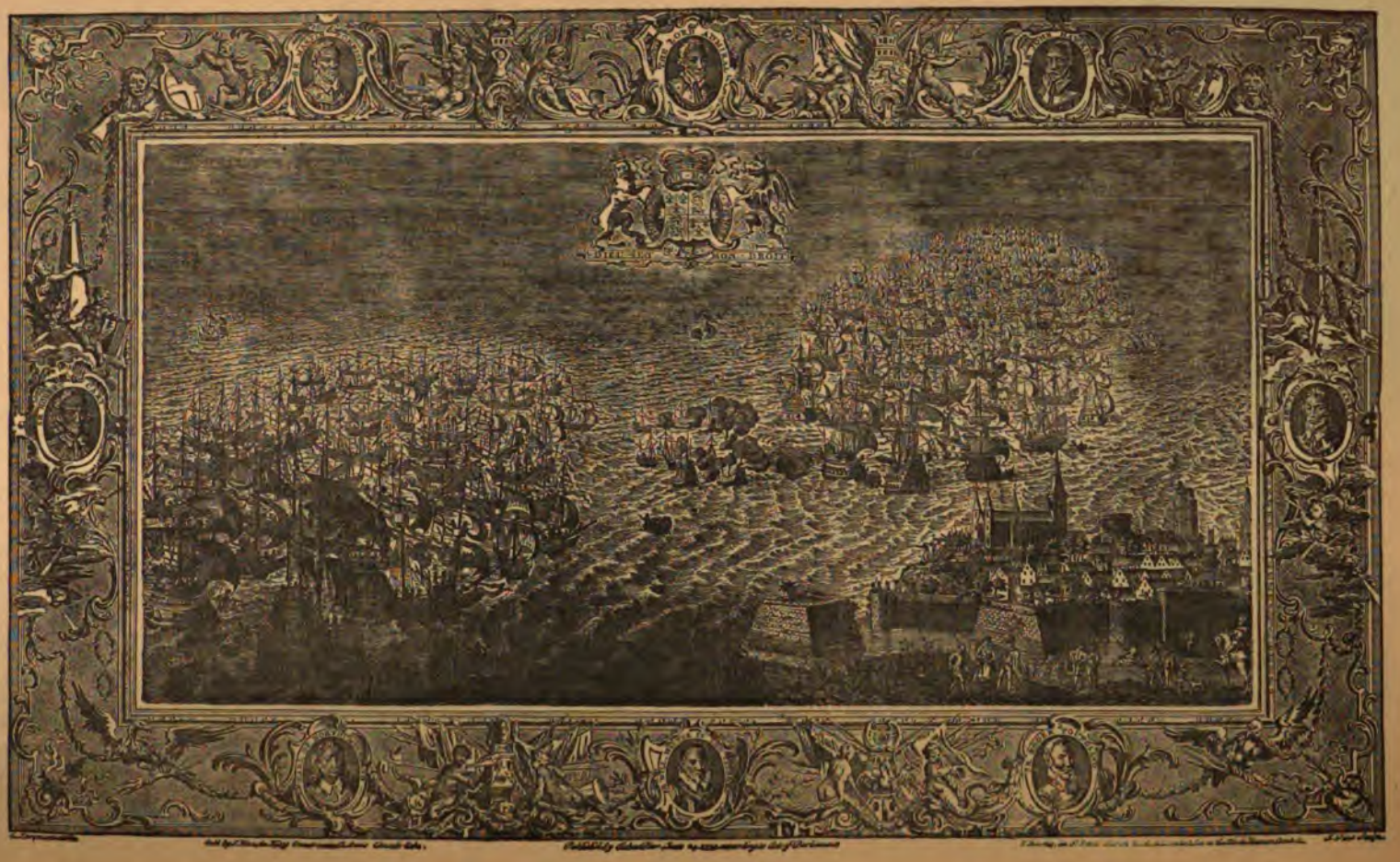

THE SPANISH ARMADA: Off Calais; The Incident of the Fire-Ships. *(Plate IX.)*

THE ARMADA TAPESTRIES.

BY THE EDITOR.

IN the year 1739, John Pine, an eminent engraver, produced a series of prints illustrating in a remarkable manner the event which we are now commemorating—an event which stands pre-eminently forward amongst the decisive battles of the world, than which none more striking or important is to be found in the naval annals of Great Britain.

We give in the present number some of these prints, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Macmillan & Co., publishers, of London. Our readers who may wish to have a few more of the same series, are referred to the *English Illustrated Magazine* for April, in which these admirable illustrations, produced by Messrs. Dawson and Co., of the London Typographic-Etching Company, first appeared with some fuller descriptive notes.

The full title of Pine's work, which is now very scarce, is as follows:—

"*The Tapestry Hangings of the House of Lords:* Representing the several Engagements between the English and Spanish Fleets, In the ever memorable year MDLXXXVIII., With the Portraits of the Lord High-Admiral, and the other Noble Commanders, taken from the Life. To which are added, From a Book, entitled *Expeditionis Hispanorum in Angliam vera Descriptio*, A.D. 1588, done, as is supposed, for the said Tapestry to be work'd after. Ten Charts of the Sea-Coasts of England, and a General One of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Holland, &c., Shewing the Places of Action between the Two Fleets; Ornamented with Medals struck upon that Occasion, and other suitable Devises. Also an Historical account of each Day's Action. Collected from the most Authentic Manuscripts and Writers. By John Pine, Engraver. London, MDCCXXXIX."

This remarkable work is dedicated to the King, and has a large and influential list of subscribers.

The historical account of the various actions which accompanies the engravings was drawn up by the Rev. Philip Morant, M.A., Rector of St. Mary's, Colchester.

In his introductory remarks he says:—

"The defeat of the Spanish Armada being the most glorious victory that was ever obtained at sea, and the most important to the British nation, every method deserves some praise that may in a suitable manner propagate the memory of it. Our ancestors that were personally interested in it were so careful it should not pass into oblivion that they procured the engagements between the two fleets to be represented in ten curious pieces of tapestry, with the portraits of the several English captains, taken from the life, worked in the borders, which are now placed, some in the Royal Wardrobe, some in the House of Lords, the most august assembly in the kingdom, there to remain as a lasting memorial of the triumphs of British valour, guided by British counsels. But because time, or accident, or moths may deface these valuable shadows, we have endeavoured to preserve their likeness in the preceding prints, which, by being multiplied and dispersed in various hands, may meet with that security from the closets of the curious which the originals must scarce always hope for, even from the sanctity of the place they are kept in."

In a further explanatory note we are informed that, according to Joachim de Sandrart,* the designs of the tapestry were made by Henry Cornelius Vroom, a famous painter of Harlem, famous for his great skill in drawing all sorts of shipping; and that it was woven by Francis Spiring.

Pennant, in his description of the old House of Lords (*Some Account of London*, page 91, 3rd edition, 1793), has this curious and interesting passage:—

"The House of Lords is a room ornamented with the tapestry which records our victory over the Spanish Armada. It was bespoke by the Earl of Nottingham,† Lord High Admiral and Commander-in-Chief on the glorious day. The Earl sold it to James I. The design was drawn by Cornelius Vroan, and the tapestry executed by Francis Spiering. Vroan had a hundred pieces of gold for his labour. The arras itself cost £1628. It was not put up till the year 1650, two years after the extinction of the monarchy, when the House of Lords was used as a committee room for the House of Commons."

It will be noticed, by reference to the original plates, that there are two distinct borders, although the tapestries had one uniform border running through the whole series, that on Plates II., IV., VI., VIII., X. of the original set. This is an exact reproduction of the border to the tapestry-hangings, which is ornamented with the portraits of the principal commanders, and is the same in all the pieces of the tapestry, only the heads are differently placed. But for more variety, and in order to bring in the heads of Sir Robert Carey, the Earl of Northumberland, Sir Roger Townshend, and Sir Thomas Gerard, another border was designed; this will be seen around Plates I., III., V., VII., IX. Both these borders appear in the six plates here reproduced, although the original border is only shown on one plate (Plate IV.) of the original. It having been found impossible to reproduce the whole of these excellent engravings, we have selected six of the most representative character, together with two of the most interesting charts, from amongst a considerable number which appear in John Pine's work.

"The following is an alphabetical list of the heroes who commanded against the Spanish Armada, as represented in the suit of tapestry, in the House of Lords: they have been engraved by Pine; and is a justly admired work: their names are spelt, as they stand on the prints.

* *Academia Artis Pictoriæ Noribergæ*, page 274.

† It may be remembered that Lord Howard of Effingham was created Earl of Nottingham for his great national services.

Christopher Baker	Lord Thomas Howard
Sir George Becton	Mr. Knevet
Sir Charles Blunt	Earl of Northumberland
Sir Robert Cary	Sir Horatio Palvosini
Captain Crosse	Capt. George Fennar
Earl of Cumberland	Cap. Fenton
Sir Francis Drake	Lord Henry Seymour
Charles Howard Earl of Effingham, the Lord Admiral	Lord Sheffeyld
	Sir Rob. Southwell
Sir Martin Forbisher	Sir Thomas Sycill
Sir Thomas Garrat	Sir Roger Toundsand
Capt. Benj. Gonson	Thomes Vavasir
Sir John Hawkins	Mr. Willoughby
Sir Edw. Hobye	Sir William Winter."*

These celebrated tapestries were, as our readers will doubtless remember, destroyed in the great fire which burnt the Houses of Parliament on the 16th of October, 1834, so that Morant's shrewd prediction was amply verified, and Pine's wisdom in depicting them, as well as the skill with which they have been reproduced in his work, is to be highly commended, and will be fully appreciated by this and succeeding generations. The work is, as we have already observed, now exceedingly scarce, and can rarely now be found save in some long-established library or the collections of the curious.

A writer in the *Penny Magazine*, November, 1834, in describing the old House of Lords, says:—

"One of the chief and most interesting ornaments of the interior of this apartment consisted of the fine tapestry-hangings, representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada. On the occasion to which we have just adverted (some alterations at the time of the Union with Ireland, when provision was made for the accommodation of an additional number of peers) these hangings were taken down, cleaned, and replaced as they lately appeared. The tapestry was judiciously set off with large frames of brown-stained wood, which divided it into compartments respectively containing the several portions of the history or of the events of the destruction contemplated by the Spaniards on that occasion. The heads which formed a border to each design were portraits of the several officers who at that period held command in the English fleet. The destruction of these hangings is perhaps one of the greatest, because perfectly irreparable, losses occasioned by the late fire."

Another writer describes "this splendid tapestry as one among many proofs of the strong sensation which the defeat of the Armada made throughout Europe. That great event was represented in various designs exhibiting the first appearance of the Spanish fleet; the several forms in which it lay at different times on the English coast, or in presence of the comparatively small English force which pursued it; the place and disposition of the fleets when engaged; and its partial demolition and final departure."

* Extract from "England's Remembrancer" (Smeeton's *Tracts*, Vol. I.).

The first plate (marked I. in the right-hand upper corner) represents the Spanish fleet coming up the Channel, opposite to the Lizard, as it was first discovered.

The second plate in Pine's series represents the Spanish fleet drawn up in the form of a half-moon, off Fowey, the English fleet pursuing them. The Armada was stated to be so extensive as to cover seven miles of sea from wing to wing.

The next illustration (Plate III. in the work) depicts the first engagement between the Spanish and English fleets after which the English give chase to the Spaniards, who draw themselves into a roundel.

The next plate to which we would call attention is that marked IV., in which is depicted the loss of the great galleon commanded by Don Pedro de Valdez.

The next illustration (Plate V.) represents the distressful condition of the ship belonging to Miguel de Oquendo, Admiral of the Squadron of Guipuzcoa, which had been set on fire and otherwise ill-used, so much so that she was abandoned by the Spaniards. Lord Thomas Howard boarding her, found a number of wounded men had been left behind. She was taken into Weymouth as the second prize falling to the English fleet.

In Plate VII. we see both fleets off the Isle of Wight, where a general engagement took place; and this battle, which continued for many hours, proved to be the sharpest series of encounters which occurred throughout the whole of the campaign.

Plate VIII. represents the Spanish fleet sailing up the Channel, intending to stop at Dunkirk or Calais, there to be joined by the Duke of Parma with his land forces, arrangements having been made to transport the army across to Dover, a concerted action for the invasion of England then taking place. But this scheme, as is well known, was frustrated, and the intended combination with Parma never took place.

Plate IX. shows the Spaniards as at anchor off Calais, from whence they were dislodged by the English fire-ships sent among them during the night. The English are represented in this piece as preparing to pursue them; and in the final plate (X.) is depicted the flight to the North Sea and the stranding of one of the galleasses near Calais.

The views of the coast are, in some of the plates, curious, interesting, and generally natural; and more attention than was usually given in the productions of the time has been bestowed upon them in order to convey an idea of the different distances of the fleets from the shore; except when the French and English coasts were exhibited opposite to each other in the same piece, when they are always much too near. In No. 8, part of a town on the French coast is brought into view, with people hastening to the shore to witness the passing of the fleets. In Nos. 9 and 10, a part of Calais is represented in the foreground, with soldiers and citizens upon the walls, mostly engaged in animated conversation, with the exception of one man, who, in both these pieces, is represented as engaged in fishing underneath the walls. In most of the pieces we

have dolphins, whales, and other strange monsters of the deep, of extraordinary size. Some of these creatures appear to threaten with fierce and grim looks the progress of the Spanish fleet.

On another page we make some references to a fragment of this celebrated tapestry which was, until recently, preserved in the Museum belonging to the Plymouth Institution at the Athenæum. A recent writer in *Notes and Gleanings* (Exeter) takes it for granted that we were ignorant of this fact, but we may be allowed to state that the article here published under the title "Armada Memorials" appeared originally in the *Western Morning News* of January 28th, 1888. We wish we could say something more about this interesting relic, but we fear it has been banished, beyond recall.

✠ ✠ ✠

THE ARMADA OFF DEVON.

A Sketch for a Poem after Tennyson's "Revenge."

BY DOUGLAS B. W. SLADEN.

I.

"To sea!
The Spaniards follow me!"
So shouted Master Fleming, as he sprang upon the Hoe,
Where Howard and Drake and Frobisher were waiting for the foe,
And playing the old English game in a brave old English way,
As though with foes upon them they had nought to do but play,
Till the foe was on their quarter
With his fangs agape for slaughter,
Then like Hell's incarnate devils
Who make blood and fire their revels,
To roar and rend and rive in shreds whoever dared the fray.

II.

"To sea!
And fight the Spaniards free!"
Cried the Admiral, Lord Howard; but our sturdy Francis Drake
Cried, "We will not quit our noble game for any Spaniard's sake.
I pray you, Sirs, play on:
We have time enough, I trow,
To see who wins this now
And afterwards to settle with the Don."

III.

So they finished in full their game,
And to-day we treasure its fame
'Mid the feats of light-hearted valour
That have won our England her name;
And we pray when it comes once more
For England to hold her breath,
In the struggle of life and death,
That men may be many to die
With the smile on the lip and eye,
Which has made these Armada heroes
A proverb the wide world o'er.

IV.

They played till their game was done,
And the Man of Victories won—
Our terrible Sir Francis, who had swept the Spanish main
And scourged the King of Spain.
A Devon man was he, but bred in knightly Kent,
Where back through stormy centuries Our England's story went,
To the days when men of Dover
Fell upon the Norman's train,
And drave them heltering over
To their native France again,
In the Saint-Confessor's reign.

V.

A wind rose in the night
With merry breakers white.
The Spaniard stretched full seven miles in span from left to right,
And he criéd in his pride,
"Will these English dare to fight?"

VI.

The wind blew up from the West,
And on the breaker's crest
His galleons rolled unsteady,
And his guns upon the lee
Damped their iron lips in the sea,
Till the captains were more ready
To run for port and anchor than a grim sea-fight to wage;
But on their weather guage
The little ships of England came scudding at their ease,
For they loved the narrow seas,
And they dreaded not the storm,
Which round the Rame's huge form
Flung its robe of black and white,
Like a ghost in the dead night.

VII.

Would the English dare to fight?
Does the leopard fear to leap
On the monstrous buffalo,
As he crashes, huge and slow,
Through jungle grasses deep
To some wide river sweep,
When thirsty noon-hours glow?
Does the bull-dog shun the bull
As strong and angerful
As an elephant a-wrath?
Does the eagle flee the path
Of the swan
As it sails superbly on?
Nay. The buffalo shall reel
'Neath the Leopard's deadly paws:
And the tall swan's back shall feel
The eagle's deadly claws:
And the stately bulls of Seville
Shall make revel
Nevermore,
For the bold torreador.

VIII.

Would the English dare to fight ?
Aye, to fight and to attack ;
And five ships heave into sight
Full upon the Spaniard's track.
The admiral, Lord Howard,
And with him ships but four,
Fall on the Spaniard's rear-guard
And their raking broadsides pour,
Scudding all along the line.
" Mother Mary, be it thine
To help thy faithful servants to lay hands upon these few
Who sting their sides so sorely, but whom, once within their grasp,
They could, like a nettle, clasp
And hew them through."

IX.

But the Virgin they besought
To their prayers she heeded nought :
And their cannon on the lee
Still were choking in the sea ;
While their cannon on the weather turned their angry mouths to heaven
And tore the air with fruitless pray'r
That the infidel might sink beneath their murder-laden levin.
But the shot from their upturned lips
Flew over the English ships,
And the broad backs of the Spaniards, hulls of thirteen hundred tons,
As they reeled beneath the gale,
Caught, like hillsides, all the hail
Which rained from the nimble English guns.

X.

And they fled.
For the Spanish Admiral signalled, from his towering mainmast-head,
" Close up the rear," and forthwith all up channel crowded sail,
And it chanced that our powder and our shot began to fail ;
So they fled.

XI.

But a noble Capitana, as the galleons clashed together
In the cruel Channel weather,
Lost her topmast and her bowsprit, and lay crippled, like a knight
Unhorsed in fight,
Entangled in his surcoat and o'erburdened with his plate,
And it fell to her to meet
The great Sir Francis Drake returning late
From chasing Flemish merchantmen in convoy of their fleet.

XII.

" Now yield you," cried Sir Francis ; but the Spaniard answered, " Nay,
You shall grant us terms to day.
For I am Pedro Valdez, and my men be twenty score,
All good fighters used to war,
And of shot have goodly store ;
And the snapping of a bowsprit and the falling of a mast
Have not made our cannon dumb.
We can welcome all who come ;
And our welcomes shall be lusty while they last.
Ye shall grant us terms to-day,
Or right dearly shall ye pay."

XIII.

And Sir Francis answered plainly, " I am Drake,"
And the Spaniards yielded them for his name's sake,
Who had swept the Spanish main
Like an island hurricane
Since his fighting days began,
And who fought more like a devil than a man.

XIV.

That night the Capitana into Dartmouth safe was brought,
The first-fruits of the battle for our faith and freedom fought,
And whoso of you wanders to the Abbey barn at Torre
May see the gloomy prison where, in brave old days of yore,
The soldiers and the sailors of the great Armada lay
Till men marched them down to Plymouth—as a proof of what I say.

* * *

THE INVINCIBLE ARMADA.

BY JOHN G. TATE, B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin.

I look far back through dim and distant years
To when this island fair did throb with fears :
Fears such as seldom shook this ancient realm
Then largely loom'd, and threaten'd to o'erwhelm.
Three centuries since then have passed away,
Since that fierce fight when England won the day.
These were the times of great Elizabeth
When, high and low, all spake with bated breath ;
For dreadful news had come to Plymouth Sound
That Spain's Armada was for England bound—
The greatest fleet that ever wooed the breeze,
The greatest fleet that ever held the seas ;
Each vessel mann'd by seamen stout and brave,
Who many a fight had won on ocean's wave ;
Commanded by Medina, name of dread,
At sight of whose proud flag fleets oft had fled.
On board were mass'd the choicest troops of Spain,
Eager for fight, for plunder, and for gain,
Full thirty thousand men—a mighty band,
'Neath Alva's Duke, who held supreme command ;
For Spain's great King a mighty oath had sworn
That England he would ravage, cause to mourn.
Because her Virgin Queen refused his hand
This vast revenge the haughty Philip plann'd.
No idle threat, for Spain then ruled the seas ;
Her flag was seen wherever blows the breeze.
His aim to make these Isles his very own,
And add a conquer'd province to his throne ;
Eager for fame, a vast prestige to gain,
And England make an appanage of Spain ;
Lustful to add, by force of arms, or guile,
A gem unto his crown—this sceptred isle.

CVM ESSEM PARVVIVS SAPIEBAM VT PARVVIVS I COR XIII XI HAC MVTATIO DEXTERA EXCELSI PSALM LXXVI XI
SOLVTVS
LAQVEVS
LIBERATOR

And now, to consummate these deep-laid schemes,
The Armada comes. Invincible it seems:
In crescent form it comes across the sea,
Its gold and purple flags all floating free.
Majestic fleet! proud Philip's awful host,
Pregnant with ruin vast to England's coast.
Majestic sight! as borne on favouring gale,
But ah! a sight to make the stoutest quail.
'Twas nearly night, and almost set the sun,
When roar'd from out the fort a warning gun:
The warder had caught sight upon the main
Of that dread host, the myriad fleet of Spain:
The coast is now aroused; on every height
The beacon-fires blaze athwart the night;
From mount to mount, from hill to hill they spread,
And o'er the land illumination shed;
A call to arms, to all of England's sons,
To meet in force and stand unto their guns.
The well-fed fires their blazing warnings spread
From Plymouth Sound along to Beachy Head,
While to the North they shone upon the night
As far as ice-crown'd Snowdon's awful height.
Our fleet—alas, how few—is quickly mann'd;
Howard of Effingham assumes command;
Great Drake and Frobisher, and Hawkins too,
Men of renown, all captains tried and true,
Ready all deaths to dare 'gainst this vast woe,
And show a stubborn front to England's foe.
The tidings now have reach'd the Sov'reign's ear;
Does her heart throb, and is she blanch'd with fear?
No! for her name is great Elizabeth,
Who shrinks from shame, but does not shrink from death.
To the great captains that around her stand
With steady voice she issues her command;
Then mounts her steed and rides to Tilbury Fort,
Surrounded by her troops and all the Court.
The assembled forces greet their well-lov'd Queen,
Eager to prove their loyalty, I ween;
Tremendous cheers re-echo through the camp,
Where thousands stand beneath the moon's bright lamp.
The Sov'reign spake, and silence most profound
Falls on the stalwart warriors around;
And bronz'd and bearded men all held their breath
To hear the words of great Elizabeth:—
"Soldiers of mine, who oft my throne have stay'd,
Soldiers of mine, whom nought can make afraid,
The foreign foe is off our native shore;
E'en now the fight's begun, the cannon roar.
My fleet, tho' small, is bravest of the brave,
And battles to the death the land to save.
I'm but a weak and feeble woman, yet
One stroke I'll strike ere England's sun be set.
I am a Queen—aye, Queen of England too;
Fight for your homes, and to your Queen be true;
Quit you like men, destroy the Spaniard's boast,
And guard this sacred isle from coast to coast."
She ceas'd, and acclamations rent the air;
Cheer upon cheer, and every head was bare.
Meanwhile, how goes the fight off Plymouth Sound?
Death's angels on the blast, the hills resound
With that fierce music that cuts off the life
When hostile hosts engage in deadly strife.
At first the Spaniard seem'd to have the sway,
For hours it seem'd that he must win the day;
His fleet was large, his ships of giant size,
And fill'd with men who fight to win a prize,
While ours was small, the ships but few and light,
But they were hearts of oak that fought that night.
Ship after ship was sunk on that dread main,
And few return'd to tell the tale in Spain;
Full many a gallant ship was wreck'd and lost
On Isles of Shetland and on Norway's coast,
While many a galleon proud has found a grave
Where breaks on Antrim's rocks the Atlantic wave.
The floating palaces, all tempest-tost,
Sport of the winds, on many a shore were lost;
Few, very few, regained a port again,
And saw once more the sunny lands of Spain.
Drake and his men like fiends incarnate fought,
And in those days a great deliverance wrought;
The land was saved from Philip's galling chain,
And Britain free, her flag without a stain.
Honour the men who fought with all their might,
Honour the men who stood for England's right,
But honour chiefly unto Him be given
Who rules the winds, and is the King of Heaven;
For 'twas His wind that shatter'd that vast host,
His wind that caused it to be wreck'd and lost:
God sent His agents, mighty storm and wind,
And Spain's vast ships their bearings could not find;
Helpless they drift along the storm-swept sea,
Ungainly wrecks, that Spain no more shall see.
Mindful of this, the Sov'reign wise and good
A medal struck, that to all ages should
The Providence of God to man declare,
With this inscription graved in letters fair:—
"He with His winds did blow, and ruin came,
Blest be our God, most blest His Holy Name."

Midhurst, Sussex.

* * *

PORTRAIT OF JOHN RASHLEIGH.

THE original plate of this engraving was found about forty years ago buried in the walls of the house at Menabilly. It is by the Rashleigh family thought to be of John Rashleigh, who was the commander of the *Francis of Fowey* in the glorious fight of 1588. The engraving is dated 1585, and for some reason or other the date is recut. This year was the one in which Sir Richard Grenville took Virginia (Polwhele's *Cornwall*, II., 71). In this expedition the *Francis* took part.

The age of the man and John Rashleigh agree. The figure, moreover, is an exact likeness of John Rashleigh,

his father, whose portrait was painted by Hillyard. John R. the elder died in 1581, and the John Rashleigh of the engraving was in possession of all his father had. He was born in 1554, and married Alice Bonython. He built Menabilly, but died in May, 1624, just before it was finished.

The emblems represent the seven ages of man. He begins life at school, and then takes to the bows, arrows, cards (very like those used now), and games. He then begins to think of earning his livelihood, and studies history, philosophy, sciences, etc., all of which are drawn under various emblems. He then puts his knowledge in practice by earning money. In this case success has followed him, as the bag full of it will show. He then travels over the world, reducing it by the power his mind and pocket have given him, so that he keeps it, as it were, under his control, and can turn it with his hands as he likes. The height of all worldly success is now reached; and then the man see its vanity, its passing pleasures, and its emptiness, and turns his mind to the time when all things must have an end. He is drawn by the goodness and love of the Saviour to see that all hopes of forgiveness for sins must centre in his acceptance of atonement through the cross of Christ. Whether the date, 25th December, 1585, alludes to the commencement of religious feeling or not, no one can tell, but it looks like it.

He then becomes so full of holy thoughts that the emblems of religion completely take up the mind of the man still rejoicing in the prime of life. That these thoughts were the real thoughts of John Rashleigh is confirmed by the beautiful alabaster monument he raised to his father, which is still existing in Fowey Church. I venture to translate from the Latin the following sentiments therein expressed:—

"Since the memory of a well-spent life is pleasant,
And the supreme glory of life is to die in the Lord,
A son and heir offers his father his work of piety, [*i.e.*, the monument]
Wishing to be heir also to his father in piety.
A distinguished merchant sprung from noble blood,
The husband and partner of one wife; a parent
With a son and six daughters left after death.
When the aged father repaired to the heavenly kingdoms
The wife was torn from her husband and the children torn from their parent,
Longing only for the joys of being united in heaven and in the presence of the Lord."

The next emblematic scene in the engraving is that of thankfulness in the hour of death of having been wise enough to think of its approach, and of his now being able to rest assured in the mercy of God.

It is quite possible that the original engraved plate may have been built into the walls of Menabilly when it was built. The building of the house was finished in 1624.

There is another emblem in the engraving that I cannot understand. It is placed close to the skull, and has the heart attached to it.

The engraving is full of interest to the outside world. The quotations of Scripture will give the edition of the Bible which was in use at this time. The emblems of religion show what was in use at the period. The Rashleighs at this time were strong Calvinists or Lutherans, or at any rate strongly opposed to the Catholics and great upholders of the Protestant cause, because they took part in the Huguenot cause at Rochelle.

I shall be very pleased if any antiquarian would give a full description of the whole engraving. I have endeavoured in a small way to start a discussion on it.

The seal suspended by a ribbon round the neck may be the seal of the Merchant Adventurers, for John Rashleigh was one of them. E. RASHLEIGH.

Kilmarth.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Books for Review.—Since issuing our last number we have received many valuable and interesting publications; these, with others that may hereafter come to hand, will be duly noticed in the next number, and we make this preliminary announcement in order to show that they have not been overlooked, but that the exigencies of this special issue have prevented our dealing with them in the ordinary course.

Announcements.—The following important articles, with many others, are held over, and will appear in early numbers of this journal:—

How Dartmouth, Totnes, &c., helped to fight the Armada, by Edward Windeatt.
Bibliography of Armada Literature, by Major L. Edye and the Editor.
Scottish Notes on the Armada, by the Rev. Cornelius Hallen, M.A.
Drake and Ralegh, a Poem, by D. B. W. Sladen.
In Praise of Drake. Danish Eulogium translated by Dr. H. H. Drake; done into rhyme by D. B. W. Sladen.
Notes on Armada Ballads and Verses, by the Editor.
Armada Commemorative Ode, by John Farmer. &c.. &c., &c.

Special Index Number.—This special number to complete Vol. VII. will be issued as quickly as circumstances permit, but the Editor must crave the indulgence of his Subscribers, in regard to the heavy labours now devolving upon him as Organising Secretary of the National Armada Tercentenary Commemoration.

OUR Subscribers will observe that the present issue contains more than twice the usual number of pages and illustrations. It must therefore be treated as containing the May Number with a Special Supplement instead of the issue for June, for which we are compelled to make an extra charge of One Shilling. In order to keep faith with our Subscribers, however, the next Series (Eighth) will commence in July, and will also contain much additional matter and some interesting illustrations. We adopt this course, to enable us to publish several important and interesting MSS., for which we cannot find space even in this abnormally bulky number. At the same time we would urge upon our Subscribers that they should not only continue their support to this journal, but do their best to secure additional help, which is much needed in face of the keen competition to which our enterprise is now subjected. With the new series, also, we shall cease to include the county of Somerset within the scope of our work, as that county is now so ably served by *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset*, edited by Rev. Charles Mayo and Mr. Hugh Norris. We feel that such a course is only just to these gentlemen, who have all along been most valuable co-workers with us; and it may be remembered that we only consented to include the county of Somerset until such time as its claims should be duly met by a separate publication.

Subscriptions to the Eighth Series, commencing July, 1888, are now due, and should be sent, with arrears, to W. H. K. WRIGHT, Editor, 8 Bedford St., PLYMOUTH.

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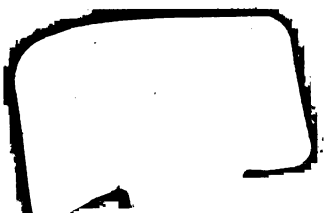
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